

Freemasons K

THE
CONSTITUTIONS
OF THE

Antient and Honourable FRATERNITY

OF

Free and Accepted Masters.

CONTAINING

Their HISTORY, CHARGES, REGULATIONS, &c.

COLLECTED and DIGESTED.

By ORDER of the GRAND LODGE from their old RECORDS,
faithful TRADITIONS and LODGE-BOOKS,

For the USE of the LODGES.

K
By JAMES ANDERSON, D.D.

Carefully Revised, Continued and Enlarged, with many ADDITIONS,

By JOHN ENTICK, M.A.

L O N D O N:

Printed for Brother J. SCOTT, at the *Black Swan* in *Pater-noster Row*,

MDCCLVI.

In the *Vulgar* YEAR of Masonry 5756.

The and the History of the



By JAMES ANDERSON M.A.

By JOHN ENTICK, M.A.

TO THE MOST NOBLE
JAMES BRIDGES,
Marquis of CARNARVAN,
GRAND MASTER of *Masons*.

Most Noble and Right Worshipful SIR!

THE Committee appointed by, and with the Consent of your Worship, to revise, correct, improve, and to continue this Book of the *History and Regulations* of MASONRY, having examined and compleated the same, according to the Trust reposed in them by the GRAND LODGE; and being duly sensible of the great Honour done to the *Fraternity* of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS, by your presiding over them, are commanded, by the diffusive Body of *Masons*, to signify their Gratitude, their Brotherly Love, and their sincere Obedience to your most noble Person and to these *Regulations* published by your Command. In Token whereof, We, your most dutiful Committee, request that you will permit them to inscribe this Edition of the HISTORY and CONSTITUTIONS of MASONRY to your Worship, and to subscribe themselves,

Most Noble and Right Worshipful SIR!

Your LORDSHIP'S

True and Faithful Brethren,

The COMMITTEE.

The S A N C T I O N.

WHEREAS on Nov. 25, 1723, the Grand Lodge in ample Form resolved, *That no Alterations shall be made in their printed Book of CONSTITUTIONS without Leave of the Grand Lodge:*

And *whereas* some have written and printed Books and Pamphlets relating to the Fraternity without Leave of the Grand Lodge; some of which have been condemned as piratical and stupid by the Grand Lodge in ample Form on Feb. 24, 1734-5, when the Brethren were warned *not to use them, nor encourage them to be sold:*

And *whereas* on January 25, 1737-8, the Grand Master the Earl of DARNLEY, with his Deputy and Wardens, and the Grand Lodge, after due Approbation, ordered Brother Anderson, to print and publish a New Book of CONSTITUTIONS, which they recommended as *the only Book for the Use of the Lodges:*

And *whereas* on June 27, 1754, the most noble the Marquis of CARNARVAN Grand Master, with his Deputy and Wardens, and the Grand Lodge, did appoint a COMMITTEE to review, and to make Alterations and Additions, consistent with the Laws and Rules of MASONRY, which they the said Committee should find *necessary* to be made to the former Editions of the Book of CONSTITUTIONS for the Use of the regular Lodges: And *whereas* the said necessary Additions and Alterations were made, and this New Book has been published with great Care and Fidelity from the Records of Masonry, by our Brother the Rev. JOHN ENTICK, M.A. under the Inspection of our said Committee:

We the present GRAND MASTER, Deputy and Wardens, do hereby RECOMMEND this our new printed Book as the only Book of CONSTITUTIONS, to the Free and Accepted MASONS: and disclaiming all other Books, that have not the Sanction of the Grand Lodge: We warn all the Brethren against being employed or concerned in writing and spreading, printing and publishing any other Books relating to Masons or Masonry; and against using any other Book in any Lodge, as a Lodge-Book, as they shall be answerable to the Grand Lodge.

C A R N A R V A N, Grand Master.

THOMAS MANNINGHAM, Deputy Grand Master.

HORATIO TOWNSHEND, } Grand
JAMES DICKSON, } Wardens.

John Revis.
Secretary.

THE
CONSTITUTIONS
OF THE

Right Worshipful FRATERNITY
OF THE
Free and Accepted M A S O N S.

P A R T I.

*The History of MASONRY from the CREATION throughout
the known World; till true old ARCHITECTURE,
demolished by the Goths, was revived in ITALY.*

C H A P. I.

The State of MASONRY from the CREATION to the FLOOD.

TH E Divine Wisdom having resolved to form the
WORLD, and to reduce a wild CHAOS to a fair, regular
and permanent System, the *Almighty* ARCHITECT
not only traced out the whole Plan of the *Universe*,
but gave *Life* and *Being*, *Form* and *Figure* to every Part there-
of.

WHEN the *Fiat* for LIGHT was given, the dull, heavy, and
terrene Parts of Matter, which over-clouded the *Expansum*,

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obeyed

obeyed the Almighty's Command, and began to range into Form and Order. Some subsided to the Center of the Earth; but the lucid and fiery Particles ascending higher, separated LIGHT from DARKNESS, and made the first Day and Night; which became more lucid and serene by the Work of the second Day; when the *Waters* were drawn off from the *Chaos*, and were dismissed to their several Orbs and Stations.

THE delightful Element of the Air was disentangled and extracted from the Chaos; and next Day the Waters of the Earth being gathered into one Place, the dry Land appeared, and was furnished with Grass for Cattle, and Herbs, and Fruit-trees for the Nourishment of Man. On the fourth Day the same Divine Wisdom created the glorious Orbs of the SUN to rule the Day, and the MOON to rule the Night; and for the Measure and Computation of Time.

THESE great Bodies thus set in Order; he proceeded to the Creation of the ANIMAL World; and began with *Fish* and *Fowl*, which the Divine Power formed out of such Matter as was mixed and concocted with the Water, and gave them a prolifick Virtue, and a natural Instinct for Generation, to preserve their Species, and to multiply their Individuals; a Virtue which he also bestowed on the terrestrial Animals, both Savages, tame Creatures, and creeping Things.

ALL Things necessary for *Man's* Felicity being * perfected by the ARCHITECT and GRAND-MASTER of the
A. M. 1.
 Bef. C. 4004. UNIVERSE according to GEOMETRY, and so ordered and disposed as to contribute, in their several Capacities, to his Benefit and Delight; then MAN was also

* THE first *Christians* computed their Times as the Nations did among whom They lived till A. D. 532. when *Dionysius Exiguus*, a Roman *Abbot*, taught them first to compute from the Birth of *Christ*: But He lost 4 Years, or began the *Christian Æra* 4 Years later than just. Therefore,

also created and introduced into the World in a Manner and Solemnity not unbecoming the Lord and Governor of it. A Work so truly Divine, that the Power of no subordinate Intelligence could be capable of it; and was not perfected without a peculiar Consultation of the Divine Persons: The Result whereof was to create Man *after the Image of God*; with a Heart thoroughly instructed in the noble Science of GEOMETRY, for his own Improvement, and for the Instruction of his Descendants, in the Art of applying every Part of the Creation to the Glory of the *Creator*, and to the Benefit of the *Creature*; with a *Mind* fortified to bear the Divine Presence, qualified for the Divine Converse, fully illuminated by the Divine Spirit; and with a *Body* indulged with the Privilege of Immortality, adorned with such Comeliness and Majesty, as might challenge the Rule and Jurisdiction of this inferior World; and blessed with an universal Harmony in all its Faculties; an *Understanding* fraught with all Manner of Knowledge; a *Will* submitted to the Divine Pleasure; *Affections* placed upon their proper Objects; *Passions* calm and easy; and a *Conscience* quiet and serene, with resplendent Holiness and perfect Felicity.

How *ADAM* exercised himself in *that noble Science* in his *Paradisical State*, does not certainly appear. But there is great

B 2

Reason

Therefore, tho' according to the *Hebrew Chronology* of the Old Testament, and other good Vouchers, CHRIST was truly born in some Month of the Year of the World, or *A. M.* 4000. yet these 4 Years added make ——— 4004 }
 Not before the Birth of Christ, but before the Christian Æra, viz. ——— 1756 }
 For the true *Anno Domini*, or Year after Christ's Birth is ——— 1760
 But the MASONS being used to compute by
 the Vulgar *Anno Domini*, or *Christian Æra*, 1756 | and so these Letters *A. M.*
 and adding to it not 4004 as it ought, but | signify *Anno Mundi*, or Year
 the strict Years before Christ's Birth, viz. 4000 | of the World: and here
 ——— | *B. C.* is not *Before Christ*,
 They usually call this the Year of MASONRY 5756 | but *Before the Christian*
 Instead of the accurate Year ——— 5760 | Æra.
 and we must keep to the Vulgar Computation.

The *A. M.* or *Anno Mundi* is the same followed by *Usher* and *Prideaux*, &c.

Reason to believe that he employed himself in forming a well proportioned and convenient Plan of *shelter from Heat*; of Retirement, Rest, and Repast; and of Worship; and in laying out and cultivating his *Garden of Delights*. However, this very Man, whom God had created *upright*, by thirsting after illicit Knowledge, soon forfeited the Favour of the Almighty; and his Right to that happy State: By our first Parents Disobedience to the Divine Precept in *Paradise*, they defaced the beautiful Works of the Creation; entailing *Sin, Pain, and Death* upon their Posterity: With guilty Shame they are forced to exchange fair EDEN's *Garden* for an uncultivated World, which produced nothing but what was the Effect of toilsome Labour; and where they had no other prospect than a sad Variety of Sorrow, Care, and Trouble: a state which, however impaired, we cannot, in any wise, suppose to be ignorant of the LIBERAL SCIENCES, much less of GEOMETRY: in which it was found to be of the utmost Consequence, to instruct his Offspring, to enable them to trace the *Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty* displayed in all the wondrous Works of Creation; and by which several curious Arts were invented, which to this Day are the Glory of Mankind, and an Ornament to the World.

HENCE it is, that there is in Man a Fund of Industry, and a certain happy Ingenuity in inventing ARTS and SCIENCES, whether *mechanical* or *liberal*; all of which have a mighty Tendency to the Delight and Benefit of Mankind. And therefore we need not question but that the wise God, by putting these Singularities in our Nature, intended, as another End of our Creation, that we should not only live happily ourselves, and spend our Time in beneficial Occupations, or agreeable Amusements, but be likewise mutually assistant to each other, *Instruments for the Good of HUMAN SOCIETY*; which in the Scripture Phrase, is to be all of one Mind, having Compassion one for another, and to
love

love as Brethren; as all that have been TRUE and FAITHFUL have set an Example to the FREE and ACCEPTED.

WE may be very well assured, that ADAM instructed his Descendants in GEOMETRY, and the Application of it to whatever Crafts were convenient for those early Times; without which, the *Children of Men* must have lived in Woods, Dens, and Caves, like Brutes; or at least in Arbours made of Branches of Trees, or in some poor and wretched Hovels of Mud.

CAIN, with his Family and Adherents, being expelled from ADAM's Altars, and pre-instructed in the Principles of GEOMETRY and ARCHITECTURE, A. M. 129.
Bef. C. 3879. forthwith built a strong City, and called it DEDICATE or CONSECRATE, after the Name of his eldest Son ENOCH; whose Race following this Example, improved themselves not only in GEOMETRY and MASONRY, but made Discoveries of several other curious Arts *. Thus JABAL, the eldest Son of LAMECH, first invented the Use of *Tents*; for in those early Days we cannot suppose the feeble Inhabitants of the Earth were capable of erecting many Buildings in Stone and Timber; and he taught the Art of managing those Herds of *Cattle*, which heretofore had been dispersed wild through the Land: JUBAL, his third Son, was the Inventor of *Musick*, and *musical Instruments*, especially the *Harp* and *Organ*: and TUBAL CAIN, his youngest Son, found out the Art of *forging* and *working Metals*, of making *Armour* and *war-like Weapons*; and was also famous for his great Strength and Skill in *War*.

THE Descendants of SETH came nothing behind those of CAIN, in the Cultivation of GEOMETRY and MASONRY: This Patriarch, of the other half of Mankind, must have greatly profited in those noble Sciences under the continual Tuition of ADAM, with whom he lived till the Year of the World 930. and succeeded him then in the *grand Direction* of the CRAFT, assisted

* See Gen. iv. 19, — 22.

assisted by * ENOSH, KAINAN, MAHALALEEL, JARED, and ENOCH; who, as a Monument of his superior Abilities and Love to Posterity, foreseeing the universal Desolation, which would soon happen by *Water* or *Fire*, and deprive Mankind of those ARTS and SCIENCES already improved, raised two large Pillars, one of *Brick*, the other of *Stone*, and inscribed thereon an Abridgment of the Arts and Sciences, particularly GEOMETRY and MASONRY, that if the PILLAR of *Brick* happened to be overthrown by the Flood, THAT of *Stone* might remain; which † *Josephus* tells us was to be seen, in his Time, in the Land of *Siriad*, by the Name of SETH's or ENOCH's PILLARS. And from the Contents of *these* PILLARS we have great Reason to believe, that the enterprising Genius of Man did not confine itself to the Art of Building, and working in Brass and Iron, and to Musick; but that it very early exerted itself in ASTRONOMY, and every Science, useful and entertaining.

NONE can doubt but ASTRONOMY, tho' preceded by GEOMETRY, was invented near the Commencement of Time. As there is nothing more surprizing than the Regularity of the *heavenly* LUMINARIES, it is easy to judge that one of the first Curiosities of Mankind was to consider their Courses, and to observe the Periods of them. It was not Curiosity only that prompted Men to apply themselves to *astronomical* Speculations; Necessity itself may be said to have obliged them to it. For if the *Seasons* are not observed, which are distinguished by the Motion of the SUN, it is impossible to succeed in AGRICULTURE. If the Duration of the *Month* and *Year* were not determined, a certain Order could not be established in *civil Affairs*, nor could the Days allotted to the Exercise of *Religion* be fixed. Thus as neither AGRICULTURE, POLITY, nor RELIGION could dispense with the Want of ASTRONOMY, it is evident that Mankind were obliged to apply themselves to the SCIENCES from the Beginning of the World.

THE

* See Gen. v. 6,—25. † Jos. Antiq. Lib. I. C. 2.

THE Posterity of SETH, who had for some Ages retained their Integrity in the true Worship of GOD, and a close Application to SCIENCES, were at last infected with the same Contagion of Profaneness and Immorality, as the Race of CAIN; so that all Sorts of Wickedness over-spread the Earth, and reigned triumphant: But at last ended in their Destruction and Extirpation by the *Deluge*, in which all the human Race perished, except NOAH and his Family.* Here was a dismal Face of Things; instead of the Earth, adorned with the Productions of Nature, and the Improvements of Art, a watry Desert appeared, which offered nothing to the View of Heaven, but the floating Wrecks of Man and his Fellow Creatures, who were swept away with the common Destruction; which was the most dreadful and amazing Judgment, the most horrid and portentous Catastrophe that Nature ever yet saw.†

CH A P. II.

The State of MASONRY from the FLOOD to the Building of SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

WHEN the World's Destruction drew nigh, God commanded NOAH to build the *great* ARK ‡ or floating Castle, and his three Sons assisted like DEPUTY and two *Wardens*: That Edifice

Year of the
Flood 1. Before
Christ 2348.

though

* JARED lived after his Son *Enoch* Years 435. and died aged 962 *A. M.*—1422. the oldest Man except his Grandson METHUSELAH the Son of *Enoch*, who succeeded *Jared*; but *Methuselah* ruled not long: for the Immoral Corruption universally prevailing,

METHUSELAH, with his Son LAMECH and Grandson NOAH, retired from the corrupt World *, and in their own peculiar Family preserved the good old Religion of the promised *Messiah* pure, and also the *Royal Art*, till the *Flood*: for LAMECH died only five Years before the *Flood*, and METHUSELAH died a few Days before it, aged 969 Years: and so he could well communicate the Traditions of his learned Progenitors to *Noah's* three Sons; for JAPHET lived with him 100 Years, SHEM 98, and HAM 96. * See Gen. vi. 11, 12, 13. † See Gen. vii. 18, &c.

‡ See Gen. vi. 14, &c.

though of Wood only, was fabricated by GEOMETRY, as nicely as any Stone-Building (like true *Ship-Building* to this Day) a curious and large Piece of *Architecture*, and finished when *Noah* entered into his 600 Year ; a-board which he and his three Sons and their four Wives ascended §: and having received the Cargo of Animals by God's Direction, they were saved in the *Ark*, while the rest perished in the *Flood* * for their Immorality and

* A. M. — 1656. }
B. C. — 2348. }

Unbelief. From these MASONS, or four *Grand Officers*, the whole present Race of Mankind are descended.

THEY brought with them over the Flood, and afterwards communicated to their Children, GEOMETRY ; and the *Art of Building*. The first Thing NOAH did upon his landing, was to build an Altar †, and offer a burnt Sacrifice of every clean Beast and Fowl. GOD having accepted the Sacrifice, blessed NOAH, and gave him Power over ALL *living Creatures*, with a Permission to eat them as freely as of the Produce of the Ground : However, he forbid him to eat the Blood of Animals, or to shed the Blood of Man ; commanding him to punish *Man-slaughter* with *Death*, and to people the World as fast as he could.

BEING all of one Language and Speech, *It came to pass, as they journeyed from the EAST towards the WEST* ‡, they found a Plain in the Land of *Shinaar*, and dwelt there together, as NOACHIDÆ, or Sons of NOAH, the first Name of MASONS. And when NOAH ordered his Sons, and Grandsons, in the Year 101, in which PELEG was born to HEBER, to disperse and take Possession of the several Parts of the Earth, according to the Partition he had made, they through fear of the bad Consequence of Separation, resolving to keep together, assembled in great Numbers on the Plains of SHINAAR §§, to build a City and large Tower.

§ See Gen. vii. 7,—13.

† Gen. viii. 20, 21.

‡ See Gen. xi. 1, &c.

§§ Gen. xi. 4, &c.

Tower. But as this was only in order to make themselves a Name, and prevent their Dispersion, GOD for their Vanity confounding their Speech *; occasioned that which they endeavoured to avoid. And hence this Tower was called BABEL, or *Confusion*. Upon the Top of this Tower was an Observatory, by the Benefit of which it was that the *Babylonians* advanced their Skill in GEOMETRY and ASTRONOMY, beyond all other Nations: For when † ALEXANDER took BABYLON, CALISTHENES, the Philosopher, who accompanied him thither, found they had *astronomical* Observations for 1903 Years backwards from that Time, which carries up the Account as high as the 115th Year after the Flood, and fifteen after the building of the Tower of BABEL. All which shews that after the Dispersion, they still carried with them the Knowledge of MASONRY, and improved it to a great Degree of Perfection.

NIMROD ‡, or BELUS §, the Son of CUSH, the eldest Son of HAM, and Founder of the *Babylonian* Monarchy, kept Possession of the Plain, and founded the *first* great Empire at BABYLON, and became GRAND MASTER of all MASONS, after the general Migration. He built many splendid Cities in SHINAR: And under him flourished those learned Mathematicians, whose Successors were stiled *Magi*, or *wise Men*, by way of Eminence, for their superior Knowledge. The Migration from SHINAR commenced 53 Years after they began to build the Tower, or 154 Years after the Flood. And they went off at various Times, and travelled *North*, *South*, *East*, and *West*, with their mighty Skill, and found the good Use of it in settling their Colonies. And from SHINAR, The *Science* and the *Art* were carried to the distant Parts of the Earth, notwithstanding the *Confusion* of *Dialects*: Which gave Rise to the *Masons* Faculty, and universal Practice, of conversing without speaking, and of

C

knowing

* Gen. xi. 7, 8, 9. † Year of the Flood 2017. before *Christ* 331. ‡ i. e. *Rebel*, a Name given to *Belus* by the *Israelites*, by way of invective. § i. e. Lord.

knowing each other by *Signs* and *Tokens*: which, says an old *Tradition*, they settled upon the *Dispersion*, or *Migration*, in case any of them should meet in distant Parts, who had been before in SHINAR.

THUS the *Earth* was again planted and replenished with MASONS, whose various Improvements we shall trace.

MITZRAIM, or MENES, the second Son of HAM, carried to, and preserved in EGYPT, or the Land of MITZRAIM, their original Skill, and much cultivated the Art: For antient History informs us * of the early fine Taste of the *Egyptians*, their many magnificent Edifices, and great Cities, as *Memphis*, *Heliopolis*, *Thebes*, with 100 Gates, &c. besides their *Palaces* and *Sepulchres*, their *Obelisks* and *Statues*, the Colossal *Statue* of SPHINX, whose Head was 120 Feet round, and their famous *Pyramids* the greatest being reckoned the *first* or earliest of the seven *Wonders* of *Art*, after the general *Migration*. Some say it was built of *Marble*, brought from the Quarries of *Arabia*; for there is no Vestige of a Quarry near it. Others call them artificial Stones made on the Spot, most of them 30 Feet long. The *Pile* at Bottom was 700 Feet square, and 481 Feet high; but Others make it much higher: And in rearing it 360,000 *Masons* were employed for 20 Years, as if all the People had joined in the GRAND DESIGN.

THE *Egyptians* excelled all Nations also in their amazing LABYRINTHS, One of them covered the Ground of a whole Province, containing many fine *Palaces*, and 100 *Temples*, disposed in its several Quarters and Divisions, adorned with Columns of the best *Porphyry*, and the accurate *Statues* of their Gods and Princes; which *Labyrinth* the *Greeks*, long afterwards, endeavoured to imitate, but never arrived at Its *Extension* and *Sublime*.

THE

* *Diod. Sicul. lib. 1.*

THE Successors of **Mitzzraim** (who filed themselves the Sons of *antient Kings*) encouraged the *Royal Art* down to the last of the Race, the learned King **AMASIS**.

BUT History fails us in the South and West of *Africa*. Nor have we any just Accounts of the fair and gallant Posterity of **NOAH**'s eldest Son **JAPHET**, that first replenished vast *old Scythia*, from *Norway* Eastward to *America*; nor of the **Japhe-tites** in *Greece* and *Italy*, *Germany*, *Gaul* and *Britain*, &c. 'till their original Skill was lost: But, no doubt, they were good Architects at their first *Migration* from *Sbinar*.

SHEM, the second Son of **NOAH**, remained at **UR** of the *Chaldees* in *Sbinar*, with his Father and great Grandson **HEBER**, where they lived private and died in Peace; but **SHEM**'s Offspring travelled into the South, and East of *Great Asia*, viz. **ELAM**, **ASHUR**, **ARPHAXAD**, **LUD**, and **ARAM**, with **SALA** the Father of **HEBER**; and their Offspring propagated the *Science* and the *Art* as far as **CHINA** and **Japan**: while **NOAH**, **SHEM**, and **HEBER**, diverted themselves at *Ur*, in Mathematical Studies, teaching **PELEG** the Father of **REHU**, Father of **SERUG**, Father of **NACHOR**, Father of **TERAH**, Father of **ABRAM**, a learned Race of Mathematicians, and Geometricians *.

THUS **ABRAM**, born two Years after the Death of **NOAH** †, had learned well the *Science* and the *Art*, before the GOD of GLORY called him to travel from *Ur* † *A. M.* 2008. of the *Chaldees*, and to live a Peregrin, not in *Stone* and *Brick*, but in **Tents** erected also by *Geometry*. So travelling with his Family and Flocks through *Mesopotamia*, he pitched at *Charran* *, where old **TERAH**, in five Years * *A. M.* 2078. died, and then **ABRAM**, aged 75 Years, travelled

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into

* The old *Constitutions* affirm this strongly, and expatiate on **ABRAM**'s great Skill in *Geometry*, and of his teaching it to many Scholars, though all Sons of the *Free-born* only.

into the Land of the *Canaanites* *: but a Famine soon forced him down to *Egypt*; and returning next Year,
** A.M. 2083. } he began to communicate his great Skill to the*
B. C. 1921. } Chiefs of the Canaanites, for which they ho-
 noured him as a Prince.

ABRAM transmitted his *Geometry* to all his Off-spring; *ISAAC* did the same to his two Sons, and *JACOB* well instructed his Family, of which we have a clear Example in his Son *JOSEPH*, who retained such strong Ideas of the early Instructions received in his Father's House, that he excelled the *Egyptian MASONS* in Knowledge, and being installed their *Grand Master* by the Command of *PHARAOH*, employed them in building many Granaries, and Store-Cities throughout the Land of *Egypt*, to preserve them from the direful Effects of a long and severe Famine, before the *Descent* of *JACOB* and his Family.

THE Descendants of *ABRAHAM*, being Sojourners and Shepherds in *Egypt*, practised very little of Architecture, except the building of Tents, till about eighty Years before their *Exodus*; when, by the overruling Hand of Providence; they were trained up to the building with *Stone* and *Brick* and built for the *Egyptians* the two strong Cities of *Pithom* and *Raamasis*, in order to make them expert *MASONS*, before they possessed the promised Land, then famous for good *ARCHITECTURE*.

AFTER *ABRAM* left *Charran* 430 Years, *MOSES* marched out of *Egypt*, at the Head of 600,000 *Hebrew* Males, marshalled in due Form; for whose sake *GOD* divided the *Red-Sea*, to let them pass through, and drowned *Pharaoh* and the *Egyptians* that pursued them. And in this Peregrination through *Arabia* to *Canaan*, *GOD* was pleased to inspire their *Grand Master* *MOSES*, *Joshua* his Deputy, and

<i>Aholiab</i>	}	<i>Grand</i>	}	with Wisdom of Heart; and so
and				next Year they raised the curious
<i>Bezaleel</i>				Wardens,

TABER-

TABERNACLE or *Tent* (where the divine *Shechinah* resided, and the holy *Ark* or *Chest*, the Symbol of GOD's Prefence) which, though not of *Stone* or *Brick*, was framed by *Geometry*, a most beautiful Piece of true symmetrical Architecture, according to the Pattern that GOD discovered to *Moses* on Mount *Sinai*, and it was afterwards the Model of *SOLOMON's Temple*.

MOSES being well skilled in all the *Egyptian Learning*, and also divinely inspired, excelled all *Grand Masters* before him, and ordered the more skilful to meet him, as in a *Grand Lodge*, near the Tabernacle in the *Passover-Week*, and gave them wise *Charges, Regulations, &c.* though the Tradition thereof has not been transmitted down to us so perfect as might have been wished.

JOSHUA succeeded in the Direction with KALEB his Deputy, and ELEAZAR the *High-Priest*, and PHINEAS his Son, as *Grand Wardens*: He marshalled the *Israelites*, and led them over *Jordan*, which GOD made dry for their March, into the promised

Year of the
Flood 897.
Before Christ
1451.

Land: The *Canaanites* had so regularly fortified their great Cities and Passes, that without the special Intervention of EL SHADDAI, in behalf of his *Peculiar*, They were impregnable and invincible. And having finished his Wars with the *Canaanites*, he fixed the TABERNACLE at *Shiloe*, in *Ephraim*, ordering the *Chiefs* of *Israel* to serve their God, cultivate the Land, and carry on the *grand Design* of Architecture in the best MOSAICK STYLE.

THE *Israelites* made a prodigious Progress in the Study of *Geometry* and *Architecture*, having many expert Artists in every *Tribe* that met in *Lodges*, or Societies for that Purpose, except when for their Sins they came under Servitude; but their occasional Princes, called *Judges* and *Saviours*, revived the *Mosaic Stile* along with Liberty, and the *Mosaic Constitution*. But they were exceeded

exceeded by the *Canaanites*, *Phœnicians*, and *Sidonians* in the SACRED Architecture of *Stone*, who being a People of a happy Genius, and Frame of Mind, made many great Discoveries and Improvements in the Sciences, as well as in Point of Learning; though it is very probable they excelled much more in the Labours of the Hand, than those of the Head. The Glass of *Sidon*, the Purple of *Tyre*, and the exceeding fine Linen they wove, were the Product of their own Country, and their own Inventions: And for their extraordinary Skill in working of Metals, in hewing Timber and Stone; in a Word, for their perfect Knowledge of what was solid, great, and ornamental in Architecture, it need but be remembered, the great Share they had in erecting and decorating of the Temple at *Jerusalem*; than which nothing can more redound to their Honour, or give a clearer Idea of what their own Buildings must have been. Their Fame was such for their just Taste, fine Design, and ingenious Invention, that whatever was elegant, great, or pleasing, was distinguished by way of Excellence, with the Epithet of *Sidonian*; or for the Artists to be Men of *Tyre*; and yet the one Temple or Tabernacle of the one true God at *Shiloh*, exceeded them all in *Wisdom* and *Beauty*, though not in *Strength* and *Dimensions*.

MEAN while, in *Lesser Asia*, about 10 Years before the *Exodus* of *Moses*, *TROY* was founded and stood sublime till destroyed by the emulous *Greeks*, about the 12th Year of *Tola* Judge of *Israel*. A. M. 2819.

AND soon after the *Exodus*, the famous Temple of JUPITER HAMMON in *Libian Africa* was erected, that stood till demolished by the first Christians in those Parts.

THE City of *Tyre*, *Sor*, or *Tsor*, was built by a great Body of *Sidonian* MASONS from *GABALA*, under their Grand Master, and proper Princes, or Directors, who finished the lofty Buildings of the City, with its strong Walls and Aqueducts, in a Manner greatly

Year of the
Flood 1096.
Before Christ
1252.

greatly to the Honour and Renown of those who had the conducting of this grand Design.

THE *Phœnicians* built, in a grand and sumptuous Manner, under the Direction of SANCONIATHON, *Grand Master* of MASONS in that Province, the famous *Temple of Dagon*, at *Gaza*, and artfully supported it by two slender Columns, not too big to grasp in the Arms of SAMSON; who pulling them down, the large Roof fell upon 3000 of the Lords and Ladies of the *Philistines*, and killed them all, himself sharing the same Fate.

Year of the
Flood 1231.
Before *Christ*
1117.

IN after Times, *Abibal*, King of *Tyre*, repaired and beautified that City, and so did his Son HIRAM; under whom the Kingdom of *Tyre* was in a very flourishing Condition: He also repaired and improved several Cities in the eastern Parts of his Dominions; and being himself a Mason, he took the Direction of the Craft upon himself, and became a sumptuous *Grand Master*: He enlarged *Tyre*, and joined it to the Temple of JUPITER *Olympius*, standing in an Island: He also built two Temples, one to HERCULES, and the other to ASTARTE; with many other rich and splendid Buildings.

Year of the
Flood 1292.
Before *Christ*
1056.

Year of the
Flood 1302.
Before *Christ*
1046.

DURING all this Period, the *Israelites*, by their Vicinity to the Artists of *Tyre* and *Sidon*, had great Opportunities of cultivating the royal Art, which they failed not diligently to pursue, and at last attained to a very high Perfection, as well in *operative Masonry*, as in the Regularity and Discipline of their well formed *Lodges*, which through all succeeding Ages has hitherto suffered no Change.

C H A P. III.

*The State of MASONRY from the FOUNDATION to the CONSECRA-
TION of the TEMPLE.*

DAVID, King of *Israel*, through the long Wars he had with the *Canaanites*, had not Leisure to employ his own *Craft-men*, or those he had obtained from his steady Friend and Ally, King *HIRAM* of *Tyre*; for almost his whole Reign was one continued Series of Wars, Fatigues and Misfortunes. But at length, having taken the City of *JEBUS*, and Strong-hold of *ZION* from his Enemies, he set the *Craft* about repairing and embellishing the Walls; and public Edifices, especially in *ZION*, where he fixed his Residence; and which was from him called the City of *David*: As also by him, or in his Time, the *Old Jebus* obtained the Name of *JRRUSALEM*. And being denied the Honour of building that Temple therein, on Account of his being a Man of Blood; worn down with Years and Infirmities, and drawing near his End, he assembled the Chiefs of his People, and acquainted them with his Design, to have built a magnificent Repository for the Ark of *GOD*; having made great Preparation for it, and laid up immense Quantities of rich Materials; as also Plans and Models for the different Parts of the Structure, with many necessary Regulations for its future Establishment; but found it was the Divine Will, this great Work was to be accomplished by his Son *SOLOMON*. He requested them to assist in so laudable a Work.

THE King died soon after, in the 70th Year of his Age, after having reigned seven Years in *Hebron*, over the House of *Judah*, and thirty-three over all the Tribes.

UPON

UPON the Death of *David*, and the Succession of SOLOMON to the Throne, the Affection HIRAM had ever maintained for the Father, prompted him to send a gratulatory Embassy to the Son, expressing great Joy to find the Regality continued in the Family. When these Ambassadors returned, SOLOMON embraced the Occasion, and wrote a Letter to HIRAM in these Terms:

Year of the
Flood 1336.
Before *Christ*
1012.

King SOLOMON to King HIRAM, GREETING.

“**B**E it known unto thee, O King, that my Father *David* had it a long Time in his Mind to erect a Temple to the Lord, but being perpetually in War, and under a Necessity of clearing his Hands of his Enemies, and make them all his Tributaries, before he could attend to this great and holy Work, he hath left it to me in Time of Peace, both to begin, and to finish it, according to Direction, as well as the Prediction of *ALMIGHTY GOD*. Blessed be his great Name for the present Tranquillity of my Dominions! and by his gracious Assistance, I shall now dedicate the best Improvements of this Liberty and Leisure to his Honour and Worship. Wherefore I make it my Request, that you will let some of your People go along with some Servants of mine to Mount *Lebanon*, to assist them in cutting down Materials towards this Building; for the *Sidonians* understand it much better than we do. As for the Workmens Reward, or Wages, whatever you think reasonable shall be punctually paid them.”

HIRAM was highly pleased with this Letter, and returned the following Answer.

King Hiram to King Solomon.

“**N**OTHING could have been more welcome to me, than to understand that the Government of your blessed Father
D “ is

“ is devolved, by God's Providence, into the Hands of so excellent,
 “ so wise, and so virtuous a Successor: His holy Name be praised
 “ for it! That which you write for, shall be done with all Care and
 “ Good-Will: For I will give Order to cut down, and export
 “ such Quantities of the fairest Cedars, and Cypress-Trees,
 “ as you shall have Occasion for: My People shall bring them to
 “ the Sea-side for you, and from thence ship them away to what
 “ Port you please: where they may lie ready for your own Men
 “ to transport them to *Jerusalem*. It would be a great Obligation,
 “ after all this, to allow us such a Provision of Corn in Exchange,
 “ as may stand with your Convenience; for that is the Commodity
 “ we Islanders want most.”

SOLOMON was highly pleased with this Answer of the *Tyrian* King, and in Return for his generous Offers, ordered him a yearly Present of 20,000 Measures of Wheat, and 20,000 Measures of fine Oil for his Household; besides the same Quantity of Barley, Wheat, Wine and Oil, which he engaged to give *Hiram's* Masons, who were to be employed in the intended Work of the Temple. *Hiram* was to send the Cedars, Fir, and other Woods, upon Floats, to *Joppa*, there to be delivered to whom *Solomon* should direct, in order to be carried to *Jerusalem*. He sent him also a Man of his own Name, a *Tyrian* by Birth, but of *Israelitish* Descent, who was a second *Bezaleel*, and honoured by his King with the Title of Father; and in 2 *Chron.* ii. 13. is called *HIRAM ABBIF*, the most accomplished Designer and Operator upon Earth, who in *Solomon's* Absence filled the Chair as *Deputy Grand Master*, and in his Presence was the *Senior Grand Warden*, or principal Surveyor and Master of the Work.*

THIS

* In 2 *Chron.* II. 13. *HIRAM* King of *Tyre* (called there *HURAM*) in his Letter to King *SOLOMON*, says, *I have sent a Cunning Man, el Hiram Abbi*; which is not to be translated, like the Vulgate *Greek* and *Latin*, *HURAM my Father*; for his De-

This inspired Master was, without Question, the most cunning, skilful and curious Workman that ever lived, whose Abilities were not confined to Building only, but extended to all Kinds of Work, whether in Gold, Silver, Brass, or Iron; whether in Linen, Tapestry, or Embroidery; whether considered as an Architect, Sta-

D 2

tuary,

Description, versé 14, refutes it; and the Words import only HURAM of my Father's, or the Chief Master Mason of my Father ABIBALUS. Yet some think that King HIRAM might call the Architect HIRAM his Father, as learned and wise Men were wont to be called by Royal Patrons in old Times: Thus JOSEPH was called ABRECH, or the King's Father; and this same HIRAM the Architect is called SOLOMON's Father, 2 Chron. iv. 6.

Enasah Churam Abbif la Melech Shelomoh

Did HIRAM his Father make to King SOLOMON.

But the Difficulty is over at once by allowing the Word ABBIF to be the Surname of HIRAM the Artist, called above *Hiram Abbi*, and here called *Huram Abbif*, as in the Lodge he is called HIRAM ABBIF, to distinguish him from King HIRAM: For this Reading makes the Sense plain and compleat, viz. that HIRAM King of Tyre, sent to King SOLOMON the cunning Workman called HIRAM ABBIF.

He is described in two Places, 1 Kings vii. 13, 14, 15. and 2 Chron. ii. 13, 14. In the first he is called a Widow's Son of the Tribe of Naphtali, and in the other he is called the Son of a Woman of the Daughters of Dan; but in both, that his Father was a Man of Tyre: That is, she was of the Daughters of the City Dan, in the Tribe of Naphtali, and is called a Widow of Naphtali, as her Husband was a Naphtalite; for he is not called a Tyrian by Descent, but a Man of Tyre by Habitation, as Obed Edom the Levite is called a Gittite, and the Apostle Paul a Man of Tarsus.

But tho' HIRAM ABBIF had been a Tyrian by Blood, that derogates not from his vast Capacity; for the Tyrians now were the best Artificers, by the Encouragement of King HIRAM: and those Texts testify that God had endued this HIRAM ABBIF with Wisdom, Understanding, and mechanical Cunning to perform every Thing that SOLOMON required, not only in building the TEMPLE with all its costly Magnificence; but also in founding, fashioning and framing all the holy Utensils thereof, according to Geometry, and to find out every Device that shall be put to him! and the Scripture assures us, that He fully maintained his Character in far larger Works than those of Aboliab and Bezaleel, for which he will be honoured in the Lodges till the End of Time.

tuary, Founder or Designer, separately or together, he equally excelled. From his Designs, and under his Direction, all the rich and splendid Furniture of the Temple, and its several Appendages, were begun, carried on, and finished. *Solomon* appointed him, in his Absence, to fill the Chair, as Deputy-Grand-Master; and in his Presence, Senior Grand-Warden, Master of Work, and general Overseer of all Artists, as well those whom *David* had formerly procured from *Tyre* and *Sidon*, as those *Hiram* should now send. The Fellow-Crafts were ordered to be partitioned into LODGES, of a certain Number, with a Master and Wardens in each, to be duly paid, fed, and cloathed, and to take Care of their Succession: Thus a lasting Foundation was laid of perfect Harmony, Love, and Friendship; each knew his peculiar Business and Duty, and the grand Design was vigorously pursued. The Alliance between these wise and learned Princes ended only with their Lives.

DIUS, the Historian, tells us, that the Love of Wisdom was the chief Inducement to that Tenderness of Friendship betwixt *HIRAM* and *SOLOMON*; that they interchanged difficult, and mysterious Questions, and Points of Art, to be solved according to the true Reason and Nature of the Matter in Hand. *Menander*, of *Ephesus*, who translated the *Tyrian* Annals, out of the *Philiistine* Tongue, into *Greek*, also relates, that when any of these Propositions proved too hard for those wise and learned Princes, *Abdeymonus*, or *Abdomenus*, the *Tyrian*, called in the old Constitutions, *Amon*, or *Hiram Abbis*, answered every Device that was put to him, 2 Chron. ii. 14; and even challenged *Solomon*, though the wisest Prince on Earth, with the Subtlety of the Questions he proposed.

To carry on this stupendous Work with greater Ease and Speed, *Solomon* caused all the *Craftsmen*, as well Natives as Foreigners, to be numbered, and classed as follows, viz.

1. <i>HARODIM</i> , Princes, Rulers, or Provosts, in	}	300
Number.		
Carried over		300
2. <i>ME-</i>		

Brought over 300
 2. *MENATZCHIM*, Overseers and Comforters of the People in working, that were expert *Master-Masons*. 3300

3. *GIBLIM*, Stone-Squarers, Polishers and Sculptors; and *ISH CHOTZEB*, Men of Hewing; and *BENAI*, Setters, Layers or Builders, being able and ingenious Fellow-Crafts. 80,000

4. THE Levy out of *Israel*, appointed to work in *Lebanon*, one Month in three, 10,000 every Month, under the Direction of noble *Adoniram*, who was the junior Grand-Warden. 30,000

ALL the FREE-MASONS employed in the Work of the Temple, exclusive of the two *Grand-Wardens*, were. 113,600

BESIDES the *Ish Sabbal*, or Men of Burthen, the Remains of the *Old Canaanites*, amounting to 70,000, who are not numbered among MASONS.

SOLOMON partitioned the *Fellow Crafts* into certain *Lodges*, with a *Master* and *Wardens* * in each; that they might receive Commands in a regular Manner, might take Care of their Tools and Jewels, might be regularly paid every Week, and be duly fed and clothed, &c. and the *Fellow Crafts* took Care of their Succession by educating *Entered Prentices*.

THUS a solid Foundation was laid of perfect *Harmony* among the Brotherhood: the *Lodge* was strongly cemented with Love and Friendship: every Brother was duly taught Secrecy and Prudence, Morality and good Fellowship: each knew his peculiar Business, and the *Grand Design* was vigorously pursued at a prodigious Expence.

WHEN they were all duly marshalled, *Solomon*, who had been still adding immense Quantities of Gold, Silver, precious Stones, and

* According to the *Traditions* of old *Masons*, who talk much of these Things.

and other rich Materials to those, which *David* had laid up before his Death, put them into proper Hands, to be wrought into an infinite Variety of Ornaments. The vast Number of Hands employed, and the Diligence, Skill, and Dexterity of the MASTER of the Work, the Overseers and Fellow-Crafts, were such, that he was able to level the Foot-Stone of this vast Structure in the fourth Year of his Reign, the third after the Death of *David*, and the 480th after the Children of *Israel*'s passing the Red-Sea. This

Year of the
World 2992,
of the Flood
1336, before
Christ 1012.

magnificent Work was begun in Mount *Moriab*, on Monday, the second Day of the Month *Zif*, which answers to the twenty-first of our *April*, being the second Month of the sacred Year; and was carried on with such prodigious Speed, that it was finished in all its Parts in little more than seven Years, which happened on the eighth Day of the Month *Bul*, which answers to the twenty-third of our *October*, being the seventh Month of the sacred Year, and the eleventh of King *Solomon*. What is still more astonishing, is, that every Piece of it, whether Timber, Stone, or Metal, were brought ready cut, framed, and polished to *Jerusalem*; so that no other Tools were wanted, or heard, than what were necessary to join the several Parts together. All the noise of Ax, Hammer, and Saw, was confined to *Lebanon*, the Quarries and Plains of *Zeredathab*, that nothing might be heard among the Masons of *Sion*, save Harmony and Peace.

THE Length of the Temple, or Holy Place, from Wall to Wall, was sixty Cubits, of the sacred Measure; the Breadth twenty Cubits, or one third of its Length; and the Height thirty Cubits to the upper Ceiling, distinct from the Porch: So that the Temple was twice as long and large every Way as the Tabernacle. The Porch was 120 Cubits high; its Length twenty; and Breadth ten Cubits. The Harmony and Symmetry of the three Dimensions in the Temple are very remarkable, which are the Proportions congruous to the three great Concords in Musick, which must be a grateful Proportion to the Eye, as that Harmony in Musick is fo

ex-

exceedingly ravishing to the Ear. The Oracle, or Most Holy Place, was a perfect Cube of twenty Cubits, thereby shadowing the Perfection of Happiness: The great Philosopher, *Aristotle*, says, that he who bears the Shocks of Fortune valiantly, and demeans himself uprightly, is *truly good, and of a square Posture without Reproof*. Besides, as the square Figure is the most firm in Building, so this Dimension of the Oracle was to denote the Constancy, Duration and Perpetuity of Heaven. The Wall of the Outer Court, or that of the *Gentiles*, was 7700 Feet in Compass, and all the Courts and Apartments would contain 300,000 People: The Whole was adorned with 1453 Columns of *Parian* Marble, twisted, sculptured, and voluted, with 2906 Pilastres, decorated with magnificent Capitals, and about double that Number of Windows, besides those in the curious Pavement. The Oracle and Sanctuary was lined with massy Gold, adorned with all the Embellishments of Sculpture, and set with numerous, most gorgeous, and dazzling Decorations of Diamonds and all Kinds of precious Stones.

No Structure was ever to be compared with the Temple, for its exactly proportioned and beautiful Dimensions, from the magnificent Portico on the East, to the glorious and reverend *Sanctum Sanctorum* on the West; with the numerous Apartments for the Kings, Princes, Sanhedrim, Priests, *Levites* and People of *Israel*; and the Outer-Court for the *Gentiles*, it being an House of Prayer for all Nations. The Prospect of it highly transcended all that we are now capable to imagine, and has ever been esteemed the finest Piece of Masonry upon Earth, before or since.

THE old Constitutions aver, that some short Time before the Consecration of the Temple, King HIRAM came from Tyre, to take a View of that mighty Edifice, and to inspect the different Parts thereof, in which he was accompanied by King SOLOMON, and the Deputy Grand-Master, HIRAM ABBIF; and after his View there-

Year of the
Flood 1356.
Before Christ
992.

of,

of, declared the Temple to be the utmost Stretch of human Art. SOLOMON here again renewed the League with HIRAM, and made him a Present of the Sacred Scriptures, translated into the *Syriac* Tongue, which, it is said, is still extant among the *Maronites*, and other Eastern Christians, under the Name of the old *Syriac* Version.

THE Temple of JEHOVAH being finished, under the Auspices of the wise and glorious King of *Israel*, SOLOMON, the Prince of *Architecture*, and the GRAND-MASTER *Mason* of his Day, the Fraternity celebrated the *Cape-Stone* with great Joy; but their Joy was soon interrupted by the sudden Death of their dear and worthy Master HIRAM ABBIF; nor less was the Concern of King *Solomon*, who, after some Time allowed to the *Craft* to vent their Sorrow, ordered his Obsequies to be performed with great Solemnity and Decency, and buried him in the *Lodge*, near the Temple, according to the ancient Usages among MASONS; and long mourned for his Loss.

AFTER HIRAM ABBIF was mourned for, the *Tabernacle* of MOSES, and its holy Reliques being lodged in the Temple, SOLOMON, in a General Assembly, dedicated, or consecrated It by solemn Prayer, and costly Sacrifices past Number, with the finest Music, vocal and instrumental, praising JEHOVAH, upon fixing the *Holy ARK* in its proper Place, between the *Cberubims*; when JEHOVAH filled his own Temple with a *Cloud of Glory*!

BUT leaving what must not, and, indeed, what cannot be committed to Writing, we may certainly affirm, that however ambitious and emulous the *Gentiles* were in improving the *Royal Art*, it was never perfected till the building of this *Gorgeous House* of God, fit for the special Refulgence of his Glory upon Earth, where he dwelt between the *Cberubims*, on the *Mercy Seat*, above the *Ark*, and from thence gave his People frequent oraculous Responses.

THE Fame of this *grand Edifice* soon prompted the Inquisitive of all Nations to travel, and spend some Time at *Jerusalem*, and survey its Excellencies, as far as was allowed to the *Gentiles*; and they soon found, that the joint Skill of all the World came infinitely short of the *Israelites*, in the *Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty* of their ARCHITECTURE; when the *wise King SOLOMON* was *Grand Master* of all *Masons* at *Jerusalem*, and the *learned King HIRAM* * was *Grand-Master* at *Tyre*, and inspired *HIRAM ABBIF*, had been *Master of Work*; when true compleat *Masonry* was under the immediate Care and Direction of Heaven; when the *NOBLE* and the *Wise* thought it their Honour to be the Associates of the ingenious Craftsmen in their well formed *Lodges*; and so the Temple of *JEHOVAH*, the one true *GOD*, became the just Wonder of all *Travellers*, by which, as by the most perfect Pattern, they resolved to correct the *Architecture* of their own Countries upon their Return.

C H A P. IV.

The State of MASONRY from the CONSECRATION to the DESTRUCTION of SOLOMON'S Temple, and Captivity of the JEWS.

SOLOMON next employed the *Fraternity* in carrying on his other Works, viz.—His two *PALACES* at *Jerusalem*, for himself and his Queen.—The stately *HALL* of Judicature,
E with

* THE Tradition is, that King *HIRAM* had been *Grand Master* of all *Masons*; but when the *TEMPLE* was finished, *HIRAM* came to survey It before its Consecration, and to commune with *SOLOMON* about *Wisdom* and *Art*; and finding the Great *Architect* of the Universe had inspired *SOLOMON* above all mortal Men, *HIRAM* very readily yielded the Pre-eminence to *SOLOMON JEDIDIAH*, the *Beloved of God*.

with his *Ivory Throne*, and *Golden Lyons*.——MILLO, or the *Royal Exchange*, made by filling up the Great Gulf, between Mount *Moriah* and Mount *Zion*, with strong Arches, upon which many beautiful *Piazzas* were erected, with lofty *Collonading* on each Side, and between the Columns a spacious *Walk* from *Zion Castle* to the *Temple*, where Men of Business met.—The House of the *Forest of Lebanon*, built upon four Rows of *Cedar-Pillars*, his Summer-House to retire from the Heat of Business, with a *Watch-Tower* that looked to the Road to *Damascus*. Several *Cities* on the Road between *Jerusalem* and *Lebanon*. Many Store-Houses *West* of the *Jordan*, and several Store-Cities *East* of that River, well fortified: And last of all *Cadmor*, in the Defart towards SYRIA, one Day's Journey from the *Euphrates*, and six from BABYLON, called in later Times by the *Greeks* PALMYRA, with a lofty Palace in it: The vast and glorious Ruins of this once great City, in Marble Pillars, Arches, and other grand Remains, have been at large described, and are seen by Travellers to this Day.

ALL these, and many more costly Edifices, were finished in the short Space of thirteen Years after the Temple, by the Care of 550 Princes, or Masters of Work: For MASONRY was carried on throughout all the Kingdom of *Israel*, and many LODGES were constituted under *Grand Master* SOLOMON, who, as the *old Constitutions* relate, annually assembled the GRAND LODGE, at *Jerusalem*, to preserve the Cement of the Fraternity, and transmit their Affairs to the latest Posterity.

AND even during his Idolatry he built some curious Temples to *Chemosh*, *Molech*, and *Ashtrath*, the Gods of his Concubines, 'till about three Years before he died, when he composed his penitential Song, the *Ecclesiastes*; and fixed the true Motto on all earthly Glory, viz. VANITY of VANITIES, ALL

Year of the
Flood 1369:
Before Christ
979.

is VANITY, without the Fear of GOD, and the keeping of his Com-
mands, which is the whole Duty of Man! and *A. M.* — 3029. }
died aged 58 Years. *A. C.* — 975. }

MANY of SOLOMON's *Masons*, before he died, began to travel, and carried with them the *Highb Taste* of Architecture, with the Secrets of the Fraternity, into *Syria, Lesser Asia, Mesopotamia, Sythia, Assyria, Chaldaea, Media, Bactria, India, Persia, Arabia, Egypt*, and other Parts of great ASIA, and AFRICA; also into EUROPE, no doubt, though we have no History to assure us yet of the Transactions of *Greece and Italy*: But the Tradition is, that they travelled to HERCULES PILLARS on the *West*, and to CHINA on the *East*: And the old *Constitutions* affirm, that one called NINUS, who had been at the building of *Solomon's Temple*, brought the refined Knowledge of the *Science*, and the *Art* into *Germany and Gaul*.

IN many Places being highly esteemed, they obtained special Privileges; and because they taught their *liberal Art* only to the *Free-born*, They were called FREE MASONS; constituting *Lodges* in the Places where they built stately Piles, by the Encouragement of the Great and Wealthy, who soon requested to be accepted as Members of the *Lodge*, and *Brothers* of the *Craft*; till by Merit, those *Free and accepted Masons* came to be *Masters* and *Wardens*.

NAY Kings, Princes, and Potentates became *Grand Masters*, each in his own Dominion, in Imitation of King *Solomon*, whose Memory, *as a Mason*, has been duly worshipped, and will be, till *Architecture* shall be consumed in the general Conflagration; for he never can be rivalled, but by one equally inspired from above.

THE Division of SOLOMON's Dominions into the Kingdoms of *Israel and Judah*, did not much affect the *Fraternity*, or disturb their *Lodges*: For *Jeroboam* ordered them to build him two Palaces, the one

Year of the
Flood 1374.
B. C. 974.

at *Sichem*, and the other at *Penuel*; and also to make and erect the two curious *Statues* of the **GOLDEN CALVES**, with **Temples** for their Worship, the one in *Bethel*, and the other in *Dan*, which were worshipped by the *Israelites*, till they were taken and carried away by *Salmanesar* and *Tiglath-Pileser*. King *Baasha* built *Tirzah* for his Palace; and King *Omri* built *Samaria* for his Capital; where his Son, King **AHAB**, built a large and sumptuous **Temple** for his Idol **Baal**, afterwards destroyed by King *Jehu*, and a *Palace of Ivory*, besides many Castles and fenced Cities.

SOLOMON'S Royal Race, the Kings of *Judah*, succeeded him also in the **GRAND MASTER'S Chair**, or deputed the High Priest to preserve the *Royal Art*. Their Care of the Temple with the many Buildings they raised, and strong Forts, are mentioned in holy Writ down to **JOSIAH** the last good King of *Judah*.

SOLOMON'S Travellers improved the *Gentiles* beyond Expression. Thus the *Syrians* adorned their *Damascus* with a lofty *Temple* and a *Royal Palace*. Those of *Lesser Asia* became excellent *Masons*, particularly at *Sardis* in *Lydia*, and along the Sea Coasts in the mercantile Cities, as at *Ephesus*.

THERE the old *Temple* of **Diana**, built by some *Japhetites* about the Days of *Moses*, being burnt down about 34 Years after *Solomon's* Death, the Kings of *Lesser Asia* refounded and adorned it with 127 *Columns* of the best *Marble*, each 60 Feet high, and 36 of them were of the most noble *Sculpture*, by the Direction of **Orsiphon** and **Archiphron**, the Disciples of *Solomon's* Travellers; but it was not finished till after 220 Years in the 7th Year of *Hezekiah* King of *Judah*; under the Direction of the Grand *Ephesian* Masters in this Royal Craft, *Demetrius* and *Polonius*. A. M. 3283.

THIS *Temple* of the *Ionic Order*, was in Length 425 Feet, and in Breadth 220 Feet, with a duly proportioned Height, so magnificent, so admirable a Fabrick, that it became the third of the seven *Wonders of Art*, the charming Mistress of *Lesser Asia*, which even
Xerxes,

Xerxes, the avowed Enemy of *Image Worship*, left standing, while he burnt all the other *Temples* in his Way to *Greece*.

BUT at last, it was burnt down by a vile Fellow only for the Lust of being talked of in after Ages (whose Name therefore shall not be mentioned here) on the Birth Day of *Alexander the Great*, after it had stood 365 Years, about *A. M.* 3680. when jocose People said, *The Goddess was so deeply engaged at the Birth of her Hero in Pella of Macedonia that she had no Leisure to save her Temple at EPHEBUS*. It was rebuilt by the Architect *Democrates* at the Expence of the neighbouring Princes and States.

THE ASSYRIANS, ever since *NIMROD* and *NINUS*, had cultivated the Royal *Art*, especially at their Great *NINIVEH*, down to King *PUL* (to whom *Jonah* preached) and his Son *Sardan Pul* or *SARDANAPALUS*, called also *Tonos Concoleros*, who was besieged by his Brother *Tiglath Pul Eser* and his General *Nabonassar*, till he burnt himself with his Concubines and Treasure in old *Nimrod's* Palace in the 12th Year of *Jotham* King of *Judah*, *A. M.* — 3257. when the Empire was partitioned between *TIGLATH PUL ESER* who succeeded in *NINIVEH*, and *NABONASSAR* who got *CHALDÆA*.

NABONASSAR, called also *Beleſis* or *Baladan*, an excellent Astronomer and Architect, built his new Metropolis upon the Ruins of a Part of old *Nimrod's* Works near the Great old Tower of *Babel* then standing, and called It *BABYLON*, founded in the first Year of the *Nabonassarian*, or famous astronomical *Æra*. *A. M.* 3257.

FOR this City *BABYLON* is not mentioned by any Author before *Isaiab*, who mentions both Its Rise and Its Ruin.

THE *Science* and the *Art* did not only flourish long in Eastern *Asia* to the farthest *East Indies*; but also before the Days of *Nebuchadnezzar the Great*, we find that old *Masonry* took a Western Course: For the Disciples of *Solomon's* Travellers, by the Encouragement of Princes and States West of the *Assyrian* Bounds, built, enlarged and adorned Cities past Numbers.

SUCH

SUCH as *Boristhenes* and *Sinope* in PONTUS: *Nicomedia*, *Prusias* and *Chalcedon* in BITHYNIA: *Bizantium* (now *Constantinople*) *Cizicus* also and *Lampsacus* in the HELLESPONT: *Abdara* in THRACE: Many Cities in GREECE, *Tarentum*, *Regium*, *Rome*, *Ravenna*, *Crotona*, *Florence*, and many more in ITALY: *Granada*, *Malaga*, *Gades*, &c. in SPAIN: *Maffilia* and others on the Coast of GAUL: while BRITAIN was unknown.

THE Syrians adorned *Damascus*, by the Assistance of SOLOMON'S MASONS, with a lofty TEMPLE, a *Royal Palace*, and a *public Altar* of most admirable Workmanship, which last so ravished AHAAZ, King of *Judah*, that he caused a Pattern thereof to be taken, and sent it to URIJAH, the High-Priest of *Jerusalem*; and upon his Return, having removed the Altar of the Lord out of its Place in the Temple, ordered this *new Altar* to be set up in its Stead.

AFTER godly JOSIAH King of *Judah* fighting for his superior *Nabopolassar*, was slain in the Battle of *Hadad Rimmon* by *Pharoah Necho*, A. M. 3394. } all Things went wrong in *Judah*.
B. C. 610. }

FOR the Grand Monarch NEBUCHADNEZZAR, first his Father's Partner having defeated *Necho*, made *Josiah's* Son *Jehoiakim* his Vassal, and for his revolting He ruined him, and at length captivated all the remaining *Royal Family* of *Judah* with the Flower of the Nobles, especially of the more ingenious *Craftsmen*, laid waste the whole Land of *Israel*, burnt and demolished all the fine Edifices, and also the glorious and inimitable Temple of SOLOMON, after It was finished and consecrated 416 Years.

FOR in the fifth Month, on the seventh Day of the Month, *i. e.* towards the End of our *July*, came *Nebuzaradan*, Captain of the Guards to the King of BABYLON, to JERUSALEM, and after having taken out all the sacred Vessels, and the Two famous Pillars, that were in the Temple, and all the Riches that could be found in the King's Palace, and the City: He did, pursuant to

to the Command of his Master, on the tenth of the same Month, set both the TEMPLE and CITY on Fire, overthrew all the Walls, Fortresses and Towers belonging thereto, wholly rasing and leveling it to the Ground, till he had brought all to a thorough and perfect Desolation.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR, being now at Rest from all his Wars, and being in full Peace at home, he applied himself with great Industry to the carrying on this grand Design in finishing of his *Buildings* at BABYLON, and employed therein all the able Artists of JUDEA, and other Captives to join his own *Chaldean* MASONS; who by their joint Labour made it the fourth of the seven Wonders of Art. The most famous Works therein were the WALLS of the City, the Temple of BELUS, in which were placed the BRAZEN SEA, the PILLARS, &c. brought from JERUSALEM, the Palace and hanging Gardens, the River and the artificial Lake and Canals, made for draining that River. In the Magnificence and Expence of which Works, he much exceeded whatsoever had been done by any King before him: And excepting the amazing WALL of CHINA, nothing like it has been since attempted whereby any one else can be equalled to him, This sumptuous GRAND MASTER, also, caused to be erected in the Plains of Dura a GOLDEN IMAGE of their God BAAL, sixty Cubits high, and six broad; containing 7000 Attic Drachma's of Gold, according to *Diodorus*, which amounts to three Millions and a half of our Money.

Year of the
Flood 1778.
B. C. 570.

THE MEDES and PERSIANS had much improved in the *Royal Art*, and had rivalled the *Assyrians* and *Chaldeans* in *Masonry*. at Ekbatana, Susiana, Persepolis, and many more fine Cities, before They conquered them in War; tho' They had nothing so large as Niniveh and Babylon, nor so accurate as the Temple, and the other Structures of SOLOMON.

THE *Jewish* Captives, after *Nebuchadnezzar's* Death, kept themselves at Work in REGULAR Lodges, waiting the appointed Time of

of their Deliverance ; and were thus the more capable, at the *Reduction*, or Rebuilding the *Holy Temple* and *City of Salem* upon the old Foundations ; which was ordered by the *Decree* of *CYRUS*, according to God's Word that had foretold his Exaltation and that Decree, for *Belshazzar* being slain, *CYRUS*, the *Persian*, soon after removed the imperial Seat to *Susiana*, in *Persia*, and thereby put an End to the *Babylonian* Empire, after it had stood 209 Years ; and promised the *Israelites* great Favour, and a speedy Restoration to their own Land.

A. M. 3468.
Year of the
Flood 1810
B. C. 538.

THE *Medes* and *Persians* had much improved in the *Royal Art*, and had even out-done the *Assyrians* in MASONRY at *Ecbatana*, which being repaired, beautified and vastly enlarged by *Deioces*, King of the *Medes*, who reigned there with great Wisdom, Honour and Prosperity for above fifty Years ; during which Time he constantly employed THE FRATERNITY, and it becoming a great City, he is for this Reason, by the *Greeks*, thought to be the Founder of it. Also *Susiana* and *Persepolis*, with many more fine Cities were built before the *Persians* had overcome the *Assyrians* and *Babylonians* in War, where they had shewn admirable Skill ; but yet did not come up to the Accuracy of the *Temple*, and other Structures of *SOLOMON*.

Year of the
Flood 1641.
B. C. 707.

CH A P. V.

The State of MASONRY from Grand-Master *CYRUS*, to Grand Master *SELEUCUS NICATOR*.

Year of the
Flood 1812.
B. C. 536.

CYRUS whom the ALMIGHTY ARCHITECT had fore-ordained to execute his Decrees for restoring his chosen People, the FREEBORN Children of *Israel*, and for rebuilding the *Holy Temple* at *JERUSALEM* ; having

ing founded the *Persian* Empire, issued out his Decree for restoring the *Jews* unto their own Land, and for rebuilding of the Temple at JERUSALEM: And constituted ZERUBBABEL, the Son of *Salathiel*, his Provincial

Year of the
Flood 1812.
B. C. 536.

GRAND MASTER in the Land of JUDEA, the lineal Heir of DAVID's Royal Race and Prince of the *Reduction*, with the High Priest *Jeshuah* his Deputy; under the Title of TIRSHATHA, by immediate Commission from him: And all the Vessels of Gold and Silver brought to *Babylon* from *Jerusalem*, were, by this Decree, ordered to be delivered by *Mithredath*, the King's Treasurer, to ZERUBBABEL, who carried them back to JERUSALEM; the Vessels that were at this Time restored amounted to 5400, the Remainder was brought back by *Ezra*, in the Reign of *Artaxerxes Longimanus* many Years after. But before the Temple was half finished, CYRUS died, which then put a Stop to the Work.

CAMBYSES the Successor of *Cyrus* neglected the Temple; being wholly Intent upon the Conquest of *Egypt*, that had revolted under AMASYS, the last of *Mitzraim's* Race, a learned Grand Master, for whom the *Fellow Crafts* cut, out of a Rock, an House all of one Stone 21 Cubits long, 12 broad and 8 deep, the Labour of 2000 *Masons* for three Years, and brought it safe to *Memphis*.

He had built many costly Structures, contributed largely to the Rebuilding of *Apollo's* famous Temple at *Delphi* in *Greece*, and died much lamented just as *Cambyses* had reached to *Egypt*, A. M. 3478.

CAMBYSES conquered the Land, and destroyed many Temples, Palaces, Obelisks and other glorious Monuments of the antient *Egyptian Masonry*, and died on his Way home, A. M. 3482.

THE false *Smerdis*, the *Magian*, taking Advantage of this Event usurped the Throne by the Name of *Artaxerxes*, according to *Ezra*, and stopt the building of the Temple: But was soon dethroned and succeeded by

DARIUS HYSTASPES, one of the seven Princes that conspired to cut him off. *Darius* married *Artistona* the Daughter of **CYRUS**, and confirmed his *Decree*.

DARIUS was a Prince of Wisdom, Clemency and Justice ; and hath the Honour to have his Name recorded in Holy Writ for a Favourer of God's People, a Restorer of his Temple, and a Promoter of his Worship therein ; he was blessed with a numerous Issue, a long Reign, and great Prosperity.

Year of the
Flood 1828.
B. C. 520.

IN his 6th Year, just 20 Years after the Founding of the Temple, **ZERUBBABEL** finished it * and celebrated the *Cape Stone* ; and next Year its Consecration or Dedication was solemnized.

* A.M. 3489.
Year of the
Flood 1832.
B.C. 515.

AND tho' it came far short of **SOLOMON'S Temple** in Extent and Decorations, nor had in it the *Cloud of Glory* or Divine *Shechinah*, and the holy Reliques of *Moses* ; yet being reared in the *Solomonian Stile*, it was the finest Building upon Earth.

THE *Sidonians* were frank and liberal towards this Work, as in the Days of **HIRAM**, bringing down Cedar-Planks in Abundance from *Libanus* to the Sea-Shore, and from thence into the Port of *Joppa*, as they had been ordered first by *Cyrus*, and after him by *Darius*. Here, also, the curious Craftsmen held stated and regular Lodges, as in the Days of *Solomon* ; associated with the Master-Masons, giving Lectures, and strictly adhering to good old Usages.

IN this Reign *Zoroastres* flourished, the *Archimagus* or *Grand-Master* of the *Magians* (who worshipped the *Sun* and the *Fire* made by his Rays) who became famous every where, called by the *Greeks*, the *Teacher of all human and divine Knowledge* ; and his Disciples were great Improvers of *Geometry* in the liberal Arts, erecting many *Palaces* and *Fire Temples* throughout the Empire, and long flourished in Eastern *Asia*, even till the *Mahometans* prevailed ; and a Remnant of them are scattered in those Parts to this Day, who retain many of the old Usages of the *Free Masons*, for which they are

are here mentioned, and not for their Religious Rites which are not the Subject of this Book: For we leave every Brother to Liberty of Conscience; but strictly charge him carefully to maintain the Cement of the Lodge, and the three Articles of NOAH.

Zoroastres was slain by Argasp the Scythian, A. M. 3517. and Hytaspes died 3518.

XERXES his Son succeeded, who encouraged the Magian Masons, and destroyed all the Image Temples (except that of Diana at Ephesus) in his Way to Greece, with an Army of five Millions, and Ships past Number.

AHASUERUS, called Artaxerxes Longimanus, having married the beautiful Jewess, Queen ESTHER, became a great Favourer of the Jews; and in the third Year of his Reign, he made a great Feast in his Palace of SUZA; *And the Drinking was according to the Law, NONE DID COMPEL: For so the King had appointed to all the Officers of his House, that they should do according to every Man's Pleasure.* Est. i. ver. 8. He also appointed EZRA, the learned Scribe, to succeed ZERUBBABEL in the Direction of the CRAFT; who built many Synagogues, as well in Jerusalem, as in the other Cities of Judea: And next to him NEHEMIAH, who built the strong Walls of Jerusalem: He for that Purpose divided his Workmen into Classes, or Companies, more properly Lodges, and assigned to each of them the Quarter, where they were to work, and their Places of Refreshment; but reserved to himself the Reviewal and Direction of the Whole, in which he laboured so effectually as to compleat the Work, notwithstanding the utmost Efforts of his Enemies, both within and without the Walls, to retard his Design. While Part of the CRAFT were carrying on the Building, the other stood to their Arms to defend them against any sudden Attack: And all had their Arms at Hand, even while they worked, to

Year of the
Flood 1838.
B. C. 510.

Year of the
Flood 1893.
B. C. 455.

be ready at a Signal given, to draw together to any Part, where the Enemy should be discovered to be coming upon them.

DARIUS NOTHUS gave Leave to *Sanballet*, the *Horonite*, the Friend and Advocate of the *Samaritans*, to build a *Temple* upon Mount *Gerizim*, near *Samarina*, and so far insinuated himself into the Favour of *DARIUS*, as to procure the High-Priesthood for *MANASSES*, his Son-in-Law, and Brother to *JADDUA* the High-Priest of *JERUSALEM*. This Temple stood in Splendor till demolished by *John Hyrcanus*, who levelled the City and Temple with the Ground; and compelled all the *Idumæans* to conform to the Law of *MOSES*. After *NEHEMIAH*, the High-Priest of *Jerusalem*, was usually the *Provincial GRAND-MASTER* of *Judea*, as well under the *Persians*, as the *Greeks* and *Romans*.

UNDER *DARIUS OCHUS*, *Mausolus* King of *Caria*, in *Lesser Asia*, died, which Accident was rendered famous by the great Grief which *Artemesia*, who was both his Sister and his Wife, expressed at his Loss. Before she died; she took Care for the erecting that famous MONUMENT for him, at *Halicarnassus*, which was reckoned the *fifth* of the *seven WONDERS* of the World, and from whence all Monuments of more than ordinary Magnificence, are called *Mausoleums*. It was in Length, from North to South, sixty-three Cubits, in Circuit 411 Feet, and in Height 140 Feet, surrounded with 136 Columns of most admirable Sculpture; and the Fronts, East and West, had Arches seventy-three Feet wide, with a Pyramid on the side Wall, ending in a pointed Broach, on which was a Coach with four Horses of one Marble Stone. All was performed by the four best MASONS of the Age, *Scopas*, *Leochares*, *Timotheus*, and *Briax*.

AFTER the Erection of *SOLOMON's*, or, as some think, the second Temple, the ROYAL ART was brought into *Greece*, where the CRAFT was encouraged to the utmost, and GEOME-

TRY

TRY every where cultivated with uncommon Industry; many noble Structures were erected, which to this Day shew their former Magnificence and Grandeur, though many of those early Performances of the *Greeks* in Architecture, have been lost in the Ruins of Time.

INDEED, we read of the old *Dedalus*, and his Sons, the Imitators of the *Egyptians* and *Phœnicians*, of the little Labyrinth in *Crete*, and the larger at *Lemnos*, of the Arts and Sciences early at *Athens* and *Sicyon*, *Candia* and *Sicily* before the *Trojan War*; of the Temples of *Jupiter Olympius*, *Esculapius*, &c. of the *Trojan Horse*, and other Things: But we are all in Darkness, Fable and Uncertainty, till the *Olympiads*: Which began in the 35th Year of *Uzziab*, King of *Judab*, when some of their bright Men began to travel. { *A.M.* 3228. } before the Founding
{ *B.C.* 776. } of *Rome* 28 Years.

So that their most antient famous Buildings, as the Cittadel of *Athens*, the Court of *Areopagus*, the *Parthenion* or Temple of *Minerva*, the Temples of *Theseus* and *Apollo*, their Porticos and Forums, Theatres and Gymnasiums, stately publick Halls, curious Bridges, regular Fortifications, stout Ships of War, and magnificent Palaces, with their best Statues and Sculpture, were All of them, either at first erected, or else rebuilt fine, even after the Temple of *ZERUBBABEL*; for

THALES MILESIUS, their first Philosopher, who was the first that brought *GEOMETRY*, with very great Improvements, out of *EGYPT* into *GREECE*, died eleven Years only before the Decree of *Cyrus*; and the same Year 3457, *PYTHAGORAS*, his Scholar, travelled into *Egypt*; while *PISISTRATUS*, the Tyrant of *Athens*, began to collect the first Library in *Greece*.

Year of the
Flood 1801.
B.C. 547.

PYTHAGORAS lived twenty-two Years among the *Egyptian* Priests, till sent by *Cambyfes* to *Babylon* and *Persia*, *A.M.* 3480, where he pickt up great Knowledge among the
Chaldean

Chaldaean Magians, and Babylonish Jews; and returned to Greece the Year that Zerubbabel's Temple was finished, A. M. 3489.

HE became, not only the Head of a new Religion of Patch Work, but likewise of an *Academy*, or *Lodge* of good *Geometricians*, to whom he communicated a Secret *, viz. *That amazing Proposition which is the Foundation of all Masonry, of whatever Materials or Dimensions*, called by *Masons* his *HEUREKA*; because They think It was his own Invention.

BUT after *Pythagoras*, GEOMETRY was the darling Study of the *Greeks*, and their learned Men reduced the noble Science to the Use of the ingenious *Mechanicks* of all Sorts, that perform by *Geometry*, as well as the Operators in *Stone* or *Brick*.

AND as MASONRY kept pace with *Geometry*, so many *Lodges* appeared, especially in the *Grecian Republicks*, where *Liberty*, *Trade*, and *Learning* flourished; as at *Sicyon*, *Athens*, *Corinth*, and the Cities of *Ionia*, till They arrived at their beautiful *DORIC*, *IONIC*, and *CORINTHIAN Orders*.

FROM this Time we date the strict Union between the FREE and the ACCEPTED MASONS, which has subsisted ever since in all REGULAR LODGES.

GREECE now abounded with the best *Architects*, *Sculptors*, *Statuaries*, *Painters*, and other fine *Designers*; most of them educated at the Academies of *Athens* and *Sicyon*, who instructed many Artists, and *Fellow Crafts*, to be the best Operators upon Earth: So that the Nations of *Asia*, and *Africa*, who had taught the *Greeks*, were now taught by them.

No Country but Greece could now boast of such Men as *Mycon*, *Phidias*, *Demon*, *Androcides*, *Meton*, *Anaxagoras*, *Dipænus*, and *Scyllis*, *Glycon*, *Alcamenes*, *Praxitiles*, *Polycletus*, *Lysippus*, *Peneus*, *Euphronor*, *Perseus*, *Philostratus*, *Zeuxis*, *Appollodorus*, *Parhasius*, *Timantbes*, *Eupompus*, *Pamphilus* *Apelles*, *Artemones*, *Socrates*, *Eudoxus*, *Metrodorus* (who wrote of *Masonry*) and the excellent

Theo-

* *Euclid. lib. i. Prop. XLVII.*

Theodorus Cyrenæus, who amplified *Geometry*, and published the *Art Analytic*, the Master of the divine *PLATO**, from whose School came *Xenocrates* and *Aristotle* the Preceptor of *ALEXANDER the Great*.

THE learned *Greeks* rightly judging, that the Rules of the beautiful Proportions in *Architecture* should be taken from the Proportions of the *Human Body*, their fine *Painters* and *Statuaries* were esteemed *Architects*, and were then actually so (even as by the *Painters*) nor could They have been fine *Painters* without being *Architects*.

THEREFORE several of those excellent *Painters* and *Philosophers*, are in the List of *antient Architects*: Nay They all openly taught *Geometry*, and many of them practised *Masonry*; and being Gentlemen of good Repute, They were generally at the Head of the *Craft*, highly useful to the *Fellow Crafts*, by their Designs and fine Drawings, and bred them up clever Artists: Only by a Law in *Greece*, no *Slave* was allowed to learn the seven liberal Sciences, or those of the *Free-born*†; so that in *Greece* also They were call'd *FREE MASONS*, and in their many *Lodges*, the Noble and Learned were ACCEPTED as Brothers.

ALEXANDER, the *Macedonian*, having overcome *Darius Codomannus* at the *GRANICUS*, and in the Battles of *Iffus* and *Arbela*, taking *TYRE* and *GAZA*, and soon over-run all *Egypt*; poor *Darius* fled into *Bactria*, and was murdered by one of his own Generals. After a Continuance of 207 Years, in him ended the *PERSIAN*, and in *Alexander* began the *GRECIAN* Empire. In one of *Alexander's* drunken Frolicks, he burnt the rich and splendid City of *PERSEPOLIS*, which was truly a City of Palaces in the best Style; but all its Beauty and Splendor could not preserve it from the inebriated

* *Plato* died *A. M.* 3656. *B. C.* 548. † According to the old *Constitutions*. These are, 1. *Grammar*. 2. *Rhetoric*. 3. *Logic*. 4. *Arithmetic*. 5. *GEOMETRY*. 6. *Musick*. 7. *Astronomy*.

ated Fury of this insolent disturber and common Enemy of the human Race; by no Means to be allowed to rank in the Lists of true MASONS.

HOWEVER, his *Architect*, renowned *Denocrates*, before mentioned, prevailed with him to perform some grand Design, and to encourage the Fraternity; he proposed to him to dispose Mount *ATHOS* into the Form of that Prince's Statue, with a City in one Hand, and in the other a large Lake to water that City; but this great Design never took Effect. The Ambition of *Alexander* prompted him to the Building of a new City in *Egypt*, in a very convenient Place over-against the Island of *Pharos*, and called it *ALEXANDRIA*, which thenceforth became the Capital of that Kingdom. It is remarked by *Varro*, that at the Time of building *Alexandria*, the Use of the *Papyrus* was first found out, and used in that City by the FELLOW-CRAFTS to draw out their Designs and Plans upon, for different Parts of their Work, and other Uses. The *Papyrus* in its proper Signification, is a Sort of great Bulrush, growing in the Marshes of *Egypt*, near the *Nile*. It runs up into a triangular Stalk to the Height of about fifteen Feet, and is usually a Foot and half in Circumference. These when flaked and separated from the Stalk, made the Paper used by the Antients, and which from the Name of the Tree that bore it, they called, also, *Papyrus*. The Manner how it was fitted for Use may be seen in the eleventh and twelfth Chapters of the thirteenth Book of *Pliny's* Natural History.

DENOCRATES was the Architect of *Alexandria*, having first drawn a Plan of the City, with its Walls, Gates and Streets: and *Alexander* left him to perfect the said Work according to the Plan; which afforded ample Employment for the CRAFT. But *Alexander* dying drunk at *Babylon*, left his Empire to be parcelled out by his Generals.

Year of the
Flood 2016.
B. C. 332.

Year of the
Flood 2025.
B. C. 323.

C H A P. VI.

*The State of MASONRY from Grand Master SELEUCUS NICATOR
to the Death of HEROD the GREAT.*

SELEUCUS *Nicator* proved an excellent *Grand Master*, founded the Great *Seleucia* on the *Euphrates* for his *Deputy* in the *East*; and in the *West* He built his stately Capital City the famous ANTIOCH in old *Syria*, with the great Grove of *Daphne*, a sacred *Afylum*; in the Middle of which he reared the *Temple* of APOLLO and DIANA (tho' it proved afterwards the *Temple* of *Venus* and *Bacchus*) and also the lesser Cities of old *Syria*, as *Apamia*, *Berræa*, *Seleucia*, *Laodicea*, *Edeffa*, *Pella*, &c.

MASONRY flourished most in *Egypt*, where the *Grecian* ARCHITECTURE was highly admired, and where PTOLEMY SOTER, another of *Alexander's* Generals, had set up his Throne. EUCLID, the famous *Geometer* of *Tyre*, who had in his Travels collected the scattered Elements of GEOMETRY came to the Court of *Ptolemy Soter*, and was by him encouraged to restore and teach that noble Science, especially to the Children of the great Lords and Estates of the Realm, who by the continual Wars and Decay of the Sciences in former Reigns were reduced to great Necessities for want of means to get an honourable and competent Livelihood. For this Purpose says an old Record of MASONRY, ' *Euclid*, having received Com-

Year of the
Flood 2044.
B. C. 304.

' mission, he taught such as were committed to his Charge, the Science of Geometry in Practice to work in STONE, all Manner of worthy Work that belongeth to building of *Altars*, *Temples*, *Towers*, and *Castles*, and all other Manner of Buildings, and gave them a Charge in this Form.

' FIRST that they should be true to their King and to the Lord they serve, and to the Fellowship whereof they are admitted; and

G

' that

‘ that they should be true to and love one another : and that they
 ‘ should call each other his *Fellow* or *Brother* ; not Servant, nor
 ‘ Knave nor any other foul Name : and that they should truly
 ‘ deserve their Pay of their Lord, or the Master of the Work,
 ‘ that they serve.

‘ SECONDLY, That they should ordain the wisest of them to be the
 ‘ Master of the Work, and neither for Love nor Lineage, Riches nor
 ‘ Favour, to set another that hath but little Cunning to be Master of
 ‘ the Lord's Work ; whereby the Lord should be evil served, and
 ‘ they ashamed : And also that they should call the Governor of
 ‘ the Work, MASTER, in the Time that they work with him.

‘ AND many other Charges he gave them that are too long to
 ‘ relate ; and to all these Charges, says my Author, he made them
 ‘ swear a great Oath, that Men used at that Time.

‘ AND he ordained for them a reasonable Pay, whereby they
 ‘ might live honestly : and also that they should come and assemble
 ‘ together every Year once, to consult how they might work best
 ‘ to serve the Lord, for his Profit and to their own Credit ; and to
 ‘ correct, within themselves, him that had trespassed against the
 ‘ CRAFT.

‘ AND thus was the Craft grounded there : And that worthy
 ‘ Clerk *Euclid* gave it the Name of GEOMETRY, which now is
 ‘ called MASONRY.

‘ AND he accordingly digested his Instructions into such Order,
 improved and demonstrated them so accurately, as to have left
 no Room for any others to exceed him in Geometry ; for which
 his Memory will ever be fragrant in the Lodges. According to
 the old Constitutions, PTOLEMY, GRAND-MASTER, with his
Wardens, EUCLID the Geometrician, and STRATON the Philoso-
 pher, built his Palace at *Alexandria*, and the curious Museum or
 College of the Learned, with the Library of *Bruchium*, near the
 Palace, that was filled with 400,000 Manuscripts, or valuable
 Volumes, before it was burnt in the Wars of JULIUS CÆSAR.

PTO-

PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS succeeded his Father in the Throne and *Solomon's Chair* too : And in his second Year he carried on the great *Tower of Pharos*, founded by his Father, * the sixth of the seven *Wonders of Art*, built on an Island, as the *Light-House* for the Harbour of *Alexandria*, (whence *Light-Houses* in the *Mediterranean* are called *Faros*) a Piece of amazing Architecture, by the Care of his *Grand Wardens Dexiphanes* and his Son *Sostratus*: the Father built the *Heptastadium* for joining the Island to the Continent, while the Son reared the *Tower*.

PHILADELPHUS founded the City *Myos Hormus* on the *Red Sea* for the *East India Trade*, built the *Temple of the Zephyrian Venus* in *Crete*, *Ptolemais* in *Palestine*, and rebuilt old *Rabbab* of the *Ammonites*, calling it *Philadelphia*. Nay he was so accurate an Architect that for a long Time all fine *Masonry* was called *Philadelphian*, or after the *Stile of Philadelphus*.

PTOLEMY, the Son of *Philadelphus*, called *EUERGETES*, succeeded, and was the last good GRAND MASTER in EGYPT: His *Wardens* were his two learned Librarians, *ERATOSTHENES*, of *Cyrene*, and *APOLLONIUS*, of *Rhodes*. The Library of *Bruchium* being near full, he erected another at *Scrapium*, which in Time contained 300,000 Manuscripts, and *Cleopatra* afterwards added 200,000 more, from the Library of *Pergamus*, given to her by *Mark Anthony*: But all this vast Library was burnt by the ignorant, stupid, and besotted *Saracens*, when they took the City of *Alexandria*, to the irreparable Loss of the Learned. It had often been rifled on the *Revolutions and Com-*

Year of the
Flood 2102.
Before Christ
246.

G 2

mo-

* Some prefer to This the great *Obelisk of Queen SEMIRAMIS* 150 Feet high and 24 Feet square at Bottom, all of one Stone like a *Pyramid*, that was brought from *Armenia* to *Babylon*; also an huge Rock cut into the Figure of *Semiramis*, with the smaller Rocks by it in the Shape of tributary Kings: If we may believe *Ctesias* against the Advice of *Berosus* and *Aristotle*: For she is not so ancient as is generally thought, and seems to be only the Queen of *NABONASSAR*.]

motions that happened in the *Roman* Empire, yet it was as often repaired and replenished again with its full Number of Books, till this its final Destruction by the *Saracens*. This happened as follows: *Johannes Grammaticus*, the famous *Aristotelian* Philosopher, being then living at *Alexandria*, and having much ingratiated himself with *Amrus Ebnol As*, the General of the *Saracen* Army, and by Reason of his great Learning, made himself acceptable to him, he begged of him the royal Library; to this *Amrus* replied, that it was not in his Power, but was wholly at the Disposal of the Caliph, or Emperor of the *Saracens*, to whom he would write about it, who returned for Answer, that if those Books contained what was agreeing with the *Alcoran*, there was no Need of them, for that alone was sufficient of itself for all Truths; but if they contained what disagreed with the *Alcoran*, they were not to be endured; and therefore he ordered that whatsoever the Contents of them were, they should all be destroyed; whereon being distributed among the public Baths of *Alexandria*; which shews how great the Number of them was, and what an inestimable Treasure of Learning was wholly destroyed.

EUERGETES was the last good *Grand Master* of *Egypt*; and therefore we shall sail over to the *Hellespont* to view the glorious Temple of *Cyzicus*, with Threads of beaten Gold in the Joints of the Infides of the Marble Stones, that cast a fine Lustre on all the Statues and Images: Besides the curious *Ecsbo* of the seven Towers at the *Thracian* Gate of *Cizicus*, and a large *Bouleutorion* or *Town-House*, without one Pin or Nail in the Carpenter's Work; so that the Beams and Rafters could be taken off, and again put on, without Laces or Keys to bind 'em.

THE *Rhodians* employed the famous *Architect*, CHARES, of *Lindus*, to erect the great COLOSSUS, at *Rhodes*, which employed him and his CRAFTSMEN for twelve Years. It was esteemed the last of the seven

Year of the
Flood 2048
B. C. 300.

seven Wonders of Art, and the greatest human Statue under the Sun, to which it was dedicated. It was 70 Cubits high, and duly proportioned in every Part and Limb, striding over the Harbour's Mouth, and wide enough to receive between its Legs the largest Ships under sail, and appeared at a Distance like a high Tower. It was thrown down by an Earthquake after it had stood 66 Years, and lay where it fell 894 Years more; till at Length in the Year of *Christ* 672, *Moawias* the sixth Caliph of the *Saracens*, having taken *Rhodes*, sold the Brass to a *Jew* Merchant, who loaded with it 900 Camels, and allowing only 800 Pound Weight to every Camel's Burden, the Brass of this *Colossus*, after the Waste of so many Years, by the Rust and Wear of the Brass itself, and the Purloinings and Embezzlements of Men, amounted to 720,000 Pounds Weight.

WHILE the *Greeks* were propagating the *Science* and the *Art* in the very best Manner, founding new Cities, repairing old ones, and erecting *Statues* past Numbers, the other *Africans* imitated the *Egyptians*, Southward in *Ethiopia* down to the *Cape of Good Hope*; and also Westward to the *Atlantic Shore*: though History fails, and no *Travellers* have yet discovered the valuable Remains of those many powerful Nations. Only we know that

THE *CARTHAGINIANS* had formed a magnificent Republick long before the *Romans*; had built some thousands of stately Cities and strong Castles, and made their great Capital *CARTHAGE* the Terror of *Rome*, and her Rival for universal Empire. Great was their Skill in *Geometry* and *Masonry* of all Sorts, in *Marble Temples*, golden *Statues*, stately *Palaces*, regular *Forts*, and stout *Ships* that sailed in all the known Seas, and carried on the Chief Trade of the known World: Therefore the *Emulous Romans* long designed its Destruction, having a prophetic Proverb, *Delenda est Carthago! Carthage must be demolished*; which they accomplished, as in the Sequel.

Thus

Thus HANNIBAL the Warlike, in his Retreat from *Carthage* to *Armenia*, shew'd his great Skill in drawing for King *Artaxes* the Plan of the City *Artaxata*, and survey'd the *Palace*, *Temples*, and *Citadel* thereof.

THE learned SICILIANS, descended from the *Greeks*, followed their Instructions in Architecture throughout the Island very early, at *Agrigentum*, *Messana*, *Gela*, &c. especially at *Syracuse*; for when It was besieged by the *Romans* It was 22 Miles round, and *Marcellus* could not storm it, because of the amazing Devices of the learned Geometrician, Architect, Mechanic, and Engineer, the Noble* ARCHIMEDES, till by mastering an ill-guarded Tower, the City was taken by Surprise on a Festival Day. But tho' *Marcellus* gave a strict Charge to save ARCHIMEDES, a common Soldier slew him, while, not minding the Uproar, the noble and learned Man was deeply engaged in mechanical Speculations and Schemes to repulse the *Romans* and save *Syracuse*. MARCELLUS shed Tears for him as a public Loss to the Learned, and gave him an honourable Burial in the Year of *Rome* 537. — A.M. 3792. } while *Hannibal* distressed *Italy*.
B.C. — 212.

MANY of the *Grecian*, *Carthaginian*, and *Sicilian* MASONS had travelled into the *North* and *West* of *Europe*, and propagated their useful Skill, particularly in *Italy*, *Spain*, the *Belearic* Islands, and the Coast of *Gaul*; but History fails, till the *Roman* Armies came there. Nor have we certain Accounts of the *Chinese* and other *East Indians*, till the *Europeans* navigated thither in these later Times; only the Wall of *Cbina* makes a Figure in the *Map*, tho' we know not yet when It was built: Also their Great Cities and most splendid Palaces, as described by Travellers, evidently discover that those antient Nations had long cultivated Arts and Sciences, especially *Geometry* and *Masonry*.

THUS

* Called by the old Ma'ons the Noble and Excellent *Grand Master* of *Syracuse*.

THUS hitherto the MASONS, above all other *Artists*, have been the Favourites of the Eminent, who wisely joined the *Lodges* for the better conducting of their various Undertakings in old Architecture: and still great Men continued at the Head of the Craft.

FROM *Sicily* we soon pass into ITALY, to view the first Improvements of the ROMANS, who for many Ages affected nothing but War, till by Degrees They learned the *Science* and *Art* from their Neighbours. But

THE HETRURIANS, or *Tuscans*, very early used their own natural TUSCAN ORDER, never used by the *Greeks*, and were the first in *Italy* that learned from the *Greeks* the DORIC, IONIC, and CORINTHIAN Orders; till the Royal Art was there conspicuous under their King PORSENNNA, who built a stately *Labyrinth*, not inferior to That of *Lemnos*, and the highest *Mausoleum* on Record.

PORSENNNA died in the Year of *Rome* 303. A. M. 3558 }
the 19th Year of *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, while B. C. 446 }
the *Romans* were only engaged in subduing their Neighbours in *Italy*, and their *Taste* was as yet but low; till

TURRENUS, the last King of the *Tuscans*, bequeathed his Kingdom to the *Romans*; in the 6th Year of *Philadelphus*, while *Pyrrhus* distressed *Italy*. TURRENUS died A. M. — 3725
The *Tuscans* had built many fine strong Places; and now their Disciples were invited to *Rome*, and taught the *Romans* the Royal Art, tho' still their Improvements were not considerable, till

MARCELLUS, who triumphed in the splendid Spoils of *Syracuse*, upon the Death of the Great ARCHIMEDES, becoming the Patron of Arts and Sciences, employed his *Fellow-Crafts* to build at *Rome* his famous Theatre, with a Temple to Virtue, and another to Honour; yet the High *Taste* of the *Romans* was not general till

SCIPIO

SCIPIO *Afiaticus* led them against *Antiochus Magnus*, King of *Syria*, and took from him all the Country *West* of Mount *Taurus* ——— *A.M.* 3814 }

In the 15th Year of *Ptol. Epiphanes* *B.C.* 190 } In the Year of *Rome* 559

For then, with Astonishment, They beheld the unspeakable Beauties of the *Grecian* and *Afiatic* Architecture, standing in full Splendor, which They resolved to Imitate.

AND so They went on Improving, till

SCIPIO *Africanus* (who had always a set of the Learned attending him as their *Patron*) took in the great Rival of *Rome* the glorious *CARTHAGE*, which he demolished against his own Inclination by Command of the Senate ; for

Delanda est Carthago *A.M.* 3858 }
The Account of its Destruction *B.C.* 146 } Year of *Rome* 603
is lamentable. ———

while *Consul* *MUMMIUS* the same Year sacked *Corinth*, the wealthy *Queen of Greece* : who discovered his Ignorance, when he threatened those that carried home, from *Corinth*, the Inimitable Pictures of *Hercules* and *Bacchus*, that if they lost them, They must make them good with new ones.

BOTH these Generals triumphed at *Rome* in the portable Monuments of *Art*, brought from those Cities, that had been the most opulent and glorious upon Earth. But now the *ROMANS* were so wise as to bring home too the ablest Professors of *Science*, and Practitioners of *Art*. After which we read of several stately Edifices at *Rome*, built in the finest *Grecian Stile* ; as the famous Palace of *PAULUS EMILIUS* of the best *Phrygian Marble* ; the *Triumphal Arch* of *MARIUS* at *Orange* in *Gaul*, the Three surprising *Theatres* of *SCAURUS* at *Rome*, &c.

THE one held 80000 People at Shows or Plays. It had three Scenes or Lofts, one above another, with 360 Columns : The first Row of *Marble*, each 38 Feet high ; the second Row was
of

of *Crystal*, and the third of *Gilded Wood*: between the Columns were 3000 *Statues* of *Brass*.

The other two *Theatres* were of *Wood*, sustained on great *Axles*, whereby They could be turned round, and joined in one great *Amphitheatre*.

The mighty SYLLA brought the *Columns* of the *Temple* of *Jupiter Olympius* from *Greece*, to adorn the *Temple* of *Jupiter Capitolinus* at *Rome*, after the old one, built by *Tarquinius Superbus*, was burnt; in whose time *Jupiter* was only of *Clay*, but now of pure *Gold*.

LUCULLUS, the learned and brave, erected a fine *Library*, and a splendid *House* with *Gardens*, in the *Asiatic* *Style*.

POMPEY the Great, built a *Theatre* that held 40,000 *People* at the *Shows*, near his fine *Palace*, and his *Temple* of *History*.

THESE and other great Men, during the *Roman* *Republick*, much encouraged *Architects* and *Masons* as their *Patrons*; and in their Absence, the *Consul* *Resident*, or the *High Priest* of *Rome*, or the *Arch Flamin*, or some other Great Man on the Spot, thought it his Honour to be the *Patron* of Arts and Sciences (what we now call *Grand Master*) attended duly by the most ingenious of the Fraternity; till the *Republic* was near its Exit by the Competition of *Pompey* and *Cæsar* for Pre-eminence.

BUT POMPEY being routed at *Pharsalia*, and murdered by the *Egyptians* in his Flight, the *Republic* expired, and

JULIUS CÆSAR obtained the Pre-eminence — A. M. 3956;

CÆSAR now perpetual *Dictator* } Year of *Rome* 701. B. C. 48;
and *Imperator*, a learned Geome- } Before the Birth of Christ 44
trician, Architect, Engineer, and Astronomer, being *High Priest*, reformed the *Roman* *CALENDAR* B. C. or before the *Christian* *Æra* 45.

HE and his Legions had built much in *Gaul*, and at *Rome* he raised his Great *Circus* or Square, a true *Oblong*, three Furlongs in Length, and one in Breadth, that held 260,000 People at the Shows: also his stately Palace, and lovely *Temple* of *Venus*, and ordered *Carthage* and *Corinth* to be rebuilt, about 100 Years after They were demolished. *

BUT CÆSAR, intending first to quell the *Parthians*; and then, as *Grand Master* of the *Roman Republic*, to encourage the *Science* and the *Art* beyond all before him in universal Peace, was basely murdered by his ungrateful *Brutus* under *Pompey's Statue* { *A. M.* 3960
B. C. 44

His Death was soon followed by the Conquest of *Egypt*; the Death of *Cleopatra*, and End of the *Grecian Monarchy*; and the Commencement of the *Roman Empire* by the Victory *Augustus* gained over *Pompey* at *Actium*.

ROME became now the Center both of Learning and supreme Power, under AUGUSTUS, the illustrious GRAND-MASTER, with his Deputy AGRIPPA; who erected the great Portico of the PANTHEON; and his principal Warden, the learned VITRUVIUS, who became the Father of true Architecture by his admirable Writings. This mighty Patron first employed his Fellow Crafts in repairing all the public Edifices (a most needful Work after the Wars) and in rebuilding some of them. But also he built the Bridge of *Arminium*; and at *Rome* the Temple of MARS the Avenger, the Temple of *Apollo*, the Rotunda called *Galacio*, the great and sumptuous Forum, the principal and magnificent Palace of AUGUSTUS, with some lesser Palaces; the fine Mausoleum, the accurate Statue in the Capitol, the curious Library, the Portico, and the Park for People to walk in, &c. Nay, he filled the Temples of *Rome* with the most costly Statues, and

* See *Pliny*, who gives a full Account of these Things.

and wittily set up *That* of CLEOPATRA (of massy Gold brought from *Egypt*) in the *Temple* of VENUS.

IN those Golden Days of AUGUSTUS, the Eminent following his Example, built above 100 *Marble Palaces* at *Rome*, fit for the greatest Kings; and every substantial Citizen rebuilt their Houses too in *Marble*, all joining in the same Disposition of adorning *Rome*: whereby many *Lodges* appeared, in City and Suberbs, of the *Free* and *Accepted Masons*: so that AUGUSTUS, when a dying, justly said, *I found Rome built of Brick, but I leave it built of Marble!*

THEREFORE the present Remains of *antient Rome* in his Time, and of some following Emperors, are so accurate, that They are the best Patterns of *true Masonry* extant, the Epitome of all the old *Grecian Architecture*, commonly expressed by the AUGUSTAN STILE: and we now wish to arrive at its glorious Perfection in *Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty*.

BUT before the Death of AUGUSTUS, we must travel into *Judea*. The *Highb Priests* of *Jerusalem* had been *Provincial Grand Masters* there, under the Kings of *Egypt* then Sovereigns of the *Jews*, till SELEUCUS *A.M. 3824*
Philopater King of *Syria* seized *Judea*, or *B.C. 180*
Palestine. His Son, viz.

ANTIOCHUS *Epiphanes* cruelly persecuted the *Jews* till rescued by the valiant *Asmonean Priest Judas Maccabæus*: for long after *Zerubbabel* and *Joshua* the High Priest, an ordinary Priest, called *Asmonæus*, appeared, not of the House of *Jeshua*, but only of the Course of *Joarib*, the Great Grand Father of *Mattathias*, the brave Priest of *Modin* and Father of MACCABÆUS.

FOR the lineal Successor of *Jeshua* was ONIAS IV. (Son of *Onias III.* the last good *Highb Priest*) who being deprived of his Right by the *Syrian Kings*, went to *Egypt*, where He got leave to build a *Temple* at *Heliopolis*, like *That* of *Jerusalem*, for the

Jews in *Egypt* and *Cyrene*, then more numerous and opulent than those in *Judæa*, This *Temple* was founded — *A. M.* 3855 }
 But the *Asmonæans* or *Maccabees* fought their *B. C.* 149 }
 Way to Pre-eminence a- } It stood splendid till *A. D.* 73 }
 gainst the *Syrian Kings*, } during Years 222 }
 and also obtained it as } Till destroyed by *Vespasian* the Emperor.

High Priests and *Princes* of the *Jews*, during about 130 Years, till *Mark Antony* and *Octavianus* got the *Senate* of *Rome* to create *HEROD* the *Edomite*, or *Idumean Jew*, King of *Judæa* in the *Capitol* *A. M.* 3964, and by the Help of the *Romans*, *HEROD* conquered *ANTIGONUS*, and mounted the Throne at *Jerusalem*

<i>A. M.</i>	—————	3367 }
Before the Christian Æra		37 }
Before the Birth of Christ		33 }

He got rid of all the *Asmonæans*, made the *Sanhedrim* useless; and set up *High Priests* at his Pleasure. But for all his great Faults,

HEROD became the greatest Builder of his Day, the Patron or Grand Master of many Lodges, and sent for the most expert Fellow Crafts of *Greece* to assist his own *Jews*: For after the Battle of *Actium* *B. C.* 30. Before *Christ's* Birth 26

HEROD, being reconciled to *Augustus*, began to shew his mighty Skill in *Masonry*, by erecting a splendid *Grecian* THEATRE at *Jerusalem*, and next built the stately City *Sebastæ*, (so called from *Sebastos* or *Augustus*) formerly *Samaria*, with a curious little Temple in It like That of *Jerusalem*. He made the City *Cæsarea* the best Harbour in *Palestine*, and built a Temple of white Marble at *Paneas*——the Cities *Antipatris*, *Phasaelis* and *Cypron*, and the Tower of *Phasael* at *Jerusalem*, not Inferior to the *Pharos* of *Alexandria*, &c.

BUT his most amazing Work was his Rebuilding of the Temple of ZERUBBABEL.

HEROD

HEROD being in full Enjoyment of Peace and Plenty, formed a Design of new building the Temple at *Jerusalem*, whereby he thought he should not only reconcile to himself the Affections of the *Jews*, but also erect a Monument of lasting Honour to his own Name. The TEMPLE built after the Return of the *Jews* from the *Babylonish* Captivity, though an admirable Building, 500 Years being elapsed since its Erection, was greatly decayed, both by the Length of Time, and also by the Violence of Enemies. *Herod* proposed to build the whole TEMPLE a-new, and in a general Assembly of the People, offered to them what he intended. But when he found them startled at the Proposal, to deliver them from their Fears, he told them that he would not take down the OLD Temple till he had all the Materials ready for erecting a NEW one in its Place; and accordingly he did forthwith set himself to make all Manner of Preparations for it; employing therein 1000 Waggon

Year of the
Flood 2329.
Before Christ
19.

10,000 MASONS, besides Labourers, to fit all Things for the Building, and marshalled them into Lodges under 1000 Priests and Levites, skilful in all Parts of ARCHITECTURE, to supervise and direct them in the Work, himself acting as GRAND-MASTER, with his Wardens, HILLEL and SHAMMAI, two learned Rabbins of great Reputation. In two Years Time, he had got all Things ready for the Building; and then, and not before, did he pull down the OLD Temple to the very Foundations.

THE Foot-Stone of the NEW Temple was levelled just forty-six Years before the first Passover of CHRIST's personal Ministry, at which Time the *Jews* told him, *John* ii. 20. *Forty and six Years hath THIS Temple been in building*: For although then forty-six Years had passed from the Time it was begun; yet that Part which was most properly the Temple, that is, that which contained the Holy Place, the HOLY of HOLIES in the East, and the PORCH

PORCH in the *West*, through which was the Passage leading to both, were finished, at an amazing Cost, in the short Space of one

Year of the
Flood 2341.
B. C. 7.

Year and six Months, and the rest designed by *Herod*, in eight Years more ; When the FRATERNITY celebrated the *Cape-Stone*, with great Joy and in due Form ; and the KING solemnized its *Dedication* with great Pomp and Expence. And the Day appointed for it, falling in with the Day of the Year, when he first received the Crown, augmented the Solemnity.

A GREAT Number of MASONS were continued at Work for the carrying on the *Out Buildings*, all the Time of our SAVIOUR's being here on Earth, and for some Years after, till the Coming of *GESEIUS FLORUS* to be Governor of *Judea* ; when he caused 18,000 *Masons* to be discharged at one Time which gave great Offence to the *Jews*, and, perhaps, was one Cause of those many Mutinies and Seditions, which at last drew on the *Destruction* of JERUSALEM and the TEMPLE with it ; so that it seems very unjust to charge the *Masons* with being the Fomenters of those Disturbances, for the Want of Employment ; when all the *Jews* looked upon this Behaviour of the *Roman* Governor as levelled not only against their *Temple* but their Worship also.

JOSEPHUS describes the TEMPLE of HEROD (Lib. 15. Cap. 14.) as a most admirable and magnificent Fabric of Marble, set off with the greatest Profusion of rich and costly Decorations, and the finest Building upon Earth, since the Days of *Solomon* ; being much larger than the Temple of *Zerubbabel* ; besides the Advantage of the *Grecian* Style, and the *Corinthian* Order of ARCHITECTURE, with all its later Improvements.

BUT it was not completely finished, in all its Appartments, till about six Years before it was destroyed, viz. A. D. 64.

AT length AUGUSTUS having shut up the *Temple* of VENUS ; for that all the World was at Peace ; In the 26th Year of his Empire, after the Conquest of *Egypt*, the WORD was made FLESH, or
the

the LORD JESUS CHRIST IMMANUEL was born, the Great Architect or *Grand Master* of the *Christian Church*,

After Solomon's Death	971	} In the Year of the <i>Julian Period</i>	4710	
In the Year of Rome	745		} In the Year of <i>Masonry</i> or <i>A.M.</i>	4000
In the Year of Herod	34			} B. C. or Before the <i>Christ. Era</i>

KING HEROD died a few Months after the *Birth* of CHRIST, and, notwithstanding his vast Expence in *Masonry*, he died rich.

AFTER the Birth of *Christ* four Years, or when CHRIST was going in his fourth Year; The CHRISTIAN *Era* begins *A. M.* 4004. commonly called ANNO DOMINI, — 1.

DURING the long Reign of AUGUSTUS, the CRAFT was well cultivated: worthy Craftsmen were every where employed and encouraged, as well in *Europe* as in *Asia*, till his Death, which happened at *Nola*, in *Campania*, after a glorious Reign of forty-four Years.

CH A P. VII.

The State of MASONRY from the Birth of CHRIST, and Death of HEROD the Great, to the Restoration of the AUGUSTAN Style in ITALY.

TIBERIUS, the Collegue of AUGUSTUS, having attained to the Imperial Throne, became a Patron and Encourager of the Fraternity. Under him the Lord JESUS CHRIST was crucified without the Walls of *Jerusalem*, by *Pontius Pilate*, the *Roman Governor* of *Judea*, and rose again the third Day for the Justification of all that believe in him:

Year of the
World 4036,
of the Flood
2380, after
Christ 34.

TIBERIUS afterwards banished *Pilate* for his Injustice to *Christ*.
THE

THE AUGUSTAN Style was much cultivated, and the expert *Craftsmen* met with great Encouragement; even

NERO raised his own Statue of Brass, 110 Feet high, and built a most glorious gilded Palace.

VESPASIAN sent his brave Son *Titus* to subdue the *Jews*, and take *Jerusalem*; when a Soldier in the Sack of the Town, contrary to the Orders of that generous and noble Conqueror, set Fire to the TEMPLE: Soon after that, the whole City was levelled with the Ground, *not one Stone being left upon another*; and the Conqueror ordered a Plow to pass over the Ruins thereof, as a Testimony of its irrecoverable State and final Desolation, agreeable to the Prophecies that foretold its Destruction.

VESPASIAN shut the Temple of Janus, { *A. D.* ——— 70
and built the Temple of PEACE. He raised { after Christ's }
his famous Amphitheatre, when the rich { Crucifixion } 36
COMPOSITE ORDER was first used. He ordered the Jewish Temple in Egypt to be demolished, *A. D.* 73. and died *A. D.* 77.

UPON the Return of TITUS from the Overthrow of the Jewish Nation, he caused a triumphal Arch, adorned with splendid Engravings and Sculptures, to be built, and soon after his noble Palace, with the famous Statue of LAOCOON of one Stone.

DOMITIAN built the Temple of MINERVA, and rebuilt that of CAPITOLINUS, which he over-laid with Plates of Gold: and had all the Columns cut out at Athens. He also built a Palace more rich and grand than that of Augustus, with stately Galleries in the Portico, besides Halls, Baths, and beautiful Apartments for his Women. He died *A. D.* 63. succeeded by NERVA, who died — 95. after he had adopted

TRAJAN, who by his Warden, the renowned Architect APOLLODORUS, laid a wonderful Bridge over the DANUBE,
After Christ
114. built a noble Circus and Palace, two triumphal
Arches, and his famous Column, that exceeds all
Admiration, being 128 Feet high, and the Ascent to the Top of
it

it by 123 Stairs, with forty-four Windows. The Ashes of this Emperor were put into an Urn, and repositèd in the Top of this stately Column: It was, moreover, adorned with Figures in *Basso Relievo*, ascending in spiral Lines from the Base to the Capital. The Roman Columns were not wont to be raised without some *mystical Signification*, and in this Respect they followed the Inventions of the *Solomonian* and *Egyptian* MASONS; some being Monuments of *Stability* and *Firmness*, some of famous and noble *Atchievements*; and others of *Captivity*, *Reproach*, and *Overthrow*. ADRIAN, who was a learned Designer and OPERATIVE MA-
After Christ
130.
 SON, repaired the public Buildings, built the ROMAN WALL in BRITAIN, an amazing Work, whose Remains are yet to be seen in *Northumberland*; a commodious Bridge at *Rome*; and his famous MAUSOLEUM, or *Moles ANDRIANI*, with exact colonading.

ANTONINUS PIUS raised his curious Column, and died *A. D.* 159.

MARCUS AURELIUS countenanced the Artists till he died *A. D.* 178.

COMMODUS, tho' educated a *Designer*, turned vicious; and, in his Time, *Painting* and *Sculpture* began to decline at *Rome*, tho' not yet *Architecture*. He died *A. D.* 191.

SEVERUS built his *Corinthian Epizone*, at *Rome*, and *Murfever* in *Britain*. He died at *York* *A. D.* 209.

CARACALLA erected his splendid *Circus*, and died *A. D.* 215. And thus flourished the Royal Art down to CONSTANTINE the Great, who reared, at *Rome*, the last *triumphal Arch* of the *Augustan Style*: For he removed his
After Christ
306.
 Throne to BIZANTIUM, which he named CONSTANTINOPLE, with all the portable Monuments of Art from *Italy*, and the best Artists, to embellish his new Metropolis*, where he
 I built

* See *Petrus Gyllius* his *Antiquities of Constantinople*, translated into *English* by Mr. Ball. *A. D.* 1729.

built at a vast rate, many artful Piles, *Forums, Hippodroms, Temples or Churches, Porticos, Fountains, a stately Imperial Palace and Senate House, a Pillar of Porphyry* of eight Stones, about 87 Feet high above the Pedestal, and the amazing *Serpentine Pillar* with his own *Equestrian Statue*, &c. He died *A. D. 336*.

CONSTANS brought with him to *Rome* the famous Architect HORMISDAS the King of *Persia's* Son, who was justly astonish'd at the antient Structures and Statues, and declared them inimitable: for now all the *Arts of designing* dwindled at *Rome*, as they flourished at *Constantinople*. Nay the *Christians*, in Zeal against Heathen Idolatry, demolished many curious Things; till the *Roman Empire* was partitioned between two Brothers, VALENTINIAN and VALENS.

VALENTINIAN was Emperor of the *West* at *Rome*. He died *A. D. 374*. and this Empire was soon ingrossed by the *Eastern*; VALENS Emperor of the *East* at *Constantinople*, was distressed by the *Goths*, and died without Issue, *A. D. — 378*.

To the Empire of the *East* succeeded THEODOSIUS the Great, who gloried in being Patron of all the *Designers and Operators*, the same as GRAND-MASTER, and loved them so well, that by a Law, he exempted *all the CRAFT* from Taxation.

THE Northern Nations of *Europe*, the *Goths, Vandals, Huns, Allemans, Herules, Sweves, Dacians, Alans, Franks, Gepidans, Saxons, Angles, Longobards*, and many more, had gradually grown powerful as the *Roman Empire* decayed, and invaded *Greece, Asia, Gaul, Spain, and Africa*; nay *Italy* Itself, over-running the polite World like a Deluge, with warlike Rage and gross Ignorance, the Enemies of *Arts and Sciences*; thus

He stopped their Career, who had over-run the polite World like a *Deluge*, with the most ferocious Rage, and the grossest Ignorance, defacing and destroying all the noble Monuments of Antiquity, and all Appearances of the *liberal ARTS and SCIENCES*, being the declared Enemies of *Literature*.

THEO-

THEODOSIUS became sole Emperor of the East and West, but unhappily partitioned it again between his two Sons, HONORIUS and ARCADIUS, the latter of whom enriched the City of *Constantinople* with many superb Structures, and a lofty *Pillar*, with a Flight of Stairs in the Heart of it, 147 Feet high, But much inferior to that Pillar called the *Monument* in *London*, designed by Sir *Christopher Wren*, GRAND-MASTER of MASONS in ENGLAND in 1674.

THEODOSIUS the Younger, also, enriched the same City with many *Statues*, *Columns*, and *Obelisks*; being the Spoils of War from *Greece*, *Egypt*, and *Asia*; and employed the CRAFT in repairing and erecting some additional Works to the great Church of St. SOPHIA.

JUSTINIAN the First supported the *Lodges* of *Artists* or *Craftsmen*, and restored the whole *Roman Empire* almost to its former Greatness and Glory: For in pure Zeal for the AUGUSTAN *Stile*, and all noble *Sciences*, now

After Christ
526.

in the extreme Peril of being lost, he sent his General, the brave and renowned BELISARIUS, with a powerful Army against *Totila*, the GOTH, who with a Multitude of *Savages* had taken old *Rome*, and set it on Fire; which continued burning for thirteen Days together; when about two Thirds of that lofty City was laid in *Ashes*, or levelled with the Ground; and must all have undergone the same Fate, but that the dastardly Crew were forced to fly on the Approach of BELISARIUS. But what they had demolished, soon brought on the Destruction of the rest; so that at this Period may be fixed the total Departure of *Arts* and *Learning* from *Italy* and the West; the AUGUSTAN *Style*, with all its noble Improvements, the worthy CRAFT of MASONRY, and the Harmony of the *Lodges* being by *Gothic Ignorance* overthrown and forgotten.

After Christ
547.

JUSTINIAN collected the *Body* of the *Civil Law*, or *Codex Justinianus*, which by the Judgment and Industry of *Trebonian*, and other Coadjutors, was digested into the Form

After Christ
560.

we now have it: He also expended thirty-four Millions of Gold in rebuilding the *Church* of *St. SOPHIA*, which he intended should equal, if not excel the **Temple** of *SOLOMON*; but in vain. This Emperor caused the Eyes of *Belisarius* to be put out, and otherwise so persecuted him that he was forced to beg at the great Gate of *St. Sophia*, *Date obolum Belisario, quem virtus extulit, invidia depressit*: * Many great and noble Actions were performed by *Justinian*, but all of them will not wipe off his savage Ingratitude to so worthy a Man.

FROM this Period the SCIENCES and ARTS began to decline apace in the *East*, as we have already observed it had done in the *West*. Bloody Persecutions and Wars were for

After Christ
565.

several Ages carried on, and most of the Emperors murdered by their Successors; with Millions of brutal Actions that degraded and disgraced the Christian Name: Their Wickedness did not, however, go unchastised; for the

After Christ
622.

Mahomedans now began to be very powerful, and every where triumphed over their wretched and wicked Opponents, and with Fire and Sword overthrew all the glorious Monuments of ART in their Way. Every

After Christ
710.

Thing that had the least Appearance of Elegance, or Places dedicated to *learned Uses*, were assuredly doomed to immediate Destruction. So that Arts and Sciences with the CRAFT of MASONRY now suffered more in *Asia* and *Africk*, than at any Period of Time before; and the *Augustan Style* in the *East* is thereby, in all Probability, buried in Oblivion for ever.

* Give a Halfpenny to *Belisarius*, whom Virtue had raised, and Envy depressed.

THUS

THUS that noble, just, and beautiful Manner of Building was quite lost, and the very Principles thereof forgotten; for when the *Goths*, and those conquered by them began to affect stately Structures, their Architecture, which probably they had but at second Hand from the *Arabs* and *Moors*, became so coarse and artless, that the greatest of their Architects knew nothing of just Designing; they wanted both Heads and Hands to imitate the Ancients; nor could They do it for many Ages: yet not wanting Wealth and Ambition, they did their best: and so the more Ingenious gradually coalesced in Societies or *Lodges*, in Imitation of the Ancients, according to the remaining Traditions that were not quite obliterated, and hammered out a new *Style* of their own, called the *GOTHIC*.

THE remaining Monuments of which, loaded with vast Improperities, are Evidences of the Ignorance of the *Architects*: So far indeed they differed from the Ancients in their *Proportions* and *Ornaments*, that its *Columns* are either too massy, in a Form of vast Pillars, or as slender as Poles, having Capitals without any certain Dimensions, carved with the Leaves of Branch-urfm, Thistles, Coleworts, &c. and likewise adorned with expensive Carvings, and costly, though lamentable Imagery, without any of that august *Beauty* and just *Symmetry*, which the *Fabricks* of the *ANCIENTS* entertain us with: Yet it must be owned, that the Endeavours of the *GOTHIC Craftsmen* to supply the Want of good *old Skill*, with their numerous and costly Decorations for that Purpose, were very laudable, and manifested their great Esteem for the *Royal Art*; and have, it must be confessed, rendered *their Structures* very venerable and magnificent, though bearing no Comparison with the true *high Taste* of the *GRECIAN* or *ROMAN Style*.

C H A P. VIII.

The REVIVAL of OLD *Architecture*, or the AUGUSTAN *Style*.

After Christ
771.

CHARLEMAIN laboured strenuously to restore ancient *Architecture*, kept up some Lodges, and gave great Encouragement to the *Craft*. The French made also very great Progress in the same grand Design, under HUGH CAPET. His Son ROBERT vigorously prosecuted the Design of his Father, and by Degrees OLD *Architecture* was run almost into as great an Excess of Delicacy, as the Gothic had done before in Massiveness.

After Christ
1013.

TRUE Masonry began to revive again in TUSCANY, where Buscetto, the Greek, began a faint Imitation of the Ancients in the Church of St. JOHN, at PISA, and formed a new Lodge there. Il BUONO

After Christ
1152.

made a farther Progress therein at Ravenna, and built the Steeple of St. Mark, at Venice.

OLTROMONTANO and BONNANO built the Steeple of Pisa ————— 1174

MARCHIONE of Arezzo raised the Marble Chapel of Presepio at St. Mary Maggiore ————— 1216

JAMES the German built the first fine Edifices of Florence, whose Son JACOBO ARNOLPHO LAPO, with the Painter CIMABOUIUS, designed the Cathedral of St. Mary Delfiore ————— 1298

CHARLES of Anjou, King of Naples, was the first Prince that publicly encouraged the Revival of the Arts of Designing, by employing the said Cimaboius and Nicholas Pisan to build an Abby in the Plain of Taglia Cotzo, where CHARLES had defeated the Pretender Conradin. JOHN PISAN, Son of Nicholas, built for

for the King his new Castle of *Naples*. This Royal Patron (the same as *Grand Master*) of the *Revivers*, died *A. D.* 1285. And his Successors enriched the Kingdom of *Naples* with learned Architects, and splendid Edifices.

CIMABOIVS and the *Pisans*, educated many fine *Masters* and *Fellow Crafts*; particularly,

GIOTTO the Architect; till the <i>Florentines</i> arrived at a pretty good Imitation of the Ancients, which was discovered in all the Parts of the Church in <i>St. Miniato</i> .	{	After <i>TOTILA's</i> Harboak 547
		Years. — 753
		A. D. 1300

GIOTTO and his Pupils formed an Academy of *Designers*, or a learned Lodge at *Florence*, who, like those of old at *Athens* and *Sicyon*, enlightened all *Italy*, by sending forth excellent Connoisseurs and dexterous Operators in all the Arts of *Designing*.

ANDREW PISAN, one of them, was made a Magistrate of *Florence*; and many of them afterwards flourished Wealthy at *Pisa*, *Ravenna*, *Venice*, *Urbino*, *Rome*, and *Naples*.

LAURENTIO Ghiberto, educated there, conducted for some Time the Raising of the said *St. Mary Delfiore*, and framed the Two Brazen Gates of *St. John's*, of which, long afterwards, *Michael Angelo* said in Rapture, that they were worthy of being the Gates of *Paradise*.

DONATELLO next appeared with *Andrea Verrochio*, the Master of *Pietro Perrugino* and *Leonardo da Vinci*, prodigious Men! Also *Dominigo Gbirlandaio* the Master of *Michael Angelo* and *Maiano*, and other sublime and profound Architects.

BUT the Gothic Style was not quite left off at *Florence*, where a learned Lodge of *Designers* was established, till BRUNELESCHI, having studied at *Rome* the Beauty and Justness of the OLD *Roman* Buildings, there standing or prostrate, established the compleat Use of the

After Christ
1400.

Decor

Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite Orders; which Event happened 853 Years after the Devastation of TOTILA.

THIS happy Restoration of the *Augustan Style* was also much owing to the *Princes* of the HOUSE of MEDICIS; for JOHN *de Medicis*, Duke of *Florence*, became the Patron or GRAND-MASTER of the aforefaid Lodge or Academy; and his Son COSMO I.

COSMO I. *de Medicis*, educated in that same Academy, succeeded his Father as Duke of *Florence*, and *Grand Master* of the *Revivers*. He erected a fine *Library* of the best Manuscripts brought from *Greece* and *Asia*, and a curious *Cabinet* of the rarest and most valuable Things that could be gathered. He established very great Commerce by Sea and Land, and justly acquired the Title of *Pater Patriæ*, the Father of his Country, and died A. D. 1464.

PETER I. *de Medicis* upheld the Lodge, and died Duke of *Florence* A. D. 1472.

But he was not so Eminent as either his Father or his Son

JOHN JULIAN *de Medicis*, the most beautiful Youth and the most excellent Connoisseur in true old Architecture in all *Florence*. He was also an excellent Operative Mason, and died A. D. 1498.

HIS Grandson, LAURENZO I. enriched the same at a vast Expence, and built a great Gallery in his Garden for educating the most promising Youth, of whom *Michael Angelo* was his Favourite. His second Son JOHN, elected Pope LEO the Tenth, was GRAND-MASTER in rearing the CATHEDRAL of St. PETER, at ROME. His Cousin JULIUS, afterwards Pope CLEMENT the Seventh, also carried on St. PETER's, as GRAND-MASTER: And so that whole Family thought it their Honour to encourage ARTS

and SCIENCES, and to promote the Interests of the FRATERNITY, down to COSMO the Second, created GRAND DUKE of TUSCANY, who was the AUGUSTUS of his Day, as the Patron of true Architecture.

After Christ
1561.

COSMO

COSMO II. *de Medicis*, succeeded Duke *Alexander* 1537, as absolute Duke of *Florence*.

HE Instituted the *Knights* of the Order of St. *Stephen*, 1561. POPE PIUS V. and the Emperor *Ferdinand* I. gave him the Title of GREAT DUKE of *Tuscany* A. D. 1569.

HE was the chief Patron, or *Grand Master*, of all the *Italian* Designers and Craftsmen in *Architecture*, *Painting*, *Sculpture*, *Statuary*, *Carving*, and *Plastering*. He Instituted the famous Academy or Lodge at *Pisa* for the Improvement of Disciples and Entered Prentices. He made such beautiful Alterations in the Buildings of *Florence*, that, like *Augustus*, when a dying, He said, *I found the City built of Brick and coarse Stone, but I leave It built of Polished Marble*. He died aged only 55 Years, A. D. 1574.

AFTER the Revival of the AUGUSTAN STYLE in *Italy*, A. D. 1400.

LEON BAPTISTA ALBERTI was the first Modern that wrote of *Architecture*: and many excellent *Masons* flourished in this 15th Century. But more were born and educated, who proved the Wonders of the World in the next Century, and will be ever mentioned in the *Lodges* with the greatest Honour, for Improving the *Revival*, as if the *Augustan Age* Itself had revived, under the generous Encouragement of the *Popes*, the *Princes*, and *States* of *Italy*, the Patrons of the many LODGES then constituted. Thus

BRAMANTE, the learned Monk of *Urbino*, studied MASONRY at *Milan* under CÆSARIANO; and after having narrowly examined all the Remains of the Ancients throughout *Italy*, He was employed by three successive *Popes* to build at *Rome* the Cloister of the Church of *Peace*, the Palace of the Chancery, and St. *Laurence* in *Damascus*. He adorned many old

K

Churches

Churches with *Frontispieces* of his own Designing, built the pretty little *St. Peters* in *Mont Orio*, raised some Buildings in the *Vatican* and in the Palace of *Belvidere*.

POPE JULIUS II. the learned Patron or *Grand Master* of Rome, retained *BRAMANTE* as his Architect and *Grand Warden*, 1503; and ordered him as *Master of Work*, to draw the *Grand Design* of *St. PETER'S* new CATHEDRAL in Rome, the largest and most accurate *Temple* now in all the Earth: And the said POPE with *BRAMANTE* led a solemn Assembly of *Cardinals*, *Clergymen*, and *Craftsmen*, to level the *Foot-Stone* of Great *St. PETER'S* in due Form, A. D. 1507.

BRAMANTE conducted that Work seven Years, till he died, and was buried in It by POPE LEO X. duly attended by his *Craftsmen*, A. D. 1514.

RAPHAEL of Urbino, the *Prince of Painters*, had learned *Masonry* of his Uncle *Bramante*, and succeeded him in surveying *St. Peter's* till he died, aged only 37 Years, on his own Birth Day, April the 6th, 1520, when he was to be made a *Cardinal* by POPE LEO X. and with a universal Mourning was buried in the *Rotunda* or *Pantheon*.

JOCUNDE of Verona, and ANTONY SAN GALLO succeeded *Raphael* at *St. Peter's*, till They died A. D. 1535. when POPE PAUL III. preferred to that office

MICHAEL ANGELO, the greatest *Designer* of his Time, and in his last Years the greatest *Architect*, who finding fault with *San Gallo's* Draughts, made a new Model of *St. Peter's* according to which that *lofty Temple* was finished.

THIS *Grand Master* leaving his *Warden* PIRRO LIGORIO at *St. Peter's*, erected the new *Capitolium*, the Palace of *Farnese*, and other accurate Structures. He had before built the *Mausoleum* in *St. Peter's ad Vincula*, with the curious Statue of *Moses*, the fine Front of *St. Laurence* at Florence, by order of Pope

LEO

LEO X, the *Sepulchre* of the *House of Medicis* by order of Duke *Alexander*, and the *Apostolical Chamber* at *Rome*.

MICHAEL ANGELO certainly carried on *Masonry* to Its highest Perfection, till he died at *Rome* aged 90 Years, on the 17th of *February*, 1564, highly esteemed by all the Princes of *Europe*; and COSMO, the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, stole his Corps from *Rome*, resolving that since he could not have ANGELO alive, He would have him dead, and solemnly buried him in *St. Cross* at *Florence*, attended by the *Fraternity*, and ordered *Vasario* to design his Tomb enriched with the three great Marble Statues of *Architecture*, *Painting*, and *Sculpture*.

James Barotzi da VIGNOLA succeeded Michael Angelo at *St. Peter's*, by order of Pope PAUL V. but Ligorio the Grand Warden, for altering Angelo's Design, was turned out by Pope GREGORY XIII. VIGNOLA, besides his accurate Edifices at *Rome* and elsewhere, designed for Philip II. King of *Spain*, the famous ESCURIAL, and *St. Laurence*, Master-pieces of Art. He published a Book of the Orders: and the Beauty of his Profiles is much admired. He designed the Church of *Jesus* at *Rome*, the Castle of *Caprarola* and the Side of the Palace of *Farnese* that is next the *Tiber*, and died at *Rome*, aged 66. A. D. 1573.

MADERNI succeeded Vignola at *St. Peters*, and built the stately Frontispiece of that vast Temple, about the Time that Pope GREGORY III. made a New Calendar, or began the NEW STYLE called, from him, the *Gregorian*, the first Year of which is A. D. 1582. Gregory dying 1585, was succeeded by Pope SIXTUS QUINTUS, who employed

DOMINICO FONTANA in many curious Buildings, and to move the *Egyptian Obelisks* into public Places erect. After which Fontana was chief Engineer of *Naples*, and built the magnificent Palace of the Viceroy.

'Tis endless to mention the ingenious Co-temporaries of those great Masters, the other accurate Revivers and Improvers of the Royal Art, such as

BALDASSARE PERUZZI, who designed and made the Model of the Palace of *Cbighi*, and his Disciple *Sebastian Serglio*.——*Julio Romano*, the chief Disciple of *Raphael*, built for the Duke of *Mantua* his Palace of Δ *Delta*,——*Lombard* of *Milan*——*James Sansovino*, recommended by Pope *Leo X.* to the *Venetians*——*Jerom Genga* built for Duke *Guido Baldo* his Palaces at *Urbino* and *Pesaro*.——*Pellegrino Tibaldi* built the great Church of *Milan*, and its Dome was made by *John James de la Porta*——Sir *Baccio Bandinelli*, who was knighted by Pope *Clement VII.* for being a most excellent Sculptor.——*Benvenuto Cellini*——*Daniel da Volterra* built pretty *St. Helens* in the great Church of *Trinity dell Monte* at *Rome*.——*Perrin del Vaga* built at *Genoa* the Grand Palace of Prince *Doria*, and was an inimitable Plasterer, a fine Art then much in Request.

AT *Venice* also the Revival was carried on; for *Jocunde* of *Verona*, above-mentioned, built the *Stone Bridge*, and erected the stately *Gates* of *Verona*.

WHEN *CHARLES V.* besieged *Rome* 1525, *MICHAEL ANGELO* retired to *Venice*, when the *Doge* got him to design the famous *Bridge* of *Realto*.

JAMES SANSOVINO constituted a *Lodge* of *Architects* (or *Masters*) at *Venice*, artfully supported the *Dome* of *St. Mark* then in Danger*, embellished the *Palace* and *Treasury*, and ¹⁵²⁷ fortified the whole Republic as *Grand Master* of *Masons*.

BUT at *Venice* the *Augustan Stile* was also well improved by the learned *VINCENT SCAMOTZI*, *DANIEL BARBARO*, and the great
ANDREA PALLADIO.

PALLADIO's excellent Genius was highly discovered by the sacred Edifices, the Palaces, and Seats of Pleasure, and the other charm-

charming Buildings of his, throughout the State of *Venice*. He wrote also with great Judgment of the ORDERS of *Old Architecture*, and of the *Temples* of the *Ancients*; which is a noble Monument of his Merit, useful to all Ages. He died renowned A. D. 1580.

THUS *Italy* was again the *Mistress* of the *World*, not for Imperial Power, but for the *Arts* of *Designing* revived from *Gothic Rubbish*.

BUT from the *first Revival*, the *Masons* began to form *New Lodges* (called by the Painters *Academies* or *Schools*, as all *true Lodges* ought to be) read *Lectures*, communicated their *SECRETS* and Hints of *Knowledge*, and performed all other good *OLD Usages*, that are preserved among *Masons* to this Day, and perhaps will be to the End of Time.

UPON the perfect Re-establishment of *OLD Architecture*, the *Fraternity* were not only supported in raising mighty Works, but the Great and Noble encouraged and patronized the *Lodges*, becoming *Brethren* of the *Craft*; which presaged them a happy Prospect of quietly enjoying their *Freedom* down to many Ages; so that here it will be very necessary to break off their Story, and pursue the History of *Masonry* into *Britain*, to the same happy Period of being patronized by the Good, the Great, and Brave, the Friends of Freedom and of *Britain*, down to our own Times.



THE
HISTORY
OF
MASONRY in BRITAIN,
FROM
JULIUS CÆSAR,
Till the Accession of
King JAMES *the First* to the Crown of
ENGLAND.

The INTRODUCTION.

HISTORY is silent how long the Posterity of JAPHET, in the North and West of EUROPE, had lost their original fine Skill, that they brought from the Plains of SHINAAR; or how the Knowledge thereof came first into the BRITISH Isles; the most early Histories of our Country being so interlarded with Fables, and perplexed with Contrarieties that Authors agree not where to begin, how to go on,

or

or where to end, that the Parts of it may with any tolerable Colour of Truth hang together.

YET it is certain, that the first Inhabitants of this Island must have brought with them no small Knowledge in GEOMETRY or MASONRY, as there are the strongest Reasons to believe they were not the meanest Proficients in the *Art of Navigation*.

THERE are some Remains of very admirable Skill in *Architecture*, much earlier than the *Romans*, but now so defaced by villainous Hands, and the Ruins of Time, that from the remaining rude Structures thereof, it is hard to determine, what might have been their original Use, or in what a skilful Manner they might have been designed: or how far we may presume to fix the Name of barbarous and rude, on what at this Day is infinitely beyond the Contrivance of any modern Invention; as the Means of performing those great Works were perhaps lost soon after the Age of those very Barbarians, who performed them.

THE DRUIDS, in BRITAIN, had many of the Uses of MASONS amongst them, probably gathered from the MAGIANS; they held the *Immortality* of Souls, held their Assemblies in *Woods* and *Groves*, or under some wide spreading OAK; which was also the Practice of the *Patriarchs*: And what they taught was committed to *Memory*, and not, on any Account, allowed to be written. They determined all Causes, ecclesiastical and civil; taught Philosophy, Astrology, Politics, Rites and Ceremonies, and Poetry; and in Songs set forth the heroic Deeds of great Men, to the Imitation of Posterity.

THE TROJAN Race of BRITAINS built many Towns, amongst those was EBRANK, commended for a very great Builder; from whom we have the Cities of *York* and *Edinburgh*. His Successors in the CRAFT built *Canterbury*, *Winchester*, and *Shaftsbury*; with many Temples to *Apollo*, *Diana*, &c.

Year of the
Flood 1318.
B. C. 1030.

BLADUD

BLADUD is asserted to have been bred at *Athens*, and from thence, returning a great *Mathematician* and *Architect*, brought four *Philosophers* with him, whom he placed at *Stamford*, making that Town a Kind of University. He also built *Bath*, and produced the hot Waters there, committing the Conservation thereof to *Minerva*; But presuming to fly with artificial Wings, he fell from *Apollo's Temple* in *Troynovant*, which according to ancient Tradition stood on or near the present Site of *St. Peter's Church* in *Westminster*, and so ended his Days.

Year of the
Flood 1444.
B. C. 904.

CH A P. I.

From JULIUS CÆSAR to the First Arrival of the SAXONS in BRITAIN.

CÆSAR in his Commentaries gives us the first certain Account of *Britain*. He landed on the Shore, betwixt *Deal* and *Dover*, on the 20th of August; but did not reach *London* till next Year, when he landed a second Time: Nor did he even then pursue his Conquests; because his Design was to be the GRAND MASTER of the *Roman Republic*.

A. M. — 3949 }
B. C. or Christ. Era 55 }
Before Christ's Birth 51 }

THE Romans did not follow his Tract, till

AULUS PLAUTIUS came from the Emperor *Claudius*, A. D. 42. Next Year

CLAUDIUS came himself, and afterwards he sent

OSTORIUS SCAPULA, who was succeeded by several *Roman Lieutenants*, that soon formed *Lodges* for building Castles and other Forts, to secure their Conquests. About the Year of

L

CHRIST

CHRIST 77, the Emperor VESPASIAN sent his brave Lieutenant,

JULIUS AGRICOLA, who conquered as far as the *Isthmus*, between the Firths of *Clyde* and *Forth*, which he fortified by a WALL of EARTH against the PICTS, a barbarous People, who from the *North* disturbed the new Settlers, and their Friends, with continual inroads, plunder, and murders. But after he was recalled, the *Northerns* got over the *Wall*, and continued their bold incursions into the *South*, till

ADRIAN the Emperor came in Person*, and, finding the War tedious and hazardous, rather chose to fence the *Roman Province* from those Invaders by a RAMPART, called ADRIAN'S WALL, reaching from *Tine-Mouth* to *Sokway Firth*. But afterwards *Antoninus Pius* sent

LOLLIUS URBICUS, who subdued the *Brigantes*, and repulsed the *Northerns*, even beyond *Agricola's Wall*, which he fortified with Castles†. After this we read of

LUD, or LUCIUS, a *British* King under the *Romans*, who became *Christian*, and built Churches: while the War was carried on in the *North* with various Success, till the *Northerns* forced VIRIUS LUPUS to purchase Peace with a great Sum of Money. This enraged the Emperor

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, who came‡ with a great army, vowing to extirpate them; but could not, though he penetrated to the *Northern Sea*. For having lost 50,000 Men in the Expedition, he was forced to retire within the old Rampart built by ADRIAN, which he raised into a STONE Wall, called of old MUR SEVER, or Wall of SEVERUS; also GREME'S DYKE, or PICT'S WALL.

WHEN || NONNIUS PHILIPPUS came from the Emperor Gordian,

EMILIUS

* A. D. 120.

† A. D. 131.

‡ A. D. 207.

|| A. D. 238.

EMILIUS CRISPINUS, his Master of Horse, a fine *Architect*, built a pretty *Temple* at *Caerlisle*, the *Altar-Stone* of which was lately found there, near the old *Mur Sever*.

THE *South Britons* had been long softened in their Manners by the *Romans*, and affected their Politeness, wearing the *Roman Dress*, and speaking *Latin*; and abounding also in *Commerce*; they improved in Arts and Sciences, and found the *Roman Conquest* was a great Blessing to the Conquered, beholding with Pleasure their Country, formerly all grotesque and wild, now adorned with venerable *Temples*, solemn *Courts* of Justice, stately *Palaces* and *Mansions*, large and beautiful *Cities*, regular *Forts* and *Castles*, convenient *Bridges*, &c.

THE joint Emperors *Dioclesian* and *Maximilian* employed CARAUSIUS as their Admiral against the *Saxon Pirates*, who being at Peace with the *Picts*, and gaining the Army, assumed the *Purple*, and was recognized and admitted into Partnership of the Empire by the other Two.*

CARAUSIUS encouraged the *Craft*, particularly at VERULAM, (now *St. Albans* in *Hertfordshire*) by the worthy Knight, ALBANUS†. This *Albanus* was afterwards converted to the Christian Faith, by the preaching of AMPHIBALUS, of *Caerleon*, who hearing of his worthy Deeds and great Fame, came to him, and accomplished his Conversion. After Christ.
303.
St. ALBAN was the first who suffered martyrdom in *Britain*.

THE old Constitutions affirm, and the old *English* Masons as firmly believe it, that *Carausius* employed *St. Alban* to “*En-*
“*vixon* the City of *Verulam* with a Stone Wall, and to build him
“a fine Palace; for which that *British* King made *St. Alban* the
“Steward of his Household, and chief Ruler of the Realm.

L 2

“ St.

* A. D. 287. † This is asserted by all the old Copies of the *Constitutions*, and the old *English* Masons firmly believed it.

“*St. Alban* also loved *Masons* well, and cherished them much, and he made their Pay right good, *viz.* two Shillings per Week, and three Pence to their Cheer: whereas before that Time, through all the Land, a *Mason* had but a Penny a Day, and his Meat. He also obtained of the King a Charter for the Free-Masons, for to hold a general Council, and gave it the Name of ASSEMBLY, and was thereat himself as GRAND-MASTER, and helped to make *Masons*, and gave them good Charges and Regulations.”

St. ALBAN was born at *Verulam*, of *Pagan* Parents: In his Youth he took a Journey to *Rome*, in Company with *AMPHIBALUS*, of the City of *Caër-Leon*, supposed by many to be by Birth a *Roman*; and there served for seven Years in the Army of the Emperor *Dioclesian*. *Leland* tells us, that at the Time *St. ALBAN* flourished,

LEARNING, and the POLITE ARTS,

had been lately introduced by the *Romans* into *Britain*; which was now become a Province of the Empire; and that the Youth of Quality and Distinction used to travel to *Rome* for Improvement in Knowledge and the Sciences.* Being returned home, he lived highly honoured in the Town of *Verulam*; where, through the Example and Instructions of his Fellow-Traveller, *Amphibalus*, he became a thorough Convert to the christian Religion. In the tenth and last general Persecution of the Christians, in the Year 303, he was beheaded for the same; a Favour intended him, on the Account of his noble Birth †, at *Holmbursh*, since called *Derfswald*, where now the Town of *St. Alban* stands, to the lasting Honour of whose Name and Merits King *OFFA* in after Times founded a most magnificent Monastery.

THE

* *Leland*, Comment de Script. Brit. cap. 18. † *Speed's Chronicle*, *Stowe*; *Echard*, &c.

THE Emperor CARAUSIUS governed the Empire of *Britain*, with an upright and unstained Reputation; and above all, was a very great Encourager of *Learning* and *learned Men*, and improved the Country in *civil Arts*; was a Man of real Merit; and made a great Collection of Workmen, and other Artificers, from all Parts: The People enjoyed perfect Peace and Tranquillity under him for several Years.* And his Builders, and other Artificers, were employed by him in very large Bodies.

EUMENIUS, the Panegyrist, setting forth what great Numbers of MASONS had then left the Island; "Even your City of *Autun*, " says he, most devoted to your Service, and in whose Name I " am especially to congratulate you; has been well stored with " Artificers (ARCHITECTS and MASONS) since your Victory over " the *Britons*, whose Provinces abounded with them: and now, " by their Workmanship, the same City of *Autun* rises in Splen- " dor, by the rebuilding of their ancient Houses, erecting public " Works, and the Instauration of Temples: So that the ancient " Name of a *Roman BROTHERHOOD*, which they long since en- " joyed, is again restored, by having your imperial Majesty for " their second Founder†." From hence it is beyond all Doubt, that the Reduction of *Britain*, occasioned many excellent Arti- ficers to go over to the Continent, who had been entertained by *Carausius*, and had so greatly contributed to the Beauty, Conve- nience, and Magnificence of the Island, that *Constantius Chlorus* chose to make it the Seat of his Empire.

WHEN *Dioclesian* and *Maximian* abdicated, ‡

CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS succeeded Emperor of the *West*, a Lover of *Arts* and *Sciences*, and much encouraged the CRAFT, till he died || at *York*, the same year that his *British* Empress HELENA girt LONDON with a *Stone Wall*.

CON-

* Guthrie's Hist. Eng. Vol. I. pag. 58. † Paneg. Emp. Maximian. Aug. Dict. ‡ A. D. 303. || A. D. 306.

CONSTANTINE the *Great*, their Son, born at *York*, in *Britain*, succeeded; who partitioned *South Britain* into four Provinces. During his Reign the *Christian* Religion flourished throughout his Empire; the *Britains* enjoyed Peace and Plenty, and old *Roman* MASONRY appeared in many stately and curious Piles, till he died, A. D. 336.

AFTER which, the *Northerns* joining the *Saxon* Pirates, invaded the *South*, till †

THEODOSIUS (Father of the Emperor *Theodosius* the *Great*) came from the Emperor *Valentinian* I. and bravely beat them back, even over *Agricola's Wall*, which he fortified with new *Castles* and *Forts*; and, recovering the Land of the *old Meates* between the two walls, he made it a *fifth* Province, calling it VALENTIA. He also beautified *London*, repaired all the Cities and *Forts*, and left *Britain*, A. D. 374.

MAXIMUS came next from the Emperor *Gratian*. He assumed the *Purple*, sailed into *Gaul*, but was defeated in *Italy* by *Theodosius Magnus*, beheaded § and numbered among the Tyrants.

CONSTANTINE, a common Soldier, was for the Sake of his fortunate Name, next chosen by the *Southerns* of this Island to be their Leader; who also assumed the *Purple*, sailed into *Gaul*, and was there defeated and beheaded by the Emperor *Honorius*. And now

HONORIUS, not being able to protect the *Southerns* against the *Northerns*, fairly renounced his Sovereignty over *Britain*; the next Year after ALARIC had sacked *Rome*: || yet

AETIUS, the General of *Valentinian* III, being victorious in *Gaul*, out of Compassion sent the *Britons* one Legion under GALLIO, who repelled the *Northerns* beyond *Mur Sever*, which he rebuilt of *Stone Work* eight Feet broad, and twelve Feet high: but being recalled, he left the *South Britons* to defend themselves against the *Northerns*, and carried off his Legion, * tho' the *Roman* Soldiers did

† A. D. 367. § A. D. 388. || A. D. 410. * A. D. 426.

did not all depart till A. D. 430. In the vulgar Year of *Masonry*, 4430.

After *Cæsar's* Invasion, 486 } Years.
 After *Aulus Plautius* came, 389 }

DURING which Time, the ROMANS had propagated MASONRY in every Garrison, and had built fine Places past Number, even to the *North Border*, or the Wall of AGRICOLA; near which, at the *Forth*, they raised the little *Temple* of their God TERMINUS, that stands to this Day, now called by the vulgar, *Arthur's Oven*, a curious *Rotunda* in Shape of the *Pantheon* at *Rome*, 20 Feet high, and near 20 Feet in Diameter. Nay, in Times of Peace the *Northerns* might learn of the *Romans* to extend the *Art* to the farthest *North* and *West*, or the ULTIMA THULE.

BUT true OLD *Masonry* departed also from *Britain*, with the *Roman Legions*: for tho' many *Roman Families* had settled in the *South*, and were blended with the *Britons*, who had been well educated in the *Science* and the *Art*; yet the subsequent Wars, Confusions and Revolutions in this Island, ruined ancient *Learning*, till the fine Artists were dead, without Succession. For, the *Northerns*, hearing that the *Roman Legions* were never to return, broke through *Mur Sever*, seized all the Land *North* of the *Humber*, and ravaged the *South* the more easily, that the *Southerns* were divided by petty Kings, till † they chose

VORTIGERN, their Sovereign or general Monarch, who Being unable to retrieve Affairs, got the Consent of his Nobles to invite the SAXONS of Lower *Germany* to come over and help him. Upon which Invitation Prince HENGIST, with 2000 *Saxons* landed in *Thanet* near the *Kentish Shore*. ††

† A. D. 445

†† A. D. 449

CHAP. II.

*From the first ARRIVAL of the SAXONS,
To WILLIAM the Conqueror.*

THE SAXONS having assisted *Vortigern* to drive the *Scots* and *Picts* beyond the *Humber*, built THONG CASTLE in *Lincolnshire*; and, being daily recruited from lower *Germany*, and the River *Elb*, resolved to settle in *Britain* and after much Bloodshed, in many Battles between the Natives, they over-powered them, and founded an HEPTARCHY, or *Seven Kingdoms*, viz.

1. Kingdom of KENT, founded by HENGIST, A.D. 455.
2. Kingdom of SUSSEX, by ELLA, 491.
3. Kingdom of WESSEX, by CHERDICK, 519.
4. Kingdom of ESSEX, by ERCHENWYNE, 527.
5. Kingdom of NORTHUMBRIA, by IDA the *Angle*, 547.
6. Kingdom of EAST ANGLES, by UFFA, 571.
7. Kingdom of MIDDLE ANGLES or MERCIA, by CRIDA, 584.

As the *Anglo Saxons* encreased, the *Britons* lost Ground; for after the Death of AMBROSIUS *Aurelius*, and his brave Son King ARTHUR, the *Britons* had no Grand Monarch, but only a few petty Kings. Many of them submitted to CRIDA (as to other Saxon Kings) many fled to *Cornwall*, and by Sea to *Armorica*, (called still *Bretagne* in *France*) and many went to *North Britain* among the *Scoto Walenses*; tho' the greater Part fled beyond the *Severn*, where they were cooped in between the Mountains and the *Irish Sea* *.

THE *Anglo Saxons*, who had always called the *Britons* GUALISH or *Walishmen*, now called their Settlement beyond the *Severn*, WALISHLAND or WALES, called still by the *French* GALLES from

* A. D. 589.

from the GAULS their Progenitors. And here they elected the noble

CADWAN their King, the Progenitor of the *Christian* Kings and *Princes* of WALES.

During the horrid Wars, since the Departure of the *Roman Legions*, about 160 Years, *Masonry* was extinguished: nor have we any Vestige of it, unless we reckon that of STONEHENGE, and allow, with some, that AMBROSIOUS, King of the *Britons*: raised that famous Monument on *Salisbury-Plain*, by the Art of *Marvellous* MERLIN (whom the Populace counted a *Conjurer* and *Prophet*) in Remembrance of the *bloody Congress*, when HENGIST murdered 300 *British* Nobles. Others think it an old *Celtic Temple* built by the *Britons* long before the *Romans* came here; and some have counted it only a *Danish* Monument. But the great INIGO JONES, *Grand-Master* of *Masons* in *England*, and his Kinsman Mr. JOHN WEB, have learnedly proved it to be a *Roman Temple*, the largest Piece of Antiquity in the Island.*

THE ANGLO-SAXONS were all rough, ignorant Heathens; and despising every thing but War, gave the finishing Stroke to all the Remains of ancient Learning that their Brother Savages had by Accident left undemolished; affecting only their own barbarous Manner of Life, till some pious Teachers from *Wales* and *Scotland* converted many to the *Christian* Faith: but none of their Kings, till AUGUSTIN the Monk, with forty more Monks, amongst whom the *Sciences* at that Time were preserved, sent by Pope GREGORY, baptized
After Christ
597.
 ETHELBERT King of KENT, and in 60 Years after all the Kings of the HEPTARCHY were converted. Then *Churches*, *Monasteries*, *Palaces*, and beautiful *Mansions* were built. And although they too late lamented the ignorant and destructive Conduct of their Fore-Fathers, yet they knew not how to construct the old *Architecture*; but being zealous to the utmost of what they knew,
M
followed

* See STONE HENGE restored.

followed the *GOTHIC Style* in building many *Palaces, Castles,* fortified *Cities,* and Cathedral *Churches,* amongst which were

The Cathedral of Canterbury,	- - - A. D. 600
That of Rochester, - - - - -	602
St. Paul's, London, - - - - -	604
St. Peter's, Westminster, - - - - -	605

And a great many more described in the *Monasticon Anglicanum.*

THEY also built many *Palaces* and *Castles,* and fortified their *Cities,* especially on the Borders of each Kingdom. This required many *Masons,* who soon formed themselves into Societies or *Lodges,* by Direction of Foreigners that came over to help them.

BUT where the *WELCH* dwelt, we find the earliest Accounts, at least, of *Sacred Architecture*; as at *GLASTONBURY* in *Devonshire*; *Padstow* in *Cornwall*; *Caër-Leon* or *Chester,* afterwards translated to *St. Asaph's* in *Flintshire*; *Llan Twit,* or Church of *Illutus*; *Llan Cadarn Vawr,* or Church of *Great St. Patern*; the Monastery of *Llan Carvan*; *Bangor* in *Caernarvonshire*; *Holyhead* in *Anglesey*; *Llandoff* in *Glamorganshire*; *Menevia,* or *St. David's* in *Pembrokeshire*; and many more Churches, Monasteries, and Schools of Learning.

THESE many *Saxon Lodges* continued to improve, till

KENRED, King of *Mercia,* and general Monarch of *ENGLAND,* sent to CHARLES MARTEL, the right worshipful *Grand-Master* of *France,* Father of King *Pepin,* who had been educated by Brother *Mimus Græcus,* for a Communication of worshipful and worthy Brethren

to assist the *Craft,* now in a flourishing Condition in his Dominions, and to strengthen their *Lodges.* To which the royal Brother MARTEL willingly agreed; and sent from thence some expert MASONS to teach the SAXONS those *Laws* and *Usages* of the CRAFT, that had been preserved from the Havock of the *Goths,* but not the *Augustan Style,* for that was buried in its own Ruins in the *West.*

THE

THE CLERGY now studied *Geometry* and *Architecture*, such as it was, because the Noble and Wealthy, the *Kings* and *Queens* thought it meritorious to build *Churches* and other *pious* Foundations, where many of them led a recluse-Life, and ended their Days: Their holy Houses or Monastries were under the Direction of the Clergy, where the *Lodges* usually were held. Yet at first they built those Houses mostly of *Timber* only, till

BENNET, the Abbot of *Wirral*, introduced the Use of *Brick* and *Stone*, about A. D. 680: So that even the *Gothic Style* was but in its Infancy during the *Heptarchy*, which lasted from *Hengist's*

Arrival. — A. D. 449

At last

during Years 381

EGBERT, King of *Wessex*, by Policy and Conquest, became Sovereign of the other six Kingdoms: } A. D. 830.

and the *Angles* being most numerous, he called his united Kingdom ENGLAND, and all the People ENGLISHMEN: Though the *Welsh*, the *Irish*, and Scots *Highlanders*, call them still SAXONS, after those that first came with *Hengist*. Thus

1. EGBERT, the first King of *All England**, fortified his Sea Ports, and died A. D. 836.

2. ETHELWOLF employed St. *Switbin* to repair the religious Houses, and died A. D. 857.

3. ETHEL-
BALD. died 860.

4. ETHEL-
BERT. died 886.

5. ETHEL-
RED I. died 872.

in whose Reigns the *Danes* settled in *East Anglia* and *Northumbria*, pillaging and demolishing the religious Houses.

6. ALFRED the Great, the 4th Son, who commenc'd A. D. 872, subdu'd the *Danes*, tho' not expelled them; he increased his *Navy Royal*, fortified and rebuilt many Towns, and founded the University of *Oxford*.

KING ALFRED had about him the best *Architects*, and employed the *Fellow-Crafts* wholly in *Brick* or *Stone*, The best KING of *England*, and died illustrious, A. D. 900.

M 2

ED-

* A. D. 830.

7. EDWARD Senior left *Masonry* to the care, first, of *ETHRED*, the Deputy King of *Mercia*, the Husband of *Edward's* Sister *EL-FREDA*, the glorious Heroine, who by her Valour expelled the *Danes* out of *Mercia*, and fortified many Towns and Castles to prevent their Incursions. Next the King put his learned Brother *ETHELWARD* at the Head of the *Fraternity*, and founded the University of *Cambridge* that had been long a Nursery of the Learned. The King died 924, leaving three Sons and a Queen.

8. *ATHELSTAN* the eldest son succeeded, tho' only the Son of a Concubine, and at first left the *Craft* to the Care of his Brother *Edwin*, called in some Copies his Son: for in all the old *Constitutions* It is written to this Purpose, viz.

" THAT tho' the ancient Records of the Brotherhood in Eng-
 " land, were most of them destroyed or lost in the Wars with the
 " Danes, who burnt the *Monasteries*, where the Records were kept;
 " yet King *Atbelstan* (the Grandson of King *Alfred*) the first
 " anointed King of *England*, who translated the *Holy Bible* into the
 " SAXON Language, when he had brought the Land into Rest and
 " Peace, built many great Works, and encouraged many *Masons*
 " from *France* and elsewhere, whom He appointed Overseers there-
 " of: they brought with them the *Charges* and *Regulations* of the
 " foreign *Lodges*, and prevailed with the King to increase the Wages.

" THAT Prince *EDWIN*, the King's Brother, being taught
 " *Geometry* and *Masonry*, for the Love he had to the said *Craft*,
 " and to the honourable Principles whereon it is grounded, pur-
 " chased a *Free Charter* of King *Atbelstan* his Brother, for the *Free*
 " *Masons* having among themselves a *CORRECTION*, or a Power and
 " Freedom to regulate themselves, to amend what might happen
 " amiss, and to hold a yearly *Communication* in a General *Assembly*.

" THAT accordingly Prince *EDWIN* summoned all the *Free* and
 " *Accepted Masons* in the Realm, to meet him in a *Congregation* at
 " *YORK*, who came and formed the *Grand Lodge* under him as
 " their *Grand Master*, A. D. 926.

" THAT

"THAT they brought with them many old Writings and Records
 " of the *Craft*, some in *Greek*, some in *Latin*, some in *French*, and
 " other Languages; and from the Contents thereof, they framed the
 " CONSTITUTIONS of the *English Lodges*, and made a Law for
 " Themselves, to preserve and observe the same in all Time coming."

BUT good Prince EDWIN died before the King [A. D. 238] without Issue, to the great Grief of the *Fraternity*; though his Memory is fragrant in the *Lodges*, and honourably mentioned in all the *old Constitutions*.

Some *English* Historians say that EDWIN being accused of a Plot, the King set him adrift in a Boat without Sail and Oars; that EDWIN protesting his Innocence, went aboard and jump't into the Sea; and that his Esquire was drove into *Picardy*.

THE Fact, as commonly received, is this. The King suspecting his younger Brother *Edwin*, of designing to deprive him of his Crown, caused him, notwithstanding his Protestations of Innocency, to be put on board a leaky Ship, with his Armour-bearer and Page. The young Prince, unable to bear the Severity of the Weather, and Want of Food, desperately drowned himself; some time after, the King's Cup-bearer, who had been the chief Caufer of this Act of Cruelty, happened, as he was serving the King at Table, to trip with one Foot; but recovering himself with the other, *See*, said he pleasantly, *how Brothers afford each other Help*; which striking the King with the Remembrance of what himself had done, in taking off *Edwin*, who might have helped him in his Wars, he caused that Business to be more thoroughly examined, and finding his Brother had been, falsely accused, caused his Cup-bearer to be put to a cruel Death, endured himself seven Years sharp Penance, and built the two Monasteries of *Middleton* and *Michelnast*, to atone for this base and bloody Fact.* Dr. *Howell*, speaking of this Story, treats it as if very indifferently founded, and, on that Account, unworthy of Credit.† Abbot *Brompton* tells us the Story at large‡, and after him most of the later Writers as usual, that is,

with

* Speed's Chronicle, Book vii. ch. 38.

† Gen. Hist. P. iv. c. 2. § 10.

‡ Chron. p. 838.

with an Addition of various Circumstances: so that it cannot be said, this Story is without Foundation. *Buchanan* hath improved it very happily. Thus it runs in his Writings. "They, that is the *English* Writers, make this *Atbelstan* guilty of Parricide, in killing his Father and his two Brothers, *Edred* and *Edwin*, whose Right it was "to succeed their Father in his Kingdom. Fame increases the Suspicion, that *Edward* was violently put to Death, because it attributes to him the Title of Martyr *." *Buchanan* cites no Authority whatsoever for this, because indeed there could be no Authority cited: Whatever he did with *Edwin*, most certainly *Atbelstan* did not murder *Edred*, since he not only survived, but succeeded him in the Kingdom. As for the Murder of his Father, that is the Effect of *Buchanan's* Ignorance, he mistook *Edward the Elder*, who was really the Father of *Atbelstan*, for *Edward the Martyr*, who began his Reign in 975, that is, five and thirty Years after *Atbelstan* was in his Grave. Such is the Accuracy, such the Integrity, of this Writer! In like Manner *Rapin* gives us this Story, without the least Mark of Doubt or Hesitation †: and yet we presume, there are some strong Reasons against the Credit of this whole Story, and still stronger against that Part of it, which alledges *Edwin* to have been unjustly put to Death. *Simeon of Durham*, and the *Saxon Chronicle*, say no more, than that *Edwin* was drowned by his Brother's Command, in the Year 993 ‡. *Brompton* places it in the first, or at farthest in the second, Year of his Reign; and he tells us the Story of the rotten Ship, and of his punishing the Cup-bearer ||. *William of Malmesbury*, who is very circumstantial, says he only tells us what he heard **; but *Matthew*, the Flower-gatherer †, stamps the whole down as an indubitable Truth. Yet these discordant Dates are not to be accounted for. If he was drowned in the second, he could not be alive in the tenth Year of the King. The first is the more probable Date, because about that Time there certainly was a Conspiracy against King *Atbelstan*.

* Hist. Scot. lib. iv. R. 75.

† Histoire D'Angleterre, Tom. I. p. 336.

‡ Simeon. Dunelm. p. 154. Chron. Saxon. p. 111.

|| Chronicon, p. 828.

** De Gest. R. A. lib. ii.

† Matth. Florileg.

stan, in order to dethrone him; and put out his Eyes; yet he did not put the Author of it to Death: is it likely then that he should order his Brother to be thrown into the Sea upon bare Suspicion? But the Reader must remember, that we cite the same Historians, who have told us this Story, to prove that *Athelstan* was unanimously acknowledged King, his Brethren being too young to govern: one would think then, they could not be old enough to conspire. If we take the second Date, the whole Story is destroyed; the King could not do seven Years Penance, for he did not live so long; and as for the Tale of the Cup-bearer, and his stumbling at the King's Table, the same Story is told of Earl *Goodwin*, who murdered the Brother of *Edward the Confessor*. Lastly, nothing is clearer from History, than that *Athelstan* was remarkably kind to his Brethren and Sisters, for whose Sakes he lived single, and therefore one would think his Brother had less Temptation to conspire against him.

King *ATHELSTAN* built many Castles in *Northumbria* to Bridle the *Danes* (whom he had subdued) and the famous *Abby of St. John* at *Beverley* in *Yorkshire*, and *Melton Abby* in *Dorsetshire*; He rebuilt the City of *Exeter*, and repaired the old Church of the *CULDEES* at *York*. He died without Issue, 940.

Saxon Kings of England.

9 EDMUND I. succeeded Brother *Athelstan*, repaired the Cities and Churches, and leaving two Sons, died A.D. 946.

11 EDWI succeeded his Uncle *Edred*, and died without Issue, 959.

Grand Master, and several more expert Masters. He also rigged out a good Navy,

10 EDRED succeeded his Brother *Edmund*, rebuilt *Glas-tonbury*, and died without Issue 955.

12 EDGAR built and rebuilt about 48 pious Houses, by the Direction of St. *Dunstan*, Grand Master, and several more expert Masters. He also rigged out a good Navy,

Danish Kings of England.

THYRA, Daughter of *Edward Senior* (according to the *Danish* Historians) was married to *GORMO III.* King of *Denmark*, and bore to him,

HAROLD VIII. King of *Denmark*.

SWEN OTTO, King of *Denmark*, who finding that *Ethelred* neglected his Fleet, allowed his *Danes* to invade *England* every Year, and they left

Saxon Kings of England.

Navy, which prevented the Invasions of the *Danes*, and died 975.

13 EDWARD Junior, called the *Martyr*, died without Issue 379.

14 ETHELRED II. was always distressed by the *Danes*, and contrived their Massacre, A.D. 1002.

ETHELRED, upon the Death of *Swen Otto*, returned, but died inglorious 1016.

By his first Wife he had

16 EDMOND II. *Ironfides* reigned in the *West* till murder'd, A.D. 1017. Father of

Prince *Edward* who died at *London* 1057.

Prince *Edgar Atbeling*, died without Issue.

MARGARET, Wife of *MALCOLM Kenmore*, King of *Scotland*.

By his 2d Wife *Ethelred* had

20. EDWARD the *Confessor*, who succeeded King *Hardy Knut* in the Throne of *England*, 1041.

He collected the *Saxon* Laws in a *Body*.

In his Reign Arts and Sciences flourished. *Leofrick* the Wealthy Earl of *Coventry*, at the Head of the *Free Masons*, built the Abby

of *Coventry*, and Others built 12 more religious Houses. The King rebuilt *Westminster Abby*, tho' not as it now stands and died without Issue on the 5th of *Jan.* 1065-6, when the Nobles and People chose

21. HAROLD II. Son of Earl *Goodwin*, who reigned nine Months, till *WILLIAM* Duke of *Normandy*, slew him in the Battle of *Hastings* in *Suffex*, on the 14th of *October*, A.D. 1066.

In the vulgar Year of *Masonry* 5066.

After *Hengist's* Arrival 617.

After the End of the *Heptarchy*, 236.

Danish Kings of England.

left many Lord *Danes*, to oppress the poor *English*. But hearing of the Massacre, *SWEN OTTO* sailed over with great Force, and drove *Ethelred* into *Normandy*. And so,

15 SWEN OTTO was King of *England* - - - 1013 but died suddenly - 1014

17 CANUTUS or *Knut Magnus*, after the Death of King *EDMUND Ironfides*, was crowned King of all *England*, A.D. 1017.

He built the Abby of *St. Edmund's-Bury*, and died 1036. Father of

18 HAROLD I. *Harefoot*, King of *England*, died without Issue. A.D. 1039.

19 HARDY-KNUT, King of *England*, the last of the *Danish* Race, died without

Issue, A.D. 1041.

C H A P. III.

MASONRY in England, from WILLIAM the Conqueror to King HENRY IV.

WILLIAM I. the Conqueror, having settled England, appointed Gundulph Bishop of Rochester, Roger de Montgomery Earl of Shrewsbury and Arundel, and other good Architects, to be at the Head of the Fellow-Crafts, first in civil and military Architecture, building for the King the Tower of London, and the Castles of Dover, Exeter, Winchester, Warwick, Hereford, Stafford, York, Durham, Rochester, and Newcastle upon Tyne; whereby the proud Normans bridled the English.

Then, in sacred Architecture, building Battle-Abby near Hastings, in memory of his Conquest; St Saviour's Southwark, and 9 more Religious Houses: While others built 42 Monasteries, and 5 Cathedrals. The King brought many expert Masons from France, and died in Normandy, A. D. 1087.

2. WILLIAM II. Rufus, succeeded his Father, and employed his Architects and Craftsmen in building a new Wall round the Tower, and in rebuilding London-Bridge; and, by Advice of his Grand Lodge of Masters, He built the Great Palace of Westminster, with large Westminster-Hall, 270 Feet long, and 74 Feet broad, the largest one Room upon Earth; and 4 Religious Houses: While others built 28 such. He died without Issue, A. D. 1100.

3. HENRY I. Beau Clerc, born at Selby in Yorkshire, succeeded his Brother William, though the eldest Brother, Robert Duke of Normandy, was yet alive.

Now the Norman Barons, perceiving their great Possessions in England depended only on Royal Pleasure; and finding the Laws of the Anglo-Saxons to be better for securing Property than the Laws of Normandy; the Normans began to call themselves

ENGLISHMEN, to assert the *Saxon Rights*, and prevailed with this King to grant them the first *Magna Charta*, or GREAT CHARTER and Deed of *Rights* in this first Year of his Reign, *A. D.* 1100.

This King built the great Palace of *Woodstock*, and a little one at *Oxford* to converse with the Learned, and 14 Religious Houses; while others built about 100 such, besides many fine Mansions. He died *A. D.* 1135, and was succeeded by his Nephew,

4. STEPHEN, Count of *Bouloign*, Son of *ADELA*, Daughter of *William the Conqueror*, by the Power of the Clergy. During the Civil Wars between him and *MAUD* the *Empress*, the Nobles and Gentry, being courted by both, laid hold of the Occasion to build about 1100 Castles, that proved afterwards very convenient for them in the *Barons Wars*; so that the *Masons* were as much employed as the Soldiers, under their *Grand Master Gilbert de Clare* Marquis of *Pembroke*; by whom the King built 4 Abbies and 2 Nunneries, with St *Stephen's* Chapel in the Palace of *Westminster*; while others built about 90 Religious Houses. King *Stephen* died without Issue Male,

the last of the } *A. D.* ———— 1154.

Royal Normans. } After the *Conquest* 88 Years.

When *Stephen* died,

The *PLANTAGENETS* of *Anjou* commenced, viz.

1. HENRY II. *Plantagenet*, Count of *Anjou*, became King of *England*, *A. D.* 1154, who fortified some Castles against the *Welch* and *Scots*, built some little Palaces, and 10 Religious Houses; while others built about 100 such. The *Grand Master* of the *Knights Templars* erected their Society, and built their Temple in *Fleetstreet*, *London*. The King died *A. D.* 1189.

2. RICHARD I. much abroad, died without Issue 1199; yet in this Reign about 20 Religious Houses were built.

3. King JOHN succeeded Brother *Richard*, and first made his Chaplain *Peter de Cole-Church* *Grand Master* of the *Masons* in rebuilding *London-Bridge* of Stone, which was finished by the next Master

Master *William Almain*, *A. D.* 1209. Next *Peter de Rupibus* Bishop of *Winchester* was *Grand Master*, and under him *Geoffrey Fitz Peter* was chief Surveyor or *Deputy Grand Master*, who built much for the King; while others built about 40 Religious Houses. The King died *A. D.* 1216, and was succeeded by his Son,

4. HENRY III. a Minor of nine Years. When *Peter de Rupibus*, the old *Grand Master*, came to be the King's Guardian, he levelled the *Footstone* of *Westminster Abby*, in that Part called *Solomon's Porch*, *A. D.* 1220.

PETER Count of *Savoy* (Brother of the Queen's Mother) built the Palace of *Savoy* in the *Strand*, *London*: And *John Balliol*, Lord of *Bernard Castle*, in the County of *Durham* (Father of *JOHN* King of *Scotland*) founded *Balliol College* in *Oxford*. The *Templars* built their *Domus Dei* at *Dover*, and others built 32 Religious Houses. The King died *A. D.* 1272, and was succeeded by,

5. EDWARD I. who being deeply engaged in Wars, left the *Craft* to the Care of several successive *Grand Masters*, as *Walter Giffard* Archbishop of *York*, *Gilbert de Clare* Earl of *Gloucester*, and *Ralph* Lord of *Mount Hermer*, the Progenitor of the *Montagues*: And by these the King fortified many *Castles*, especially against the *Welch*, till they submitted to him, *A. D.* 1284, when *Edward* the King's Son and Heir was born at *Caermarthen*; who was the first *English* Prince of *Wales*.

The King celebrated the *Cape-stone* of *Westminster Abby*, *A. D.* 1285, just 65 Years after it was founded. But that *Abby* and the *Palace* being burnt down, 1299, the King ordered the *Palace* to be repaired; but was diverted from repairing the *Abby* by his Wars in *Scotland*. In this Reign *Merton College Oxford*, the Cathedral of *Norwich*, and about 20 more Religious Houses were founded. The King died in his Camp on *Solway Sands*, 7th of *July*, 1307, and was succeeded by,

6. EDWARD II. who made *Walter Stapleton*, Bishop of *Exeter*, *Grand Master*, who built *Exeter* and *Oriel Colleges* in *Oxford*;

Oxford; while others built *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*, and 8 Religious Houses. The King died *A. D.* 1327, and was succeeded by,

7. **EDWARD III.** who became the Patron of ARTS and SCIENCES. He set up a Table at *Windsor*, 600 Feet round, for feasting the gallant *Knights* of all Nations, and rebuilt the Castle and Palace of *Windsor*, as a *Royal Grand Master*, by his several Deputies or Masters of Work, viz.

1. **John de Spoulee**, called *Master* of the *Ghiblim*, who rebuilt *St George's Chapel*; where the King constituted the *Order* of the *Garter*, *A. D.* 1350.

2. **William of Wickham**, at the Head of 400 *Free Masons*, rebuilt the Castle strong and stately, *A. D.* 1357, and when he was made Bishop of *Winchester*, *A. D.* — 1367, then next

3. **Robert of Barnham** succeeded at the Head of 250 *Free Masons*, and finished *St George's Great Hall*, with other Works in the Castle, *A. D.* 1375.

4. **Henry Bevele** (called at first, in the old Records, the King's *Free Mason*) built for the King the *London Charter-house*, *King's-Hall Cambridge*, *Queenborough Castle*, and rebuilt *St Stephen's Chapel*, now the House of Commons in Parliament.

5. **Simon Langham**, Abbot of *Westminster*, who repaired the Body of that Cathedral as it now stands.

The King also founded the Abby of *Eastminster* near the *Tower*, upon whose Site now stands the *Viſtualling-Office*: And his laudable Example was well followed; for the Queen endowed *Queen's College Oxford*, while others built many stately Mansions; and about 30 Religious Houses: Notwithstanding the expensive Wars of this Reign.

The CONSTITUTIONS were now meliorated; for an old Record imports, "That in the glorious Reign of King **EDWARD III.** when Lodges were many and frequent, the Grand Master with his Wardens,

Wardens, *at the Head of the Grand Lodge, with Consent of the Lords of the Realm, then generally Free Mafons, ordained,*

That for the future, at the Making or Admission of a Brother, the Constitutions and the Charges shall be read.

That Master Mafons, or Masters of Work, shall be examined whether they be able of Cunning to serve their respective Lords, as well the Highest as the Lowest, to the Honour and Worship of the foresaid Art, and to the Profit of their Lords; for they be their Lords that employ and pay them for their Travel.

That when the Master and Wardens preside in a Lodge, the Sheriff, if need be, or the Mayor, or the Alderman (if a Brother) where the Chapter is held, shall be sociate to the Master, in help of him against Rebels, and for upholding the Rights of the Realm.

That Enter'd Prentices at their Making shall be charged not to be Thieves, nor Thieves Maintainers. That the Fellow-Crafts shall travel honestly for their Pay, and love their Fellows as themselves; and, That all shall be true to the King, to the Realm, and to the Lodge.

That if any of the Fraternity should be fractious, mutinous, or disobedient to the Grand Master's Orders, and after proper Admonitions, should persist in his Rebellion, He shall forfeit all his Claim to the Rights, Benefits, and Privileges of a true and faithful Brother, &c. Concluding with, AMEN, So mote it be.

King EDWARD III. having buried his eldest Son EDWARD, A. D. 1376, the Scourge of France, and the Hope of England; commonly called the **Black Prince**; he died 21 June, 1377, and was succeeded by,

[See the other Sons, with respect to the Succession,
at the End of this Chapter. *]

8. RICHARD

8. RICHARD II. his Grandson; who employed *William* of *Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*, *Grand Master*, to rebuild *Westminster-Hall* as it now stands; and *William*, at his own Cost, built *New College* in *Oxford*, and founded *Winchester College*: While others built about 15 Religious Houses.

At last, while King *Richard* was in *Ireland*, his Cousin *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster* landed in *Yorkshire*, raised a great Army, seized King *Richard* upon his Return, got the Parliament to depose him, and succeeded to the Throne, *A.D.* 1399. Next Year *Richard* was murdered without Issue.

* The other Sons of King EDWARD III. with respect to the Succession.

LIONEL Duke of <i>Clarence</i> , the second Son, left only	EDMUND Duke of <i>York</i> , the fourth Son, Patriarch of the <i>White Rose</i> , by his Wife <i>Isabella</i> , second Daugh- ter of <i>Pedro Cru-</i> <i>delis</i> , King of <i>Ca-</i> <i>stile</i> .	JOHN a Gaunt Duke of <i>Lancaster</i> , the third Son, Patriarch of the <i>Red Rose</i> . Wives. 1. <i>Blanche</i> of <i>Lancaster</i> , Mother of King <i>Henry IV.</i> 2. <i>Constantia</i> , eldest Daughter of <i>Pe-</i> <i>dro Cruvelis</i> King of <i>Castile</i> , Mother of <i>Katharine</i> , married to <i>Henry III.</i> King of <i>Castile</i> . 3. <i>Katharine Roet</i> , his Concubine, whom at last he married, and her Children were legitimated by Act of Parliament, but not to inherit the Crown. Mother of <i>John Beaufort</i> , (not <i>Plantagenet</i>) Earl of <i>Somerset</i> . <i>John Beaufort</i> , Duke of <i>Somerset</i> . <i>Margaret Beaufort</i> , Mother of King <i>HENRY VII.</i>
PHILIPPA of <i>Clare-</i> <i>rence</i> , Wife of <i>Ed-</i> <i>mund Mortimer</i> , Earl of <i>March</i> , Mother of <i>Roger Mortimer</i> , Earl of <i>March</i> , left only		
Ann Mortimer, the Heiress of <i>Clarence</i> and <i>March</i> .	Richard Earl of <i>Cambridge</i> , behead- ed 1415.	
Richard Duke of <i>York</i> , slain, 1460.		
King EDWARD IV.	King RICHARD III.	

C H A P. IV.

MASONRY in England, from HENRY IV. to the
Royal TEWDORS.

9. **H**ENRY IV. Duke of *Lancaster*, who supplanted and succeeded King *Richard II.* A. D. 1399, appointed *Thomas Fitz-Allen*, Earl of *Surry*, to be *Grand Master*; and after his famous Victory of *Shrewsbury*, the King founded *Battle-Abby* there, and afterwards that of *Fotheringay*. Others built 6 Religious Houses, and the *Londoners* founded their present *Guild-Hall*, a large and magnificent Fabrick. *Henry Beuele*, mentioned above, who was FREE MASON to *Edward III.*, *Richard II.*, and *Henry IV.*, died A. D. 1400.

10. HENRY V. succeeded his Father in 1413; and, while triumphing in *France*, ordered the Palace and Abby of *Sheen* (now called *Richmond upon Thames*) to be rebuilt by the Direction of the *Grand Master*, *Henry Chicheley* Archbishop of *Canterbury*; while others built 8 Religious Houses. The King died A. D. 1422.

By his Queen, *Katharine of France* (afterwards the Wife of *Owen Tewdor*) he had

11. HENRY VI. a Minor of nine Months, in whose third Year an ignorant Parliament endeavoured to disturb the *Lodges*, though in vain, by the following Act, viz.

3 Hen. VI. Cap. I. A. D. 1425.

Title. MASONS shall not confederate in Chapters and Congregations.

WHEREAS by yearly Congregations and Confederacies made by the Masons in their General Assemblies, the good Course and Effect of the Statutes of Labourers be openly violated and broken, in Subversion of the Law, and to the great Damage of all the Commons; Our Sovereign Lord the King, willing in this Case to provide a Remedy,
by

by the Advice and Consent aforesaid, and at the special Request of the Commons, Hath Ordained and Established,

That such Chapters and Congregations shall not be hereafter bolden: And if any such be made, They that cause such Chapters and Congregations to be assembled and bolden, if they thereof be convict, shall be judged for Felons: And that other Masons who come to such Chapters and Congregations be punished by Imprisonment of their Bodies, and make Fine and Ransom at the King's Will.

But this Act is explained in Judge COKE's Institutes, Part III. fol. 19. where we find that the Cause why this Offence was made *Felony*, is for that the good Course and Effect of the Statutes of Labourers was thereby violated and broken. Now, says my Lord Coke,

All the Statutes concerning Labourers before this Act, and whereunto this Act doth refer, are repealed by the 5 ELIZ. Cap. 4. about A.D. 1562. whereby the Cause and End of making this Act is taken away, and consequently the Act is become of no Force; for, cessante ratione legis cessat ipsa lex: and the Inditement of Felony upon this Statute must contain, That those Chapters and Congregations are to the violating and breaking of the good Course and Effect of the Statutes of Labourers; which now cannot be so alledged, because those Statutes be repealed. Therefore this would be put out of the Charge of Justices of the Peace.

But this Act was never executed, nor ever frightened the *Free Masons* from holding their *Chapters and Congregations*, lesser or larger; nor did ever the *Working Masons* desire their Noble and Eminent Brothers to get it repealed, but always laughed at it: For they ever had, and ever will have, their own Wages, while they coalesce in due Form, and carefully preserve the Cement under their own *Grand Master*; let *Cowans* do as they please. And that the King himself in Time desired, and was admitted a *FREE and ACCEPTED MASON*, may fairly be inferred from the following *Examination*, recorded to have been seen in King *Henry VI's* own Hand-writing, published by Mr *Locke*. Quest.

Quest. WHAT mote ytt be? (1)

Ans. YTT beeth the *Skylle* of Nature, the understondynge of the myghte that ys bereynne, and its sondrye *Werckynges*; *Sonderlyche*, the *Skylle* of *Rechtenyngs*, of Waightes, and *Metynge*s, and the treu manere of *Faconnyng*e all thynges for Mannes Use, *beadlye*, Dwellynges, and Buyllynge of alle Kindes, and al odher thynges that make *Gudde* to Manne.

Quest. WHERE dyd ytt begyne?

Ans. YTT dyd begynne with the (2) fyrste menne yn the Este, whych were before the (3) ffyrste Manne of the Weste, and comynge Westlye, ytt hathe broughte *berwyth* alle Comfortes to the *wylde* and Comfortlesse.

Quest. WHO dyd brynge ytt Westlye?

Ans. THE (4) Venetians whoo beyng Grate Merchaundes, comed ffyrste ffromme the Este ynn Venetia, ffor the *commoditye* of Marchaundysynge *beithe* Este and Weste, bey the redde and *Myddlelonde* Sees.

(1) WHAT mote ytt be? That is, what may this Mystery of MASONRY be?—The Answer imports, that it consists in natural, mathematical, and mechanical Knowledge. Some Part of which (as appears by what follows) the Masons pretend to have taught the rest of Mankind, and some Part they still conceal.

(2) (3) *Fyrste menne yn the Este*, &c. It should seem by this, that MASONS believe there were Men in the *East* before ADAM, who is called the *ffyrste Manne of the Weste*; and that Arts and Sciences began in the *East*. Some Authors of great Note for Learning have been of the same Opinion; and it is certain, that *Europe* and *Africa* (which,

in respect to *Asia*, may be called western Countries) were wild and savage, long after Arts and Politeness of Manners were in great Perfection in *China*, and the *Indies*. E. R. W. M. W. W. S. W.

(4) THE *Venetians*, &c. In the Times of Monkish Ignorance 'tis no Wonder that the *Phenicians* should be mistaken for the *Venetians*. Or, perhaps, if the People were not taken one for the other, Similitude of Sound might deceive the Clerk who first took down the Examination. The *Phenicians* were the greatest Voyagers among the Ancients, and were in *Europe* thought to be the Inventors of Letters, which perhaps they brought from the *East* with other Arts.

Quest. HOWE comede ytt yn Engelande?

Answ. PETER Gower (5) a Grecian, journeyedde ffor kunnyng yn Egypte, and yn Syria, and yn everyche Lond *whereas* the Venetians hadde plauntedde Maçonrye, and *Wynnyng* Entraunce yn al Lodges of Maconnes, he lerned muche, and retournedde, and *woned* yn Grecia Magna (6) *wachsfynge*, and becommynge a mygh-tye (7) *Wyseacre*, and gratefully renowned, and *ber* he framed a grate Lodge at Groton (8) and maked many Maconnes, some whereoffe dyd journeye yn Fraunce, and maked manye Maconnes, wherefromme, yn Proceffe of Tyme, the Arte passed yn Engelande.

(5) PETER Gower. This must be another Mistake of the Writer. I was puzzled at first to guess who PETER GOWER should be, the Name being perfectly *English*; or how a *Greek* should come by such a Name: But as soon as I thought of PYTHAGORAS, I could scarce forbear smiling, to find that PHILOSOPHER had undergone a METEMPSYCHOSIS he never dreamt of. We need only consider the *French* Pronunciation of his NAME PYTHAGORE, that is, PETAGORE, to conceive how easily such a Mistake might be made by an unlearned Clerk. That PYTHAGORAS travelled for Knowledge into EGYPT, &c. is known to all the Learned; and that he was initiated into several different Orders of PRIESTS, who in those Days kept all their Learning secret from the Vulgar, is as well known. PYTHAGORAS also made every GEOMETRICAL Theorem a Secret, and admitted only such to the Knowledge of them, as had first undergone a five Years Silence. He is supposed to be the Inventor of the XLVII. of the first Book of EUCLID, for which,

in the Joy of his Heart, 'tis said, he sacrificed a Hecatomb. He also knew the true System of the World, lately revived by COPERNICUS; and was certainly a most wonderful Man. See his Life by DION. HAL.

(6) GRECIA Magna. A Part of Italy formerly so called, in which the *Greeks* had settled a large Colony.

(7) WYSEACRE. This Word at present signifies Simpleton, but formerly had a quite contrary Meaning. *Weisager* in the old SAXON, is PHILOSOPHER, Wiseman, or Wizard; and having been frequently used ironically, at length came to have a direct Meaning in the ironical Sense. Thus DUNS SCOTUS, a Man famed for the Subtily and Acuteness of his Understanding, has by the same Method of Irony, given a general Name to modern Dunces.

(8) GROTON. GROTON is the Name of a Place in ENGLAND. The Place here meant is CROTONA, a City of GRECIA MAGNA, which in the Time of PYTHAGORAS was very populous.

Quest.

Quest. DO THE Maconnes descouer here Artes unto Odhers?

Answ. PETER Gower whenne he journeyedde to lernne, was fyrste (9) made, and anonne techedde; evenne soe shulde all odhers beyn *recht*. Natheles (10) Maconnes hauethe *always* yn everyche Tyme from Tyme to Tyme communycatedde to Mannkynde soche of *ber* Secrettes as generallyche myghte be usefulle; they haueth keped backe soche *allein* as shulde be harmefulle yf they commed yn euylle Haundes, *oder* soche as ne myghte be *holpyng*e wythouten the Techynges to be joynedde herwythe in the Lodge, *oder* soche as do bynde the *Freres* more strongelyche togeder, bey the Proffytte, and commodytye comyng to the *Confrerie* herfromme.

Quest. WHATTE Artes haueth the Maconnes techedde Mankynde?

Answ. THE Arts (11) AGRICULTURA, ARCHITECTURA, ASTRONOMIA, GEOMETRIA, NUMERES, MUSICA, POESIE, KYMISTRYE, GOVERNMENTE, and RELYGYONNE.

Quest. HOWE commethe Maconnes more teachers than odher Menne?

Answ. THE *bemselfe* haueth allein in (12) Arte of fyndyng
neue

(9) FYRSTE *made*. The Word MADE I suppose has a particular Meaning among the MASONS, perhaps it signifies *initiated*.

(10) MACONNES *haueth communycatedde*, &c. This PARAGRAPH hath something remarkable in it. It contains a Justification of the Secrecy so much boasted of by MASONS, and so much blamed by others; asserting, that they have in all Ages discovered such Things as might be useful, and that they conceal such only as would be hurtful either to the World or themselves. What these Secrets are, we see afterwards.

(11) THE *Arts*. AGRICULTURA, &c. It seems a bold Pretence, this, of the MASONS, that they have taught Mankind all these Arts. They have their own Authority for it; and I know not how we shall disprove them. But what appears most odd is, that they reckon Religion among the Arts.

(12) *Arte of fynding neue Artes*. The Art of inventing Arts, must certainly be a most useful Art. My LORD BACON'S NOVUM ORGANUM, is an Attempt towards somewhat of the same Kind. But I much doubt, that if ever the MASONS had it, they have now lost it;
O 2

neue Artes, whyche Art the ffyrste Maconnes receaued from Godde ; by the whyche they fyndethe whatte Artes *bem plesethe*, and the treu Way of techynge the same. Whatt odher Menne doethe ffynde out, ys *onelyche* bey chaunce, and herfore but lytel I tro.

Quest. WHATT dothe the Maconnes concele and hyde ?

Answ. THEY concelethe the Art of ffyndynge neue Artes, and thatt ys for here own Proffytte, and (13) *Preise*: They concelethe the Art of kepynge (14) *Secrettes*, thatt soe the Worlde mayeth nothings concele from them. Thay concelethe the Art of *Wunderwerckynge*, and of *fore sayinge thynges to comme*, thatt so thay same Artes may not be usedde of the wyckedde to an euylle Ende ; thay also concelethe the (15) *Arte of chaunges*, the *Wey* of Wynnyngge the Facultye (16) of *Abrac*, the Skylle of becommyng gude and parfyghte wythouten the Holpynges of Fere, and Hope ; and the Univerfalle (17) *Longage of Maconnes*.

Quest.

it ; since so few new Arts have been lately invented, and so many are wanted. The Idea I have of such an Art is, that it must be something proper to be applied in all the Sciences generally, as ALGEBRA is in Numbers, by the Help of which new Rules of Arithmetick are and may be found.

(13) *PREISE*. It seems the MASONS have great Regard to the Reputation as well as the Profit of their Order ; since they make it one Reason for not divulging an Art in common, that it may do Honour to the Possessors of it. I think in this Particular they shew too much Regard for their own Society, and too little for the rest of MANKIND.

(14) *ARTE of kepyng Secrettes*. What Kind of an Art this is I can by no Means imagine. But certainly such an Art the MASONS must have : For,

though, as some People suppose, they should have no Secret at all ; even that must be a Secret which being discovered would expose them to the highest Ridicule : And therefore it requires the utmost Caution to conceal it.

(15) *ARTE of Chaunges*. I know not what this means, unless it be the Transmutation of Metals.

(16) *FACULTYE of Abrac*. Here I am utterly in the Dark.

(17) *UNIVERSELLE Longage of Maconnes*. An universal Language has been much desired by the Learned of many Ages. 'Tis a Thing rather to be wished than hoped for. But it seems the MASONS pretend to have such a Thing among them. If it be true, I guess it must be something like the Language of the PANTOMIMES among the ancient ROMANS, who are said to be able,

Quest. WYLLE he teche me thay same Artes?

Answ. YE shalle be techedde yff ye be werthye, and able to lerne.

Quest. DOTHE alle Maconnes kunne more then odher Menne?

Answ. NOT so. Thay onlyche haueth *recht*, and *Occasyonne* more then odher Menne to kunne, butt many doeth fale yn Capacity, and manye more doth want industrye, thatt ys *Pernecessarye* for the gaynyngge all Kunnyngge.

Quest. ARE Maconnes gudder Menne then odhers?

Answ. SOME Maconnes are not so Vertuous as some other Menne; but yn the moſte Parte, thay be more gude then thay woulde be yf thay war not Maconnes.

Quest. DOTH Maconnes love eidther odher myghtylie as beeth ſayde?

Answ. YEA verylyche, and yt may not odherwiſe be: For gude Menne, and true, kennynge eidher odher to be ſoche, doeth always love the more as thay be more Gude.

Nay, even during this King's Minority, there was a good *Lodge* under *Grand Maſter Chicheley*, held at *Canterbury*, as appears from the Latin Register of *William Molart **, Prior of *Canterbury*,

able, by Signs only, to expreſs and deliver any Oration intelligibly to Men of all Nations and Languages. A Man who has all theſe Arts and Advantages, is certainly in a Condition to be envied: But we are told, that this is not the Caſe with all MASONs; for though theſe Arts are among them, and all have a Right and an Opportunity to know them, yet ſome want Capacity, and others Industry, to acquire them. However, of all their Arts and Secrets, that which I moſt deſire to know is, *The Skille of becommynge gude and parfyghte*;

and I wiſh it were communicated to all Mankind, ſince there is nothing more true than the beautiful Sentence contained in the laſt Answer, " That the better Men are, the more they love one another." Virtue having in itſelf ſomething ſo amiable as to charm the Hearts of all that behold it.

[*So far the Interpretation of the celebrated Mr Locke.*]

* Intituled, *Liberatio generalis Domini Gulielmi Prioris Eccleſiæ Chriſti Cantuarienſis, erga Feſtum Natalis Domini* 1429.

in Manuscript, pap. 88, in which are named *Thomas Stapylton* the Master, and *John Morris* Custos de la Lodge Lathomorum, or *Warden of the Lodge of Masons*, with fifteen *Fellow-Crafts*, and three *Entered Prentices*, all named there. And a Record in the Reign of EDW. IV. says, *the Company of MASONS, being otherwise termed FREE MASONS, of auntient Staunding and good Reckoning, by Means of affable and kind Meetings dyverse Tymes, and as a loving Brotherhood use to do, did frequent this mutual Assembly in the Tyme of Henry VI. in the Twelfth Year of his most gracious Reign, viz. A. D. 1434, when HENRY was aged thirteen Years.*

Grand Master CHICHELEY held also a *Lodge* at *Oxford*, where he built *All-Souls College*, and *Bernard*, now *St John's College*, &c. till he died 1443, when the King appointed,

William Wanefleet, Bishop of *Winchester*, to be *Grand Master*, in building *Eton College* near *Windsor*, and *King's College* in *Cambridge*; though before the Civil Wars in this Reign, the *Chapel* of it was only finished, a Master-Piece of the richest *Gothic* that can hardly be matched. The King also founded *Christ's College*, *Cambridge* (afterwards finished by *Margaret Beaufort*, Countess of *Richmond*) and his *Queen MARGARET of Anjou* founded *Queen's College*, *Cambridge*. While ingenious **WANEFLEET**, at his own Cost, built *Magdalen College*, *Oxford*; and others about 12 Religious Houses.

So that, before the King's Troubles, the *Masons* were much employed, and in great Esteem; for the foresaid Record says farther, *That the CHARGES and LAWS of the FREE MASONS have been seen and perused by our late Sovereign King Henry VI. and by the Lords of his most honourable Council, who have allowed them, and declared that, They be right, good, and reasonable to be holden, as they have been drawn out, and collected from, the Records of auntient Tymes, &c. &c.*

At last *Masonry* was neglected during the seventeen Years of the bloody Civil Wars between the two *Royal Houses of Lancaster* and *York*, or the *Red* and *White Roses*: For,

RICHARD

RICHARD PLANTAGENET, Duke of *York*, Son of *Richard* Earl of *Cambridge*, and *Anne Mortimer*, the Heiress of *Clarence* (as in the *Margin*, Page 94.) claimed the Crown in Right of his Mother, A. D. 1455. and, after twelve sore Battles, the *Red Rose* lost the Crown; poor King *Henry VI.* was murdered; and all the *Males* of every Branch of *Lancaster* were cut off; after *John a Gaunt's* Offspring had reigned 72 Years, A. D. 1471.

White Rose.

Thus *Richard* Duke of *York*, slain in the Battle of *Wakefield*, 1460.

12. EDWARD IV. crowned 1461, sometimes a King, and sometimes not a King, till A. D. 1471, when EDWARD reigned without a Rival, and employed the *Grand Master*, *Richard Beauchamp*, Bishop of *Sarum*, to repair the Royal Castles and Palaces after the Wars, and to make the Castle and Chapel of *Windsor* more magnificent; for which the Bishop was made Chancellor of the *Garter*.

Great Men also repaired and built apace; and now the *Londoners* rebuilt their Walls and Gates: While others raised 7 Religious Houses. The King died April 9, 1483.

13. EDWARD V. a Minor, proclaimed, but not crowned.

RICHARD Duke of *York*.

Elizabeth Plantagenet, Wife of King *Henry VII.* below.

These two Sons were said to be murder'd in the *Tower*, by Order of their Uncle and Guardian, *Richard III.* on May 23, 1483.

And also the 14 Kings, called *Plantagenets*, of the House of *Anjou*, who had reigned from King *Stephen's*

Death, A. D. — 1154 2
during Years — 331 5
till A. Dom. — 1485

14. RICHARD III. killed and took Possession, and was crowned on July 6, 1483, and reigned a wife and valiant Prince, till he was slain, bravely contending for the Crown with his Rival, *HENRY Tew-dor*, Earl of *Richmond*, in the Battle of *Bosworth*, *Leicestershire*, on the 22d of Aug. 1485, without legal Issue.

So ended the *White Rose*, or House of *York*:

For

For connecting the History.

The GENEALOGY of the Royal TEWDORS,

They are clearly descended (though not in Male Issue) from
CADWAN the First King of *Wales*, down to
RODERIC *Mawr*, who partitioned his Kingdom into 3 Principa-
lities among his 3 Sons, and died A. D. 876.

1. AMARAWDD, Prince of *North-Wales*, whose *Male Issue* failed in LLEWELIN *ap Daffyd*, the last Sovereign Prince of *all Wales*, slain in Battle, A. D. 1283, when the *Welsh* began to submit to the Crown of *England*.

EDWARD III. King of *England*.

JOHN a Gaunt, by his third Wife, Katharine Roet, Page 94.

JOHN BEAUFORT,
Earl of *Somerset*.

JOHN BEAUFORT,
Duke of *Somerset*.
After all the *Males*
of John a Gaunt
were extinct, left
his only Child,
viz.

CHARLES VI.
King of *France*.

Queen KATHA-
RINE, Widow of
King Henry V.

MARGARET
Beaufort.

EDMUND TEW-
DOR, Earl of
Richmond.

2. CADELH, Prince of
South-Wales, whose lineal
Male Issue ended in GRUF-
FYD *ap Rhys*, the last
Prince of *South-Wales*,
who died, A. D. 1202.
But his Sister, *viz.*

GWENLIAN, was the Wife of ED-
NYFED FYCHAN, Lord of *Brynsingle*.

GRONW *ap Ednyfed*.

THEODORE, of *Tewdor ap Gronw*.

GRONW *ap Tewdor*.

TEWDOR *ap Gronw*, married MARGA-
RET, Grand Daughter of LLEWELIN *ap*
Daffyd, the last Sovereign Prince of *Wales*.

MEREDITH *ap Tewdor*.

OWEN TEWDOR, slain in the Battle
of *Mortimer's Cross*, 1461.

Jasper *Tewdor*, Duke
of *Bedford*, without
legal Issue.

Owen *Tewdor*, a
Monk.

HENRY VII. *Tewdor*, King of *England*.

CHAP.

C H A P. V.

MASONRY in England, from King HENRY VII. till the
UNION of the Crowns, A. D. 1603.

WHEN King *Richard* III. was slain at *Bosworth*, his Crown was forthwith put upon the Head of the Conqueror, HENRY TEWDOR, Earl of *Richmond*, in the Field of Battle, and the Army proclaimed him,

HENRY VII. King of *England*, on *Aug. 22*, 1485, nor did he ever affect another Title and Claim.

But his Wife ELIZABETH PLANTAGENET, Daughter of King *Edward* IV. was truly the Heiress of all the Royal PLANTAGENETS, and conveyed hereditary Right to her Offspring.

New Worlds are now discovered,

The *Cape of Good Hope*, A. D. 1487.

and *America*, ——— 1493.

In this Reign the *Gothic Stile* was brought to its highest Perfection in *England*, while it had been wholly laid aside in *Italy* by the Revivers of the old *Augustan Stile*.

JOHN ISLIP, Abbot of *Westminster*, finished the Repairs of that Abby, A. D. 1493, so as it stood till the late Reparations in our Time, when this ancient Building was restored, at a national Charge, under the Direction of *Grand Master* WREN.

The *Grand Master* and Fellows of the Order of St JOHN at *Rhodes* (now at *Malta*) assembled at their *Grand Lodge*, chose King HENRY their Protector, A. D. 1500.

This Royal GRAND MASTER chose for his Wardens of *England*, the foresaid JOHN ISLIP, Abbot of *Westminster*, and

Sir REGINALD BRAY, Knight of the *Garter*,

P

and

and levelled the *Footstone* of his famous Chapel, on *June 24, 1502*, though it well deserves to stand clean alone, being justly called, by our Antiquary *Leland*, the eighth *Wonder of Art*, the finest Piece of *Gothic* upon Earth, and the Glory of this Reign. Its *Capestone* was celebrated *A. D. 1507*.

The King employed *Grand Warden BRAY* to raise the middle Chapel of *Windſor*, and to rebuild the Palace of *Sheen* upon *Thames*, which the King called *RICHMOND*; and to enlarge the old Palace of *Greenwich*, calling it *PLACENTIA*; where he built the pretty Box called the *Queen's House*.

He rebuilt *Baynard-Castle, London*, founded six Monasteries, and turned the old Palace of *Savoy* into an *Hospital*: While others built *Brazen-Nose College, Oxford*; *Jesus's* and *St John's Colleges, Cambridge*; and about 6 Religious Houses; till the King, aged only 54 Years, died at *New Richmond*, on *April 22, 1509*, leaving his Crown and the Care of the Craft to his Son and Successor,

HENRY VIII. * *Tewdor*, aged eighteen Years.

In this Reign, Cardinal *WOLSEY* was chosen *Grand Maſter*, who built *Hampton-Court*; and next reared *Whitehall*, the College of *Chriſt's Church, Oxford*; and ſeveral more good Edifices; which, upon his Diſgrace, were forfeited to the Crown †.

THOMAS CROMWELL, Earl of *Effex*, was the next Patron of the Craft under this King; for whom he built *St James's Palace, Chriſt's Hospital, London*, and *Greenwich Caſtle*. Mean while

The King and Parliament threw off the old Yoke of the Pope's Supremacy, and the King was declared the SUPREME HEAD of the Church ‡; and *Wales* was united to *England* §.

The Religious Houses, in number about 926, were ſuppreſſed, *A. D. 1539*. *Cromwell*, Earl of *Effex*, being unjuſtly beheaded, *A. D. 1540*. JOHN TOUCHET, Lord *Audley*, became *Grand Maſter*.

* *A. D. 1509.* † *A. D. 1530.* ‡ *A. D. 1534.* § *A. D. 1536.*

But the Suppression of the Religious Houses did not hurt *Masonry*; nay, Architecture of a finer Stile gained Ground: For those Religious Houses and their Lands being sold by the King, at easy Rates, to the Nobility and Gentry, they built of those Ruins many stately Mansions: Thus Grand Master *Audley* built *Magdalen College, Cambridge*; and his great House of *Audley-End*.

King *Henry VIII.* aged near 56 Years, died on 28 *Jan.* 1546-7, and left three Children.

EDWARD VI. Tewdor, born by Queen *Jane Seymour*, a Minor of 9 Years, under the Regency of his Mother's Brother, *EDWARD Duke of Somerset*, who established the *Protestant Religion*; and, as *GRAND MASTER*, built his Palace in the *Strand*, called still *Somerset-House*, though forfeited to the Crown, *A. D.* 1552. And when the *Regent* was beheaded, *JOHN POYNET*, Bishop of *Winchester*, was the Patron of the *Free Masons*, till the King died without Issue, *A. D.* 1553.

MARY Tewdor, Daughter of Queen *Katharine of Arragon*, aged 38 Years, succeeded her Brother *Edward*, as Queen Sovereign.

She restored the *Romish Religion*, and persecuted the *Protestants*; married *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, lost *Calais*, and died without Issue, *Nov.* 17, 1558.

ELIZABETH Tewdor, Daughter of Queen *Anne Bollen*, aged 25 Years, succeeded Sister *Mary*, as Queen Sovereign. She restored the *Protestant Religion*, and was declared Supreme Head of the Church. Now Learning of all Sorts revived, and the good old *AUGUSTAN STILE* in *England* began to peep from under its Rubbish: And it would have soon made great Progress, if the Queen had affected Architecture; but hearing the *Masons* had certain *Secrets* that could not be revealed to her (for that she could not be *Grand Master*) and being jealous of all secret Assemblies, she sent an armed Force to break up their annual *Grand Lodge* at *York*, on *St John's Day*, 27 *Dec.* 1561.

But Sir THOMAS SACKVILLE, *Grand Master*, took Care to make some of the chief Men sent *Free-Masons*, who then joining in that *Communication*, made a very honourable Report to the Queen; and she never more attempted to dislodge or disturb them; but esteemed them as a *peculiar Sort of Men*, that cultivated PEACE and FRIENDSHIP, ARTS and SCIENCES, *without meddling in the Affairs of Church or State*.

In this Reign some Colleges were built, and many stately Mansions, particularly famous *Burleigh-House*: For Travellers had brought home some good Hints of the happy *Revival* of the AUGUSTAN *Stile* in *Italy*, with some of the fine Drawings and Designs of the best Architects; whereby the *English* began apace to slight the *Gothic Stile*, and would have entirely left it off, if the Queen had frankly encouraged the *Craft*.

Here it is proper to signify the Sentiment and Practice of the *Old Masons*, viz. That *Kings* and other *Male Sovereigns*, when made *Masons*, are *Grand Masters*, by *Prerogative*, during Life; and appoint a *Deputy*, or approve of his Election, to preside over the Fraternity with the Title and Honours of *Grand Master*: But if the Sovereign is a *Female*, or not a Brother, or a *Minor* under a *Regent*, not a Brother; or if the *Male Sovereign* or the *Regent*, though a Brother, is negligent of the *Craft*, then the *old Grand Officers* may assemble the *Grand Lodge* in due Form, to elect a *Grand Master*, though not during Life, only he may be annually rechosen while he and they think fit.

Accordingly, when *Grand Master SACKVILLE* demitted *. *FRANCIS RUSSEL*, Earl of *Bedford*, was chosen in the *North*; and in the *South* Sir THOMAS GRESHAM, who built the first *Royal Exchange* at *London* †. Next,

CHARLES HOWARD, Lord of *Effingham*, was *Grand Master* in the *South* till 1588; then GEORGE HASTINGS, Earl of *Huntingdon*, till the Queen died unmarried, on *March 24*, 1602-3, when

* A. D. 1567.

† A. D. 1570.

The Crowns of *England* and *Scotland* (though not yet the Kingdoms) were united in her Successor, viz.

JAMES VI. *Stewart*, King of *Scotland*, Son of MARY *Stewart* Queen Sovereign, Daughter of King JAMES V. Son of King JAMES IV. by his Queen MARGARET TEWDOR, eldest Daughter of HENRY VII. King of *England*, by his Queen ELIZABETH *Plantagenet*, the Heiress of *England*. And he was proclaimed at *London*, JAMES I. King of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, on 25 March, 1603.

C H A P. VI.

MASONRY in *Scotland* till the UNION of the Crowns.

THE History of the first Kings of the *Scots* in *Albin*, or the *Western* Parts beyond the *Clyde*, and the middle *Grampian* Hills; and also that of the *Picts* in *Caledonia*, along the *German* Sea Coast and towards *England*, not containing much to our Purpose, we may begin with the Restoration of the Kingdom of *Albin* (according to the *Scottish* Chronicle) made by

King FERGUS II. *Mac Erch*, A. D. 403.

And even after that Period, the History of both these Nations consists mostly of War; only we learn, that the *Picts* were a more mechanical and mercantile People than the *Scots*, had built many Cities, and first founded all the old strong Castles in their Dominion; while the *Scots* affected rather to be a Nation of Soldiers, till

KENETH II. *Mac Alpin*, King of *Scots*, demolished the Kingdom of the *Picts*, and so became the first King of all *Scotland*, A. D. 842. He repaired the publick Edifices after the Wars, and died, 858.

But both the Branches of his Royal Race were mostly engaged in War till King MALCOLM II. *Mac Keneth*, succeeded his Cousin, King *Grimus*, A. D. 1008, as on the next Page.

For

For King *Malcolm II.* first compiled the Laws, in the famous Book of *Scotland*, called *REGIAM MAJESTATEM*, partitioned the Land into *Baronies*, founded the Bishoprick of *Aberdeen*, in memory of his routing the *Norwegians*, A. D. 1017, cultivated *Arts* and *Sciences*, and fortified his Towns and Castles till he died, leaving only two Daughters, *viz.*

BEATRIX the Eldest, Wife of ALBANACH Thane of the *Isles*.

DOCHA the Younger, Wife of BETH-FINLEG Thane of *Angus*.

1. DUNCAN I. succeeded his Grandfather, A. D. 1033. murder'd by *Mackbeth*-1040. But King DUNCAN I. was the *Patriarch* of the following Kings on the next Page.

2. MACKBETH killed and took Possession, 1040; built the Castle of *Dunfinnan* and *Lumfannan*, &c. and much encouraged the *Craft*, till cut off by *Macduff*, A. D. 1057.

* 1. KENETH II. <i>Mac Alpin</i> , died 858, Father of		3. DONALD V. succeeded his Brother <i>Keneth II.</i>
3. CONSTANTINE II. succeeded <i>Donald V.</i>	4. ETHUS succeeded <i>Constantine II.</i>	
6. DONALD VI. succeeded <i>Gregory</i> .	7. CONSTANTINE III. succeeded <i>Donald VI.</i>	
8. MALCOLM I. succeeded <i>Constantine III.</i> He received <i>Cumberland</i> and <i>Westmoreland</i> , from EDMUND I. King of <i>England</i> , Father of	9. INDULPHUS succeeded <i>Malcolm I.</i>	5. GREGORY, Son of King <i>Congallus</i> , (who had reigned before <i>Keneth II.</i>) succeeded ETHUS. He built <i>Aberdeen</i> .
	11. CULENUS succeeded <i>Duffus</i> .	
	13. CONSTANTINE IV. succeeded <i>Keneth III.</i>	
10. DUFFUS, who succeeded <i>Indulphus</i> .	12. KENETH III. succeeded <i>Culen</i> , A. D. 976, the Year after <i>Edgar</i> , King of <i>England</i> , died. KENETH enacted the Crown hereditary in his Family, and died, A. D. 994.	MOGALLUS the Prince.
		14. GRIMUS succeeded <i>Constantine IV.</i> and died 1008.
15. MALCOLM II. succeeded <i>Grimus</i> , A. Dom. 1008.		BANCHO murdered by <i>Mackbeth</i> .

King

King Duncan I.

3. MALCOLM III. *Keanmore*, or *Head Great*, was restored when *Macbeth* was slain, 1057. He built the old Church of *Dunfermling*, a Royal Sepulchre, and levelled the *Footstone* of the old Cathedral of *Durham*, which he richly endowed. He fortified his

Borders, Castles and Sea-Ports, as the Royal GRAND MASTER and Patron of Arts and Sciences, till he died, A. D. 1093.

By his Queen MARGARET, Sister of Prince *Edgar Atheling*, and Grand-Daughter of King EDMUND *Ironfides*, the Saxon Heiress of *England* (by the Scots called *St Margaret*) He had

6. EDGAR succeeded *Donald*, and died without Issue, 1107.

Colms's Inch, *St Michael's* at *Scone*, &c. and patronized the *Craft* till he died, A. D. 1124, without Issue.

7. ALEXANDER I. succeeded Brother *Edgar*; built the Abbies of *Dunfermlin*, and *St Michael's* at

Colms's Inch, *St Michael's* at *Scone*, &c. and patronized the *Craft* till he died, A. D. 1124, without Issue.

8. DAVID I. succeeded Brother *Alexander*; built the Abby of *Holy-Rood House*, and the Cathedrals of four Bishopricks that he established. The Clergy called him *St David*, for his great Endowments

MAUD, MARY, Wife of *Henry I.* King of *England*. *Eustace*, Count of *Boulogne*.

MAUD, MARY, Wife of *King Stephen*.

to the Church; and the *Masons* worshipped him as their beneficent GRAND MASTER, till he died, A. D. 1153.

By his Q. MAUD, the Heiress of *Huntingdon*, King DAVID I. had

HENRY, Prince of *Scotland*, died before his Father, 1152, leaving three Sons, viz.

9. MALCOLM IV. called the *Maiden*, succeeded Grandfather *David*, and died without Issue, A. D. 1165.

10. WILLIAM the *Lion*. See next Page.

DAVID, Earl of *Huntingdon*. See next Page.

10. WILLIAM

10. WILLIAM the *Lion* succeeded Brother *Malcolm*, built a Palace at *Aberdeen*, rebuilt the whole Town of *Perth* after a Fire, and was an excellent GRAND MASTER, by the Assistance of the Nobility and Clergy, till he died A. D. 1214. See the next Page.

DAVID Earl of *Huntingdon* died in *England*, A. D. 1219. But all King WILLIAM's Race failing in the *Maiden of Norway*, as on the next Page, the Right of *Succession* was in the Heirs of this DAVID; and they made the *Competition* for the Crown, as in the Margin below.

10. WIL-

COMPETITION of BRUCE and BALLIOL.

Prince DAVID Earl of *Huntingdon* had 3 Daughters, viz.

1. MARGARET, Wife of ALAN Lord of *Galloway*.

DEVORGUILLA, Wife of JOHN BALLIOL Lord of *Bernard Castle* in *Durham*.

1. JOHN BALLIOL, the Competitor, as descended from *David's* Eldest Daughter, was declar'd King of *Scotland*, by the Umpire of the *Competition* King EDW. I. of *England*, A. D. 1292. for *John's* owning him his Superior.

But JOHN revolting, EDWARD depos'd him, 1296, banish'd him into *Normandy*, and garrison'd *Scotland* for himself. But the *English* were expell'd first by Sir WILLIAM WALLACE, and next by King ROBERT BRUCE. See the next Margin.

2. ISABELLA, Wife of ROBERT BRUCE, an *English* Lord, made Lord of *Anandale* in *Scotland*.

ROBERT BRUCE, the Competitor as the first Male from Prince *David*: But his Claim was over-ruled by the Umpire; and Robert soon died.

ROBERT BRUCE, Lord of *Anandale*, and by Marriage, Earl of *Carrick*, was by King EDWARD I. made Earl of *Huntingdon* to make him easy: And after *John Balliol* was banish'd, King EDWARD promis'd to make BRUCE King of *Scotland*, in order to engage him against WALLACE. But next Day after the Battle of *Falkirk*, A. D. 1298. at a Conference or Interview,

WALLACE
See the next Margin.

3. ADA, Wife of Lord *Hastings*.

DESCENT of the ROYAL STEWARTS, from GRIMUS King of *Scotland* who died 1008.

BANCHO, Thane of *Loch-Abyr*, murder'd by *Macbeth*, 1040.

FLEANCE fled to *Wales*, and married *Nersta*, Daughter of GRUFFYD ap *Llewelin*, Prince of *Wales*, and died there.

WALTER I. the young *Welchman*, came to *Scotland* upon the Restoration of King *Malcolm Keanmore*, who made him heritable Lord HIGH STEWART.

WALTER I.

10. WILLIAM the *Lion*.

11. ALEXANDER II. rebuilt *Coldingham*, and died, *A. D.* 1249.

12. ALEXANDER III. the last *Male* from *Duncan I.* died, *A. D.* 1285.

MARGARET, Queen of *Ericus*, King of *Norway*.

MARGARET, the *Maiden* of *Norway*, died coming over, 1290.

But from the Dissolution of the *Pictish* Kingdom, *A. D.* 842. }
the *GOthic* *Stile* was well improved in *Scotland* during Years 448. }
till the *Maiden* of *Norway* died, and the *Competition* began.

King JOHN Balliol.

3. EDWARD Balliol, was by King EDW. III. of *England*, sent to *Scotland*, joined his Party, expelled young King David Bruce, and was crowned, *A. D.* 1332. but expell'd—1341.

Some say his Race are still in *France*.

II. of *England*, at *Bannockburn*, *A. D.* 1314, obtained an honourable Peace, and died illustrious, *A. D.* 1329.

House of BRUCE.

WALLACE convinced BRUCE of his Error, who ne'er fought more against the *Scots*, and died 1303.

2. ROBERT I. Bruce fled to *Scotland*, and was crowned, 1306. And after many sore Conflicts, he totally routed King EDWARD

House of STEWART.

WALTER I. the Stewart.

ALAN the Stewart.

ALEXANDER I. the Stewart.

WALTER II. the Stewart.

ALEX- Sir ROBERT Stewart,
ANDER Lord Darnley, Patri-
II. the arch of the STEW-
Stewart. ARTS of LENNOX,
—A— from whom descended
JOHN HENRY Lord Darn-
theStew- ley, Father of King
art. James VI. below.

4. DAVID II. Bruce, succeeded, a Minor of 8 Years, born of King Robert's second Wife, was sent to *France* till Edward Balliol was expelled. He was afterwards captivated in *England* till ransomed, and died without Issue, 1370.

MARJORY BRUCE born of King Robert's first Wife, *Isabella*. Daughter of *Donald* Earl of *Mar*, a noble *Pict*.

WALTER III. the Stewart, the lineal Male of the Old Royal Race, and Patriarch of the Royal Stewarts, by his Wife Marjory Bruce.

King ROBERT II. Stewart. See the next Margin.

Q

This

This had been more amply and accurately discovered, if the Learned of *Scotland* had published a *Monasticon Scoticanum*, with an Account of the old Palaces and Castles, as fine as any in *Europe*, before the Competition of BRUCE and BALLIOL, in a Chronological Deduction: *A Work long and much desired!*

During the Competition, MASONRY was neglected; but, after the Wars, King ROBERT I. Bruce, having settled his Kingdom, forthwith employed the *Craft* in repairing the Castles, Palaces, and Religious Houses; and the Nobility and Clergy followed his Example, till he died, A. D. 1329.

King DAVID II. Bruce, after his Restoration, much affected *Masonry*, and built *David's Tower* in *Edinburgh Castle*, till he died without Issue, A. D. 1370, leaving the Crown to his Sister's Son, viz.

Royal Stewarts. See the last Margin.

1. ROBERT II. Stewart, who left the Care of *Masonry* to the eminent Clergy, then very active in raising fine Religious Houses, till he died A. D. 1390.

2. ROBERT III. Stewart, being sickly, left the Government to the Care of his Brother ROBERT Duke of *Albany*, a great Patron of the *Craft*, till the King died A. D. 1406.

2. ROBERT

ROYAL STEWARTS. See the last Margin.

1. ROBERT II. Stewart, so called from his hereditary Office that now reverted to the Crown: And hence the King's Eldest Son is stiled the *Prince* and STEWART of *Scotland*. This King was first the Earl of *Strathern*, till his Uncle King David died, A. D. 1370, and King Robert II. died 1390.

His first Wife, ELIZABETH MUIR, was only Countess of *Strathern*, for she died before he was King. Yet her Son, viz.

His second Wife EUPHEMIA ROSS, was Queen of *Scotland*.

2. ROBERT III. Stewart (called JOHN formerly) succeeded his Father, A. D. 1390. Upon hearing that his only Son JAMES, in his Voyage to *France*, was captivated by King Henry IV. of *England*, though in Time of Peace, King Robert broke his Heart, 1406.

WALTER Stewart, Earl of *Arbol*, who murdered King James I. at *Perth*.

3. JAMES I. Stewart, after 18 Years, was ransomed and crowned, 1424.

2. ROBERT III.

3. JAMES I. *Stewart*, though unjustly captivated, ruled by his Regent, the said *Robert Duke of Albany*.

HENRY WARDLAW, Bishop of St *Andrews*, was now *Grand Master*, and founded the University there, A. D. 1411, though it was long before a Place of Education.

Robert Duke of Albany died A. D. 1420, and his Son Duke MURDOCH was Regent till the King was ransomed, restored, and crowned, A. D. 1424.

King JAMES I. proved the *best King of Scotland*, the Patron of the Learned, and countenanced the *Lodges* with his Presence, as the Royal *Grand Master* *; till he settled an yearly Revenue of 4 Pounds *Scots* (an *English Noble*) to be paid by every *Master Mason* in *Scotland*, to a *Grand Master*, chosen by the *Grand Lodge*, and approved by the Crown; one *nobly* born, or an eminent *Clergyman*, who had his Deputies in Cities and Counties: And every *new Brother* at Entrance paid him also a Fee. His Office empowered him to regulate in the *Fraternity* what should not come under the Cognizance of Law-Courts: To him appealed both *Mason* and *Lord*, or the Builder and Founder, when at Variance, in order to prevent Law-Pleas; and, in his Absence, they appealed to his *Deputy* or *Grand Warden*, that resided next to the Premises.

This Office remained till the *Civil Wars*, A. D. 1640, but is now obsolete; nor can it be revived but by a ROYAL *Grand MASTER*. And now the *Masons* joyfully toasted

TO THE KING AND THE CRAFT.

This excellent King repaired *Falkland* and his other Palaces, fortified all his Castles and Sea-Ports, and influenced the Nobility to follow his Example in much employing the *Craft*, till he was basely murdered in the *Dominicans Abby* at *Perth*, by his Uncle *Walter Stewart*, Earl of *Atboll*, A. D. 1437; and, being justly lamented by All, his Murderers were severely punished.

* This is the Tradition recorded by the *Scotch Masons*.

By his Wife JOAN BEAUFORT, eldest Daughter of *John Beaufort*, Earl of *Somerset*, eldest Son of *John a Gaunt*, by his third Wife *Katharine Roet*, he had

4. JAMES II. *Stewart*, a Minor of 7 Years, under the Regency of Lord *Calendar*.

In this Reign WILLIAM SINCLAIR, the great Earl of *Orkney* and *Caithness*, was *Grand Master*, and built *Roslin Chapel* near *Edinburgh*, a Master-Piece of the best *Gothic*, A. D. 1441. Next Bishop TURNBULL, of *Glasgow*, who founded the University there, A. D. 1454.

And the King, when of Age, encouraged the *Craft* till } 1460.
he died, ————

By his Wife MARY, Daughter of *Arnold Duke of Guelders*.

5. JAMES III. *Stewart*, a Minor of 7 Years succeeded; and, when of Age, he employed the *Craft* in more curious Architecture than any King before him; particularly at *Stirling*, where he erected a spacious *Hall*, and a splendid *Chapel-Royal* in the Castle, by the Direction first of Sir ROBERT COCKRAN, *Grand Master*, and next of ALEXANDER Lord *Forbes*, who continued in Office till the King died, A. D. 1488.

By his Wife MARGARET, Daughter of *Christiern I. K. of Denmark*.

6. JAMES IV. *Stewart*, aged 16 Years, succeeded; and, by the *Grand Master* WILLIAM ELPHINSTON, Bishop of *Aberdeen*, the King founded the University there, A. D. 1494. *Elphinston*, at his own Cost, founded the curious Bridge of *Dee*, near *Aberdeen*, finished by his Successor, Bishop GAVIN DUNBAR, an excellent *Grand Master*, who built many other fine Structures.

The King delighted most in *Ship-Building*, and increased his *Navy Royal*, a very warlike Prince; till assisting the *French* in a *Diversion of War*, he was lost in *Flowden-Field*, A. D. 1513.

By his Wife MARGARET TEWDOR, eldest Daughter of *Henry VII. King of England*, he had

7. JAMES

7. JAMES V. *Stewart*, a Minor of 17 Months; and, when of Age, he became the ingenious Patron of the Learned, especially of the *Muses*.

In this Reign the noble GAVIN DOWGLAS, Bishop of *Dunkeld*, was *Grand Master*, till he died A. D. 1522. Next

GEORGE CREIGHTON, Abbot of *Holyrood-House*, till A. D. 1527. And then

PATRICK, Earl of *Lindsay* (the Progenitor of our late *Grand Master* CRAWFURD) who was succeeded in that Office by Sir DAVID LINDSAY, *Lion King at Arms*, still mentioned among *Scottish Masons*, by the Name of DAVY LINDSAY, the *learned Grand Master*; till the King died, Dec. 13, 1542.

By his Wife MARY, Daughter of *Claud of Lorrain*, Duke of *Guise*, he left only

8. MARY *Stewart*, Queen Sovereign of *Scotland*, a Minor of 7 Days, who became *Queen Consort* of *France*; and after the Death of her first Husband, King *Francis II.* without Issue, she returned to *Scotland*, A. D. 1561, and brought with her some fine *Connoisseurs* in the *AUGUSTAN* Stile.

She next married, A. D. 1565, HENRY STEWART, Lord *Darnley*, eldest Son of MATTHEW Earl of *Lennox*, the lineal *Male* descended from Sir *Robert Stewart*, Lord *Darnley*, of the *Old Royal Race*, as in the Margin of Page 113,

She fell out with her Nobles, who dethroned her; and, being defeated in Battle, she fled for Shelter into *England*, 1568; where Queen ELIZABETH detained her a Prisoner, and at last, for Reasons of State, beheaded her, on Feb. 8, 1586-7.

9. JAMES VI. *Stewart*, born June 19, 1566. Upon his Mother's Abdication he was crowned King of *Scotland*, aged 13 Months, under 4 successive *Regents*; and, when aged near 12 Years, he assumed the Government, A. D. 1578.

He

He founded the *University of Edinburgh*, A. D. 1580. He failed to *Denmark*, and married ANN Princess Royal, A. D. 1589; when he visited the noble TYCHO BRAHE, the Prince of *Astronomers*, in his *Scarlet Island*.

The Nobility and Gentry, having divided the Spoil of the Church's Revenues, built many stately Mansions of the Ruins of the Religious Houses, as was done in *England*; and the *Masons* began to imitate the *Augustan Stile*, under the Direction of several successive *Grand Masters*.

For, after the Death of *Davy Lindsay*, ANDREW STEWART, Lord *Ochiltree*, was *Grand Master*; next Sir JAMES SANDILANDS, Knight of *Malta*: Then CLAUD HAMILTON, Lord *Paisley* (Progenitor of our late *Grand Master ABERCORN*) who made King JAMES a *Brother Mason*, and continued in Office till the *Union of the Crowns*, A. D. 1603.

Before this Period, not only the Crown was possessed of many fine Palaces and strong Castles, but also the Nobles and Chiefs of Clans had fortified themselves, because of their frequent Feuds or Civil Wars; and the Clergy had built many Abbies, Churches, Monasteries, and other Religious Houses, of as fine *Gothic* as any in *Europe*, most venerable, sumptuous, and magnificent.

The *Fraternity* of old met in *Monasteries* in foul Weather; but, in fair Weather, they met early in the Morning, on the Tops of Hills, especially on St JOHN the *Evangelist's* Day; and from thence walked, in due Form, to the Place of Dinner, according to the Tradition of the old *Scots Masons*, particularly of those in the antient Lodges of *Killwinning*, *Sterling*, *Aberdeen*, &c.

C H A P. VII.

MASONRY in Ireland till Grand Master KINGSTON,

A. D. 1730.

THE antient *Romans* having never invaded *Ireland*, we have no good Vouchers of what happened there before St PATRICK, in the Days of King LEOGHAIR, about A. D. 430 *. He founded St Patrick's at *Ardmagh*, and the Priory of St Avog at *Loch-Derg*, near the Cave called St Patrick's Purgatory : But afterwards many Religious Houses appeared throughout *Ireland*.

Nor did the *Anglo-Saxons* invade *Ireland* : But BEDE and others, in the 8th Century, affirm, that then many *Britons*, *Saxons*, and *Franks*, resorted to the Schools of *Ireland* for Education.

But the *Norwegians* and *Danes* conquered the most Part of the Island ; and though at first they destroyed the Religious Houses, they built many Castles and Forts, with lofty Beacons, to alarm the whole Country in an Hour ; till they were converted to Christianity by the *Irish*, when the *Danes* built many Religious Houses ; as at *Dublin* St Mary's Abby and *Christ-Church*, about A. D. 984.

At length, BRIEN BOROM †, the Grand Monarch of all *Ireland* of *Heber's* Race, after defeating the *Danes* in many Battles, totally routed them, A. D. 1039.

So the far greater Part of the *Danes* were forced to sail home, and carried with them (as the *Irish* affirm) the best old Records of *Ireland*, an irreparable Damage ! But the Learned of other Nations long to see the remaining Manuscripts of *Ireland* published with good Translations, and also a better *Monasticon Hibernicum* ; that, among other Antiquities, the Vestiges of their old Celtic Architecture might be traced, if possible ; for the *Augustan Stile*

* See Sir James Ware's *Antiq. Hibern.*

† From whom our late Grand Master INCHQUIN is descended in a lineal Male Race.

had

had never been there, and the *Gothic* was only introduced by *St Patrick*.

After the Expulsion of the *Danes*, the *Milesian* Kings of *Ireland* ordered the Palaces, Castles, and Religious Houses, to be repaired, and much employed the *Craft* down to RODERIC O CONNOR, the last Monarch of *all Ireland*, who built the wonderful Castle of *Tuam*, now demolished, *A. D.* 1168.

But the Royal Branches having made themselves *petty Sovereigns*, were imbroiled in frequent Civil Wars: One of them, *viz.*

DERMOT King of *Leinster*, being defeated by the others, came to HENRY II. King of *England*, and got Leave to contract with Adventurers, *viz.* RICHARD STRONGBOW, Earl of *Pembroke*; ROBERT Fitz-Stephen of *Cardigan*, and MAURICE Fitz-Gerald; who brought over an Army of *Welch* and *English* to DERMOT'S Assistance, took in *Dublin*, *Waterford*, and many other Places, which they fortified and surrendered into the Hands of their King HENRY II, as soon as he had followed them into *Ireland*, *A. D.* 1172.

Kings of ENGLAND now Lords of IRELAND.

The *Irish*, not without Reason, say, that King HENRY II. did not conquer *Ireland*; only some of their *petty* Kings and Princes, rather than be farther imbroiled in Civil Wars, chose to come under his Protection, and of their own Accord received the *Laws of England*, with the *Freedom* of a Parliament at *Dublin*. But where the *English* prevailed, *Masonry* and other Arts were much encouraged.

Thus the said STRONGBOW, Lord Warden of *Ireland*, built the Priory of *Kill-Mainham*; while St Bar founded * the Abby of *Finbar*.

JOHN DE COURCY, Earl of *King'sale*, rebuilt the Abby † of *St Patrick* in *Down*, the Priors of *Nedrum* and *St John's*, with *St Mary's* Abby of *Innys*, &c.

In the Reign of RICHARD I. ALURED, a noble *Dane*, built *St John's* in *Dublin*; and Archbishop *Comin* rebuilt ‡ *St Patrick's* there, all of Stone, which before was only of Timber and Wattles.

* *A. D.* 1174. † *A. D.* 1183. ‡ *A. D.* 1190.

King JOHN was King of *Ireland* (as the *Irish* affirm) till his Brother *Richard* died, 1199; and afterwards went into *Ireland*, and employed HENRY LAUNDERS, Archbishop of *Dublin* and Lord *Justice*, as *Grand Master*, in building the Castle * of *Dublin*; while WILLIAM Earl of *Pembroke* built the Priory of *Killkenny*.

King HENRY III. granted *Ireland* a *Magna Charta* †, the same with that of *England*. FELIX O QUADAM, Archbishop of *Tuam*, rebuilt St *Mary's Dublin*, and covered it with Lead; while HUGH DE LACY, Earl of *Ulster* ‡, founded *Carrick-Fergus*, a Friary in *Down*, the Priory of *Ards*, and famous *Trim-Castle*, &c. as *Grand Master*, or Patron of the *Craft*.

The *Native* Princes lived pretty well with the *English*, till the Reign of King EDWARD II, when Prince EDWARD BRUCE (Brother of *Robert Bruce*, King of *Scotland*) headed the confederated *Irish*, conquered the Island, was crowned King of *all Ireland* ||, and reigned three Years; till Sir *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, landed with a strong *English* Army, and slew King *Edward Bruce* in Battle.

After this, *Masonry* in the *English* Settlements revived; and in the *North* of *Ireland* too, where the *Scots* had gradually settled, and brought with them good *Gothic Masonry*. At last,

The *Natives* regarded the Kings of *England* as the lawful *Sovereign* Lords of *Ireland*, down to King HENRY VIII, who, in Defiance of the *Pope*, proclaimed himself King of *Ireland*, which was confirmed in the Parliament at *Dublin*, A. D. 1542.

Kings of ENGLAND now Kings of IRELAND.

HENRY King of *Ireland* was succeeded by his Son King EDWARD, and he by his Sister Queen MARY *Tewdor*, who got *Pope* PAUL IV. to make her Queen of *Ireland*; succeeded by her Sister Queen ELIZABETH *Tewdor*, who founded the famous *University* of *Dublin*, A. D. 1591.

* A. D. 1210. † A. D. 1216. ‡ About A. D. 1230. || A. D. 1315.

Masonry made some Progress in *Ireland*, in the Reigns of JAMES I. and CHARLES I. till the *Civil Wars*, when all the Fa-
brick was out of Joint till the *Restoration*, A. D. 1660. After
which, it was revived by some of the Disciples of *Inigo Jones*, in
the Reign of CHARLES II, and till the Wars of King JAMES II.
But after King WILLIAM had settled the Country, Arts and
Sciences were again well cultivated in the Reigns of QUEEN ANNE
and King GEORGE I.

Many are the beautiful Remains of the best *Gothic Architecture*
in this fine Island, of which the Learned of *Ireland* can best give
a Chronological Deduction. But since the *Revolution*, the AUGUS-
TAN STILE has been much encouraged there, both by the Go-
vernment and the Nobility and Gentry: So that the Metropolis
Dublin is now adorned with a stately *Tollfel* or *Town-house*, an ex-
cellent *Custom-house*, a curious *Armory* in the Castle, a fine *Library*
in the *University*, neat and convenient *Barracks* for the Garrison,
a Royal *Hospital* for old Soldiers; *Stephen's-Green Square*, the
largest in *Europe*, being an *English Mile* round, or 1760 Yards;
Stephen's Hospital, besides Churches and other Edifices, raised by
good Architects, particularly by THOMAS BURGH, Esq; late Sur-
veyor-General of *Ireland*, and his Successor Sir EDWARD LOVET
PEARCE, the Architect of the new magnificent *Parliament-House*
(far beyond that of *England*) founded on the 3d of *February*, 1728-9;
when Lord Carteret, then Lord *Lieutenant*, the Lords *Justices*,
several *Peers* and Members of *Parliament*, some eminent *Clergy*,
with many *Free Masons*, attended by the King's *Yeomen* of Guard,
with a Detachment of *Horse* and *Foot*, made a solemn Procession
thither. And the Lord *Lieutenant*, having in the King's Name
levelled the *Footstone* at the *South-side*, by giving it three Knocks
with a Mallet, the Trumpets sounded, the solemn Croud made
joyful Acclamations, a Purse of Gold was laid on the Stone for the
Masons, who drank *to the King and the Craft*, &c. And on the
Stone were placed two *Silver Medals* of King GEORGE II. and
Queen

Queen CAROLINE, over which a Copper-Plate was laid with the following Inscription :

SERENISSIMUS ET POTENTISSIMUS
 REX GEORGIUS SECUNDUS
 PER EXCELLENT. DOMINUM
 JOANNEM DOMINUM ET BARON. DE HAWNES
 LOCUM-TENENTEM,
 ET PER EXCELLENT. DOMINOS
 HUGONEM ARCHIEP: ARMACHAN:
 THOMAM WINDHAM CANCELL.
 GULIEL: CONOLLY DOM: COM: PROLOCUT:
 JUSTICIARIOS GENERALES,
 PRIMUM HUIUSCE DOMUS PARLIAMENT: LAPIDEM
 POSUIT
 TERTIO DIE FEBRUARII MDCCXXVIII.

At last the antient *Fraternity* of the *Free* and accepted MASONS in *Ireland*, being duly assembled in their *Grand Lodge* at *Dublin*, chose a *Noble Grand Master*, in Imitation of their Brethren of *England*, in the third Year of his present Majesty King GEORGE II. A. D. 1730, even our *noble Brother*

JAMES KING, Lord Viscount *Kingston*, the very next Year after his Lordship had, with great Reputation, been the *Grand Master* of *England*. Who has introduced the same *Constitutions* and antient *Usages*, which are recorded in this Book.

He has been annually succeeded by noble Brothers in SOLOMON'S *Chair*, and the *Grand Lodge* of *Ireland* are firmly resolved to persevere in propagating the Knowledge of the *Noble Science* of GEOMETRY and the *Royal Art* of MASONRY.

THE
H I S T O R Y
OF
MASONRY in BRITAIN,
FROM
The UNION of the Two CROWNS
to the Year 1756.

C H A P. I.

*The AUGUSTAN STILE in Britain, from the UNION of the
CROWNS 1603, to the RESTORATION in 1660.*

BEFORE this *Period*, some Gentlemen of fine Taste, returning from their Travels full of laudable Emulation, resolved, if not to excel the *Italian Revivers*, at least to imitate them in old *Roman* and *Grecian* MASONRY. But no Remains being here, no Vestiges of the good old AUGUSTAN Stile; those ingenious Travellers brought home some Pieces of *old Columns*, some curious Drawings of the *Italian Revivers*, and their Books of *Architecture*; especially

INIGO JONES, born near *St Paul's, London*, A. D. 1572 (Son of Mr *Ignatius* or *Inigo Jones*, a Citizen of *London*) bred up at *Cambridge*, who naturally took to the *Art of Designing*, and was first

first known by his Skill in *Landskip-Painting*; for which he was patronized by the noble and learned WILLIAM HERBERT (afterwards Earl of *Pembroke*;) made the Tour of *Italy* at his Lordship's Expence; where he improved in the *Royal Art*, under some of the best Disciples of the famous

ANDREA PALLADIO.

INIGO JONES, upon his Return, laid aside his *Pencil*, and took up the *Square*, *Level*, and *Plumb*, and became the VITRUVIUS of *Britain*, the Rival of *Palladio*, and of all the *Italian* Revivers; as it soon appeared after

The UNION of the CROWNS, A. D. 1603.

When the ROYAL TEWDORS expired, and the ROYAL STEWARTS succeeded.

SCOTTISH Kings of all *Britain*.

I. JAMES I. *Stewart*, now the first King of all *Britain*, a *Royal Brother Mason*, and *Royal Grand Master* by Prerogative, wishing for proper Heads and Hands for establishing the *Augustan Stile* here, was glad to find such a Subject as INIGO JONES; whom he appointed his General Surveyor, and approved of his being chosen *Grand Master of England*, to preside over the *Lodges*.

The King ordered him to draw the Plan of a new Palace at *Whitehall*; and so when the old *Banqueting-House* was pulled down, the KING, with *Grand Master JONES*, and his *Grand Wardens*, (WILLIAM HERBERT, Earl of *Pembroke*, and *Nicholas Stone*, Esq; *Master Mason* to his Majesty) attended by many Brothers in due Form, and many eminent Persons, walked to *Whitehall Gate*, and levelled the *Footstone* of the *New Banqueting-House* with three great Knocks, loud Huzzas, Sound of Trumpets, and a Purse of broad Pieces of Gold, laid upon the Stone, for the *Masons* to drink

TO THE KING AND THE CRAFT,

A. D. 1607.

Though, for Want of a Parliamentary Fund, no more was built but the said glorious BANQUETING-HOUSE, the finest single Room
of

of that large Extent since the Days of *Augustus*, and the Glory of this Reign. Afterwards the lofty Ceiling was adorned by the fine Pencil of *Peter Paul RUBENS*.

The best *Craftsmen* from all Parts resorted to *Grand Master JONES*, who always allowed good Wages and seasonable Times for Instruction in the *Lodges*, which he constituted with excellent *By-Laws*, and made them like the *Schools* or *Academies* of the Designers in *Italy*. He also held the *Quarterly Communication* * of the *GRAND LODGE* of *Masters* and *Wardens*, and the *Annual General Assembly* and *Feast* on *St John's Day*: When he was annually rechosen, till *A. D.* 1618, in which Year the foresaid

WILLIAM Earl of *Pembroke* was chosen *Grand Master*: And, being approved by the King, he appointed *INIGO JONES* his *Deputy Grand Master*.

Masonry thus flourishing, many eminent, wealthy, and learned Men, at their own Request, were accepted as *Brothers*, to the Honour of the *Craft*, till the King † died, *March* 27, 1625, leaving his Crown and Dominions to

2. *CHARLES I. Stewart*, aged 25 Years, a Royal Brother. He was also *Grand Master* by *Prerogative*: And, being well skilled in all the Arts of *Masonry*, he encouraged the best foreign *Painters*, *Sculptors*, *Statuaries*, *Plaisterers*, &c. but wanted no Foreigners for *Architecture*; because none of them equalled his own *Inigo Jones* and his excellent *Disciples*.

When *Grand Master PEMBROKE* demitted, *A. D.* 1630,

* So said Brother *NICHOLAS STONE* his *Warden*, in a Manuscript burnt, 1720.

† From this King is descended the present House of *HANOVER*, on the *British Throne*, viz. His Daughter *Elizabeth* married the King of *Bohemia*; her Daughter *Sophia* was married to the Duke of *Brunswick*, Elector of *Hanover*, and brought him forth *George I.* King of *Great-Britain*, Father of his present Majesty King *George II.*

HENRY DANVERS, Earl of *Danby*, succeeded in SOLOMON's *Chair* by the King's Approbation; and, at his own Cost, erected a small, but most accurate Piece of the old Architecture, by the Design of JONES, his *Deputy*; even the famous beautiful *Gate* of the *Physic Garden* at *Oxford*, with this Inscription:

GLORIÆ DEI OPTIMI MAXIMI, HONORI CAROLI REGIS,
IN USUM ACADEMIÆ ET REIPUBLICÆ, A. D. 1632.
HENRICUS COMES DANBY.

THOMAS HOWARD, Earl of *Arundel* (the Progenitor of our late *Grand Master* NORFOLK) then succeeded *Danby*, at the Head of the Fraternity, a most excellent Connoisseur in all the *Arts* of *Designing*, and the great Reviver of learned Antiquities, who will be ever famous for his *Marmora Arundeliana*: But *Deputy* JONES was never out of Office; and joined *Grand Master* ARUNDEL, in persuading FRANCIS RUSSEL, Earl of *Bedford*, to lay out his Grounds of *Covent-Garden* in an oblong Square, *East* and *West*: Where he built the regular Temple of *St Paul*, with its admirable *Portico*, made Parochial, A. D. 1635, when

Grand Master BEDFORD succeeded, and employed his *Deputy* JONES to build the *North* and *East* Sides of that Square with large and lofty *Arkades* (commonly called *Piazzas*) which, with the said Church on the *West* End, make a most beautiful Prospect after the *Italian* or antient Manner.

INIGO JONES succeeded *Bedford* in SOLOMON's *Chair* again; and before the Wars, the King employed him to build the stately great *Gallery* of *Somerset-House*, fronting the *Thames*: And the King intended to carry on *Whitehall* according to *Jones's* Plan, but was unhappily prevented by the *Civil Wars*: For the *Parliament's* Army conquered the *King* and *Parliament* too, and murdered him at his own *Gate*, on *January* 30, 1648-9.

Yet, even during the Wars, the *Masons* met occasionally at several Places.

The Great INIGO JONES aged 79 Years died at *London*, and was buried in *St. Bennet's Church* at *Paul's Wharf* on the 26th of *July 1651*, the *Grand Master* of *Architects*, who brought the *Augustan Stile* into *England*.

He shewed his great Skill also in designing the magnificent *Row* of great *Queen-street*, and the *West Side* of *Lincoln's-Inn Fields*, with beautiful *Lindsey-House*, the late *Chirurgeons Hall* and *Theatre*, (now *Barber's Hall* in *Monkwell-street*, *London*) *Shaftsbury House* (now the *London Lying-in Hospital* for married Women) in *Aldersgate-street*, *Southampton House Bloomsbury* (now the *Duke of Bedford's*), *Berkeley-House Piccadilly* (now the *Duke of Devonshire's*) lately burnt and rebuilt; accurate *York-Stairs* at the *Thames*, &c. And in the *Country*, *Gunnerbury-House* near *Brentford*, *Wilton-House* in *Wiltshire*, *Castle-Abby* in *Northamptonshire*, *Stoke-Park*, &c.

Some of his best *Disciples* met privately for their mutual Improvement till the *Restoration*, who preserved his clean Drawings and accurate Designs (preserved in our Days by the skilful *Architect*, the noble *RICHARD BOYLE*, late *Earl of Burlington*) and after the *Restoration* they propagated his *lofty Stile*.

CH A P. II.

From the *RESTORATION 1660*, till the *REVOLUTION 1688*.

3. CHARLES II. *Stewart*, succeeded his Father, and was magnificently restored, aged 30 Years, on his own Birth-Day, the 29th of *May 1660*. In his Travels he had been made a *Free Mason*, and having observed the exact Structures in foreign Countries, he resolved to encourage the *Augustan Stile* by reviving the *Lodges*, as appears most conspicuously from the following

S

Pre-

Preamble of a Charter to incorporate the Royal Society, drawn by
Dr. *Christopher Wren*.

CHARLES, &c.

WHEREAS amongst our regal hereditary Titles (to which by divine Providence, and the Loyalty of our good Subjects, We are now happily restored) nothing appears to Us more august, or more suitable to our pious Disposition, than that of *Father of our Country*, a Name of Indulgence as well as Dominion; wherein we would imitate the Benignity of Heaven, which in the same Shower yields Thunder and Violets, and no sooner shakes the Cedars, but dissolving the Clouds, drops Fatness. We therefore, out of a paternal Care of our People, resolve, together with those Laws which tend to the well Administration of Government, and the People's Allegiance to us, inseparably to join the supreme Law of *Salus Populi*, that Obedience may be manifestly not only the publick but private Felicity of every Subject, and the great Concern of his Satisfaction and Enjoyments in this Life.— The Way to so happy a Government, we are sensible is in no Manner more facilitated than by the promoting of useful Arts and Sciences, which, upon mature Inspection, are found to be the Basis of civil Communities, and free Governments, and which gather Multitudes, by an *Orphean* Charm, into Cities, and connect them in *Companies*; that so, by laying in a Stock, as it were, of several Arts, and Methods of Industry, the whole Body may be supplied by a mutual Commerce of each others peculiar Faculties; and consequently that the various Miseries and Toils of this frail Life, may, by as many various Expedients ready at Hand, be remedied or alleviated; and Wealth and Plenty diffused in just Proportion to every one's Industry, that is, to every one's Deserts.

AND

AND there is no Question but the same Policy that founds a City, doth nourish and encrease it; since these mentioned Allurements to a Desire of Cohabitation, do not only occasion Populosity of a Country, but render it more potent and wealthy than a more populous, but more barbarous Nation; it being the same Thing, to add more Hands, or by the Assistance of Art to facilitate Labour, and bring it within the Power of the few.

WHEREFORE our Reason hath suggested to us, and our own Experience in our Travels in foreign Kingdoms and States, hath abundantly confirmed, that we prosecute effectually the Advancement of Natural Experimental Philosophy, especially those Parts of it which concern the Encrease of Commerce, by the Addition of useful Inventions tending to the Ease, Profit, or Health of our Subjects; which will best be accomplished by a *Company* of ingenious and learned Persons, well qualified for this Sort of Knowledge, to make it their principal Care and Study, and to be constituted a regular *Society* for this Purpose, endowed with all proper Privileges and Immunities.

Nor that herein, we would withdraw the least Ray of our Influence from the present established Nurseries of good Literature, and Education, founded, by the Piety of our Royal Ancestors, and others, to be the perpetual Fountains of Religion, and Laws; that Religion, and those Laws, which, as we are obliged to defend, so the holy Blood of our martyr'd Father hath inseparably endear'd to us; but, that we purpose to make further Provision for this Branch of Knowledge likewise, Natural Experimental Philosophy; which comprehends all that is required towards those Intentions we have recited; taking Care in the first Place for Religion, so next, for the Riches and Ornament of our Kingdoms; as we wear an *Imperial Crown*, in which *Flowers* are alternately intermixed with the *Ensigns of Christianity*.

AND whereas we are well informed, that a competent Number of Persons of eminent Learning, Ingenuity, and Honour, con-

ording in their Inclinations and Studies towards this Employment, have for some Time accustomed themselves to meet weekly, and orderly to confer about the hidden Causes of Things ; with a design to establish certain, and correct uncertain Theories in Philosophy ; and by their Labours in the Disquisition of Nature, to approve themselves real Benefactors to Mankind : And, that they have already made a considerable Progress, by divers useful and remarkable Discoveries, Inventions, and Experiments, in the Improvement of Mathematicks, Mechanicks, Astronomy, Navigation, Physick, and Chemistry ; we have determined to grant our Royal Favour, Patronage, and all due Encouragement, to this illustrious *Assembly*, and so beneficial and laudable an Enterprize.

UNDER this royal Favour and Protection, HENRY JERMYN, Earl of St. *Albans*, was chosen Grand Master of MASONS, who appointed Sir JOHN DENHAM, Surveyor-General of the Royal Works. This Sir *John Denham*, the only Son of Sir *John Denham*, Knt. sometime one of the Barons of the *Exchequer* ; was a celebrated Poet, and an eminent Royalist. King *Charles I.* granted to him the Reversion of the Office of Surveyor-General of the Works, after the Decease of the great Architect *Inigo Jones* ; which Office he entered upon at the Restoration of King *Charles II.* Anno 1660. (for the said *Inigo Jones* deceased the 21st of *July*, Anno 1651, aged about 79 Years.) At the Coronation of King *Charles II.* he was made a Knight of the *Bath*. He died at his Office in *Scotland-Yard* near *Whitehall*, at the Time above-mentioned :

Mr. CHRISTOPHER WREN,* }

Mr. JOHN WEB, }

Grand Wurdens.

AND

* Afterwards Sir *Christopher Wren* : He was the only Son of Dr. *Christopher Wren*, Dean of *Windsor*, and was born in 1632. His Genius for the Arts and Sciences appeared early ; for at the Age of thirteen he invented a new astronomical Instrument, by the Name of *Pan-Organum*, and wrote a Treatise on the

AND according to a Copy of the *old Constitutions*, this *Grand Master* held a *General Assembly and Feast* on St. JOHN the *Evangelist's Day* 27 Dec. 1663. when the following *Regulations* were made.

1. That no Person of what Degree soever, be made or accepted a Free Mason unless in a regular Lodge, whereof one to be a Master or a Warden in that Limit or Division where such Lodge is kept, and another to be a Craftsman in the Trade of Free Masonry.

2. That no Person hereafter shall be accepted a Free Mason, but such as are of able body, honest Parentage, good Reputation, and an Observer of the Laws of the Land.

3. That no Person hereafter who shall be accepted a Free Mason, shall be admitted into any Lodge or Assembly, until he has brought a cer-

the Origin of Rivers; and invented a *Pneumatic Engine*, and a peculiar Instrument of Use in *Gnomonics*, to solve this Problem, viz. 'On a known Plane, in a known Elevation, to describe such Lines with the expedite turning of Rundles to certain Divisions, as by the Shadow of the Style may shew the equal Hours of the Day.'

In 1646, Mr. Wren was admitted at the Age of fourteen a Gentleman Commoner in *Wadham College, Oxon*, where he profitted greatly under the Instructions and Friendship of Dr. John Wilkins and Dr. Seth Ward, who were both Gentlemen of great Learning, and afterwards promoted by King *Charles II.* to the Mitre.

His other juvenile Productions in *Mathematicks* are highly worth our Attention, and speak this *Grand Warden* a Scholar of a most exalted Genius, but are too many to be here recapitulated. I shall only inform you that his Studies were not confined. He assisted Dr. Scarborough in the anatomical Preparations and Experiments upon the *Muscles* of the human Body; from whence are dated the first Introduction of geometrical and mechanical Speculations in *Anatomy*, and wrote Discourses of the Longitude; to observe the Variations of the magnetical Needle; *De re nautica venerum*; to find the Velocity of a Ship in sailing; of the Improvement of Gallies; of an Instrument perpetually noting the Soundings in Shallows; to recover Wrecks; a convenient Way of using Artillery on Ship-board; to build in deep Water; to build a Mole into the Sea, without *Puzzolan* Dust, or Cisterns; of the Improvement of River-Navigation, by the joining of the Rivers.

a Certificate of the Time and Place of his Acceptation from the Lodge that accepted him, unto the Master of that Limit or Division where such Lodge is kept : And the said Master shall enrol the same in a Roll of Parchment to be kept for that Purpose, and shall give an Account of all such Acceptations at every General Assembly.

4. *That every Person who is now a Free Mason, shall bring to the Master a Note of the Time of his Acceptation, to the End the same may be enrolled in such Priority of Place as the Brother deserves ; and that the whole Company and Fellows may the better know each other.*

5. *That for the Future the said Fraternity of Free Masons shall be regulated and governed by One GRAND MASTER, and as many Wardens as the said Society shall think fit to appoint at every Annual General Assembly.*

6. *That no Person shall be accepted unless he be twenty-one Years old or more.*

THOMAS SAVAGE Earl Rivers succeeded St. Albans as **Grand Master**, 24 June 1666. ap- { Mr. John Web, } **Grand**
pointed Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN { Mr. Grinlin Gibbons, } **Wardens**,
his *Deputy* ; but the *Deputy* and *Wardens* managed all Things.

This Year on 2 Sept. the Great Burning of London happened, and the *Free Masons* became necessary to rebuild it.

Accordingly,

The King and *Grand Master* ordered the *Deputy WREN* to draw up a fine Plan of the new City, with long, broad and regular Streets ; but tho' private Properties hindered its taking Effect, yet that noble City was soon rebuilt in a far better *Stile* than before.

AFTER the most dreadful Conflagration of London, in the fatal Year 1666. Dr. *Christopher Wren* was appointed *Surveyor-general* and *principal Architect* for rebuilding the whole City ; the Cathedral Church of St. Paul ; all the parochial Churches (in Number Fifty-one, enacted by Parliament, in lieu of those that were

were burnt and demolished) with other publick Structures; and for the Disposition of the Streets; a Charge so great and extensive, incumbent on a single Person, disposed him to take to his Assistance Mr. *Robert Hook*, Professor of *Geometry* in *Gresham College*, to whom he assigned chiefly the Business of measuring, adjusting and setting out the Ground of the private Streets to the several Proprietors; reserving all the publick Works to his own peculiar Care and Direction.

THE Manner of building in the City of *London*, practised in all former Ages, was commonly with Timber, a Material easily procured, at little Expence, when the Country was overburthened with Woods. This often subjected the Town to great and destructive Fires, sometimes to the Ruin of the whole, as happened for Instance, in the Year 1083, and Reign of *William the Conqueror*, the Houses being then of Timber covered with Thatch. Notwithstanding these Incidents, this Mode continued untill the two fatal Years 1605 and 6; but then the successive Calamities of *Plague* and *Fire*, gave all People Occasion seriously to reflect on the Causes of the Increase of both to that excessive Height; viz. *Closeness of Buildings*, and *combustible Materials*, and hence the Wishes for the necessary Amendment of both, by widening the Streets, and building with Stone and Brick, became universal.

SOME intelligent Persons went farther, and thought it highly requisite, the City in the Restoration should rise with that Beauty, by the Straightness and Regularity of Buildings, and Convenience for Commerce, by the well disposing of Streets and publick Places, and the Opening of Wharfs, &c. which the excellent Situation, Wealth, and Grandeur of the *Metropolis* of *England* did justly deserve; in Respect also of the Rank she bore with all other trading Cities of the World; of which, tho' she was before one of the

the richest in Estate and Dowry, yet unquestionably the least beautiful. *Informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.*

IN order therefore to a proper Reformation, Dr. *Wren* (pursuant to the royal Commands) immediately after the *Fire*, took an exact Survey of the whole Area and Confines of the *Burning*, having traced over, with great Trouble and Hazard, the great Plain of Ashes and Ruins; and designed a Plan or Model of a new City, in which the Deformity and Inconveniencies of the old Town were remedied, by the enlarging of the Streets and Lanes, and carrying them as near parallel to one another as might be; avoiding, if compatible with greater Conveniences, all acute Angles; by seating all the parochial Churches conspicuous and insular; by forming the most publick Places into large *Piazza's*, the Centers of eight Ways; by uniting the Halls of the twelve chief Companies, into one regular Square annexed to *Guildhall*; by making a commodious *Key* on the whole *Bank* of the *River*, from *Blackfriars* to the *Tower*.

MOREOVER, in contriving the general *Plan*, the following Particulars were chiefly considered and proposed.

THE Streets to be of three Magnitudes; the three principal leading straight through the City, and one or two Cross-streets to be at least 90 Feet wide; others 60 Feet; and Lanes about 30 Feet, excluding all narrow dark Alleys without Thoroughfares, and Courts.

THE Exchange to stand free in the Middle of a *Piazza*, and be, as it were, the Nave or Center of the Town, from whence the 60 Feet Streets as so many Rays, should proceed to all principal Parts of the City: The Building to be contrived after the Form of the *Roman Forum*, with double Porticos.

MANY Streets also to radiate upon the Bridge. The Streets of the first and second Magnitude to be carried on as straight as possible, and to center into four or five *Piazzas*.

THE

THE *Key* or open Wharf on the Bank of the *Thames*, to be spacious and convenient, without any Interruptions; with some large *Docks* for Barges deep loaden.

THE *Canal* to be cut up *Bridewell*, 120 Feet wide, with *Saffes* at *Holborn* Bridge, and at the Mouth to cleanse it of all Filth; and Stores for Coal on each Side.

THE Churches to be designed according to the best Forms for Capacity and Hearing, adorned with useful Porticos, and lofty ornamental Towers and Steeples, in the greater Parishes. All Churchyards, Gardens, and unnecessary Vacuities; and all Trades that use great Fires, or yield noisome Smells, to be placed out of the Town.

THE *Model* or *Plan* formed on these Principles, delineated by Dr. *Wren*, was laid before the King and the honourable *House of Commons*; and is thus explained.

FROM that Part of *Fleet-street* which remained unburnt, about *St. Dunstan's Church*, a strait Street of 90 Feet wide, crosses the Valley, passing by the South Side of *Ludgate* Prison, and thence in a direct Line ends gracefully in a Piazza at *Tower-hill*; but before it descends into a Valley where now the great Sewer (*Fleet-ditch*) runs, about the once Middle of *Fleet-street*, it opens into a round Piazza, the Center of eight Ways, where at one Station are these Views.—First, straight forward quite through the City: Second, obliquely towards the Right Hand, to the Beginning of the *Key*, that runs from *Bridewell Dock* to the *Tower*. Third, obliquely on the left to *Smithfield*. Fourth, straight on the Right, to the *Thames*. Fifth, straight on the left, to *Hatton-street*, and *Clerkenwell*. Sixth, straight backwards, towards *Temple-bar*. Seventh, obliquely on the right, to the Walks of the *Temple*. Eighth, obliquely on the left, to *Curfitor's Alley*.

T

PASSING

PASSING forward we cross the Valley, once sullied with an offensive Sewer, now to be beautified with a useful Canal, passable by as many Bridges as Streets that cross it.—Leaving *Ludgate Prison* on the left Side of the Street, (instead of which Gate, was designed a triumphal Arch to the Founder of the new City, King *Charles the Second*.) This great Street presently divides into another as large, which carries the Eye and Passage to the South-front of the *Exchange*, (which we leave as yet for a second Journey) and before these two Streets spreading at acute Angles, can be clear of one another, they form a triangular Piazza, the Basis of which is filled by the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*.

BUT leaving *St. Paul's* on the left, we proceed as our first Way led us towards the *Tower*, the Way being all along adorned with parochial Churches.

WE return again to *Ludgate*, and leaving *St. Paul's* on the right Hand, pass the other great Branch to the *Royal-Exchange*, seated in the Place where it was before, but free from Buildings, in the Middle of a Piazza included between two great Streets; the one from *Ludgate* leading to the South-front, and another from *Holborn*, over the Canal to *Newgate*, and thence straight to the North-front of the *Exchange*.

THE Practicability of this whole Scheme, without Loss to any Man, or Infringement of any Property, was at that Time demonstrated, and all material Objections fully weighed, and answered: the only, and, as it happened, insurmountable Difficulty remaining, was the obstinate Averseness of great Part of the Citizens to alter their old Properties, and to recede from building their Houses again on the old Ground and Foundations; as also, the Distrust in many, and Unwillingness to give up their Properties, tho' for a Time only, into the Hands of publick Trustees, or Commissioners, till they might be dispensed to them again, with more advantage to themselves, than otherwise was possible to be effected;
for

For such a Method was proposed, that by an equal Distribution of Ground into Buildings, leaving out Church-yards, Gardens, &c. (which were to be removed out of the Town) there would have been sufficient Room both for the Augmentation of the Streets; Disposition of the Churches, Halls, and all publick Buildings; and to have given every Proprietor full Satisfaction; and although few Proprietors should happen to have been seated again, directly upon the very same Ground they had possessed before the *Fire*, yet no Man would have been thrust any considerable Distance from it, but been placed at least as conveniently, and sometimes more so, to their own Trades than before.

By these Means, the Opportunity, in a great Degree, was lost, of making the new City the most magnificent, as well as commodious for Health and Trade of any upon Earth; and the *Surveyor* being thus confined and cramped in his Designs, it required no small Labour and Skill, to model the City in the Manner it has since appeared

THE *Custom-house* for the Port of *London*, situated on the South-side of *Thames-street*, was erected in 1668, adorned with an upper and lower Order of Architecture: In the latter are Stone Columns, and Entablement of the *Tuscan* Order; in the former are Pilasters, Entablature, and five Pediments of the *Ionick* Order. The West-end is elevated on Columns, forming a *Piazza*. The Length of this Building is 189 Feet, Breadth in the middle Part 27 Feet, at the West-end, &c. 60 Feet.

THE King levelled the *Footstone* of the *New Royal Exchange* in solemn Form, on the 23d of *October* 1667, and it was opened, the finest in *Europe*, by the Mayor and Aldermen on the 28th of *September* 1669. Upon the Infides of the *Square* above the *Arkades*, and between the Windows, are the *Statues* of the Sovereigns of *England*. Afterwards the *Merchant Adventurers* employed *Grand Warden Gibbons*, to erect in the Middle of the

Square the KING's *Statue* to the Life, in a *Cæsarian Habit*, of white Marble, with an elegant Inscription, * below.

GILBERT SHELDON Archbishop of *Canterbury*, an excellent Architect, shewed his great Skill in designing his famous *Theatrum Sheldonianum* at *Oxford*, and at his Cost it was conducted and finished by *Deputy WREN*, and *Grand Warden WEB*; and the *Craftsmen* having celebrated the *Cape-Stone*, it was opened with an elegant Oration by *Dr. South*, on the 9th of *July* 1669. D. G. M. WREN built also that other *Master Piece*, the pretty *Musæum* near the *Theatre*, at the Charge of the *University*.

THIS Theatre, a Work of admirable Contrivance and Magnificence, was the first public Performance of Brother WREN, in Architecture; which, however, had been executed in a greater and better Style, with a View to the ancient *Roman Grandeur* discernible in the Theatre of *Marcellus* at *Rome*; but that he was obliged to put a Stop to the bolder Strokes of his Pencil, and confine the Expence within the Limits of a private Purse. What (among

* CAROLO SECUNDO CÆSARI BRITANNICO
PATRIÆ PATRI
REGUM OPTIMO CLEMENTISSIMO AUGUSTISSIMO
GENERIS HUMANI DELICIIIS
UTRIUSQUE FORTUNÆ VICTORI
MARIUM DOMINO AC VINDICI
SOCIETAS MERCATORUM ADVENTUR. ANGLIÆ
QUÆ PER CCCC JAM PROPE ANNOS.
REGIA MAJESTATE FLORET
FIDEI INTEMERATÆ ET GRATITUDINIS ÆTERNÆ
HOC TESTIMONIUM
VENERABUNDA POSUIT
ANNO SALUTIS HUMANÆ MDCLXXXIV.

other

other beautiful and distinguished Parts of this Structure) has been esteemed very observable, is the geometrical Flat-roof; which Dr. Plot has particularly described, in his *Natural History of Oxfordshire*, and writes thus of its Invention:

‘IT was an excellent *Device*, whoever first contrived it, of making *Flat-floors* or *Roofs* of short Pieces of *Timber* continued to a great Breadth, without either *Arch* or *Pillar* to support them, but sustained only by the *Side-walls*, and their own *Texture*; for by this means many times the Defect of long *Timber*, or Mistakes of *Workmen* are supplied, and rectified without any Prejudice to the *Building*. Of this Sort of Work we have an Example in the *Schools*, in the *Floor* of the uppermost *Room* of the *Tower*.—There is also a *Diagram* of such Work in the *Architecture* of *Sebastian Serlio*. But Dr. *Wallis* was the first that demonstrated the Reason of this *Work*, and has given divers Forms of it, beside the fore-mentioned, in his Book *De Motu*.

‘BUT of all the *Flat-floors* having no *Pillars* to support them, and whose *Main-beams* are made of divers Pieces of *Timber*, the most admirable is that of the *Theatre of Oxford*, from *Side-wall* to *Side-wall*, 80 Feet over one Way, and 70 the other; whose *Lockages* are so quite different from any before-mentioned, and in many other *Particulars*, as perhaps not to be paralleled in the *World*.’

In the Year 1671, *Deputy WREN* began the building of the great fluted column of *Portland Stone*, and of the *Dorick Order*, (commonly called the *Monument* of *London*, in Memory of the burning, and rebuilding of the City) and finished it in 1677. The Artificers were obliged to wait sometimes for Stones of proper Scantlings; which occasioned the Work to be longer in Execution than otherwise it would have been. It much exceeds in Height the Pillars at *Rome*, of the Emperors *Trajan* and *Antoninus*; the stately Remains of *Roman Grandeur*: and that of *Theodosius* at *Constantinople*. In forming this *Coloss* Column, *Deputy WREN* took the Liberty to exceed

exceed the received Proportion of the Order, one Module, or Semi-diameter. In the Place of the *Brass Urn*, (which is not artfully performed, and was set up contrary to his Opinion) was intended a *Coloss* Statue in Brass, gilt, of *King CHARLES the Second*, as Founder of the new City; in the Manner of the *Roman PILLARS*, which terminated with the Statues of their *Cæsars*; or else a Figure of a Woman crowned with *Turrets*, holding a Sword, and Cap of Maintenance, with other Ensigns of the City's Grandeur, and Re-erection. The Altitude, from the Pavement, is 202 Feet; the Diameter of the Shaft (or Body) of the Column is 15 Feet; the Ground bounded by the Plinth, or lowest Part of the Pedestal is 28 Feet square; and the Pedestal in Height is 40 Feet. Within, is a large Stair-case of black Marble, containing 345 Steps, 10, 1-half Inches broad, and six Inch Risers. Over the Capital is an Iron Balcony encompassing a *Cippus* or *Meta*, 32 Feet high, supporting a blazing Urn of Brass gilt. Prior to this, *Deputy WREN* (as it appears by an original Drawing) had made a Design of a Pillar of somewhat less Proportion, *viz.* 14 Feet in Diameter, and after a peculiar Device; for, as the *Romans* expressed by *Relievo*, on the Pedestals, and round the Shafts of the Columns, the History of such Actions and Incidents as were intended to be thereby commemorated; so this *Monument* of the Conflagration, and Resurrection of the City of *London*, was represented by a Pillar in Flames; the Flames blazing from the Loop-holes of the Shaft, (which were to give a light to the Stairs within) were figured in Brass-work gilt; and on the Top was a *Phoenix* rising from her Ashes, of Brass gilt likewise.

THE Solidity of the whole Fabrick, from the	} 37396 Feet
Bottom of the lowest Plinth, to the black	
Marble under the Urn, the Cylinder of the Stair-	
case only deducted, and the Stone for the Carving	
not allowed for, is - - - - -	

The

	Feet
The black Marble that covers the Capital	287
Lanthorn	64

From this Solidity deduct,

For 8 great Niches	281
For 3 Doors and Passages	289
For 3 Sides reveyled	486
For rough Block	1499
For Rubble-work	7185

In all 9740

The Remainder is 27656

To this add, upon the Account of the Carvings in the Front, the 4 great Dragons and Festoons	540
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28196 Feet of solid Portland Stone

343 black Marble Steps.

The whole Shaft fluted after it was built, being 4784 superficial Feet.

Marble Harch-pace 56 Feet.

Marble Paving, and other small Articles, not in this Measurement.*

LONDON

* *Mensura Columnarum, apud Antiquos, Maximarum.*

Tota Columna Imp. Antonini, Romæ, Alta est Palmos Romanos CCXXX. Diametros Scapi continet Palmos XVI: et IV. Pollices.

Tota Columna Imp. Trajani, Romæ, ab ejus Imo usque ad Statuam Sancti Petri verticem, alta est Palmos Romanos CXCI. cum Dimidio; Diametros ejus prope Basin complectitur Palmos XVI. cum Sesqui-pollice; ita ut hic Diametros totidem in se continet Pollices, quot Moles tota Palmos, alta esse cognoscitur.

N. B. *Palmus Romanus architectonicus continet IX. Pollices Anglicanos.*

Columna, dicta Historica, Constantinopoli, sive Imp. Theodosii, sive Arcadii, alta est CXLVII. Pedes. Secundum computum Petri Gyllii.

LONDON was rebuilding apace ; and the Fire having ruined St. Paul's Cathedral, the KING with *Grand Master* RIVERS, his Architects and Craftsmen, Nobility and Gentry, Lord Mayor and Aldermen, Bishops, and Clergy, &c. in due Form levelled the *Footstone* of New St. Paul's, designed by D. *Grand Master* WREN A. D. 1673. and by him conducted as *Master of the Work* and Surveyor, with his Wardens Mr. *Edward Strong* Senior and Junior, upon a Parliamentary Fund.

PREPARATION for the new Structure being made, and several Designs presented to the King for the Form and Fashion thereof ; which was intended to equal, if not exceed the Splendor and Magnificence of the old Cathedral, when it was in its best Estate ; his Majesty well approving one of them, commanded a *Model* to be made thereof in so large and exact a Manner, that might remain as a perpetual and unchangeable Rule and Direction for the Conduct of the whole Work. And for the more speedy *Proceedure* in this vast and mighty Building, issued out his Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *England*, bearing Date the 12th Day of *November* in the 25th Year of his Reign *Anno scil.* 1673, unto several Lords spiritual and temporal, and other Persons of eminent Rank and Quality, and *Christopher Wren* Doctor of Laws, Surveyor general of the Royal Works ; authorizing them, or so many of them, as are therein appointed and enabled to act, to proceed in that great Undertaking, and to endeavour the perfecting thereof, by such Ways and Means, and according to such Rules and Orders as are therein mentioned. A Transcript of the Preamble of which remarkable Commission is here inserted.

WHEREAS—Since the issuing out of our Commission (*viz.* *Anno* 1663, 15 *Car.* II.) the late dreadful Fire in *London* hath destroyed and consumed the cathedral Church of St. Paul to such a Degree, that no Part of the ancient Walls or Structures can with any Safety be relied upon, or left standing ; infomuch, that it is now become absolutely necessary totally to demolish and raze to the

the Ground all the Relicks of the former Building, and in the same Place, but upon new Foundations, to erect a new Church; (which that it may be done to the Glory of God, and for the promoting of his divine Worship and Service therein to be celebrated; and to the End the same may equal, if not exceed the Splendor and Magnificence of the former cathedral Church, when it was in its best Estate, and so become much more than formerly, the principal Ornament of our royal City, to the Honour of our Government, and of this our Realm, we have caused several Designs for that Purpose to be prepared by Dr. *Christopher Wren*, Surveyor General of all our Works and Buildings, which we have seen, and one of which we do more especially approve, and have commanded a *Model* thereof to be made after so large and exact a Manner, that it may remain as a perpetual unchangeable Rule and Direction for the Conduct of the whole Work) And whereas our former Commission, in which the *upholding* and *repairing* the ancient cathedral Church, is only designed and mentioned, doth not sufficiently authorise and impower our said Commissioners therein named, to begin and compleat a new Fabric upon new Foundations.

Know ye, &c.

The royal Warrant under the Sign-manual and Privy-seal for beginning the Works of the new Cathedral of St. Paul, transcribed from the Original annexed to the Surveyor's Drawings.

CHARLES R.

WHEREAS We have been informed that a Portion of the Imposition laid on Coals, which by Act of Parliament is appointed and set apart for the rebuilding of the cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, in our capital City of *London*, doth at present amount to a considerable Sum, which, tho' not proportionable to the Greatness of the Work, is notwithstanding sufficient to begin the same; and with all the Materials, and other Assistances, which may probably be expected, will put a new Quire in great Forward-

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ness:

ness: and whereas among divers Designs which have been presented to Us, We have particularly pitched upon one, as well because We found it very artificial, proper, and useful; as because it was so ordered that it might be built and finished by Parts: We do therefore by these Presents signify Our Royal Approbation of the said Design, hereunto annexed; and do will and require you forthwith to proceed according to the said Design, beginning with the East-end or Quire, and accomplishing the same with the present Stock of Money, and such Supplies as may probably accrue, according to the Tenor of the Commission to you directed; and for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the 14th Day of *May*, 1675, in the 27th Year of Our Reign.

To Our Commissioners for
rebuilding the Cathedral
of *St. Paul*, *London*.

By His Majesty's Command,

HENRY COVENTRY.

THE pulling down the Walls, being about 80 Feet high, and five Feet thick, was a great and troublesome Work; the Men stood above, and worked them down with Pickaxes, whilst Labourers below moved away the Materials that fell, and dispersed them into Heaps: the want of Room made this Way slow, and dangerous, and some Men lost their Lives; the Heaps grew steep and large; and yet this was to be done before the Masons could begin to lay the Foundations.

THE *City* having Streets to pave anew, bought, from the Rubbish, most of the Stone, called *Kentish-rag*, which gave some Room to dig, and to lay Foundations; which yet was not easy to perform with any Exactness, but by this Method.

THE *Surveyor* placed Scaffolds high enough to extend his Lines over the Heaps that lay in the Way; and then by Perpendiculars set out the Places below, from the Lines drawn with Care upon the level Plan of the Scaffold.

THUS

THUS he proceeded, gaining every Day more Room, till he came to the Middle Tower that bore the Steeple; the Remains of the Tower being near 200 Feet high, the Labourers were afraid to work above, thereupon he concluded to facilitate this Work by the Use of Gunpowder.

HE dug a Hole of about four Feet wide, down by the Side of the North-west Pillar of the Tower, the four Pillars of which were each about 14 Feet diameter; when he had dug to the Foundation, he then, with Crows and Tools made on purpose, wrought a Hole two Feet square, level into the Center of the Pillar; there he placed a little Deal-box, containing eighteen Pounds of Powder, and no more: a Cane was fixed to the Box with a Quick-match, (as Gunners call it) within the Cane, which reached from the Box to the Ground above, and along the Ground was laid a Train of Powder, with a Match: after the Mine was carefully closed up again with Stone and Mortar to the Top of the Ground, he then observed the Effect of the Blow.

THIS little Quantity of Powder not only lifted up the whole Angle of the Tower, with two great Arches that rested upon it but also two adjoining Arches of the Ailes, and all above them; and this it seemed to do somewhat leisurely, cracking the Walls to the Top, lifting visibly the whole Weight about nine Inches, which suddenly jumping down, made a great Heap of Ruin in the Place without scattering, it was half a Minute before the Heap already fallen opened in two or three Places, and emitted some Smoke. By this Description may be observed the incredible Force of Gunpowder: 18 Pounds only of which lifted up above 3000 Ton, and saved the Work of 1000 Labourers.

THE Fall of so great a Weight from an Height of 200 Feet, gave a Concussion to the Ground, which the Inhabitants round about took for an Earthquake.

ENCOURAGED by this Success, he thought to proceed this Way, but being obliged to go out of Town in the *King's* Service, he left the Management of another Mine begun, to the Care of his next

Officer, who too wise in his own Conceit, put in a greater Quantity of Powder, and neither went low enough, nor sufficiently fortified the Mouth of the Mine; and tho' it had the Effect, yet one Stone was shot out to the opposite Side of the Church-yard, through an open Window, into a Room of a private House, where some Women were sitting at Work, without any Harm done; this Accident frightened the Neighbours to that Degree, that he was importuned to use no more Powder, and was so directed also by his Superiors; tho' with due Caution it might have been executed without any Hazard, and saved much Time and Money.

He then turned his Thoughts to another Method; to gain Time, prevent much Expence, and the endangering of Men's Lives; and that was, to make an Experiment of an ancient Engine in War, called the *Battering-ram*.

He took a strong Mast of about 40 Feet long, arming the bigger End with a great Spike of Iron, fortified with Bars along the Mast, and Ferrels: This Mast in two Places was hung up to one Ring with strong Tackle, and so suspended Level to a Triangle-prop, such as they weigh great Guns with: thirty Men, fifteen on a Side, vibrated this Machine to and again, and beat in one Place against the Wall, the whole Day; they believed it was to little Purpose, not discerning any immediate Effect; he bid them not despair, but proceed another Day: On the second Day the Wall was perceived to tremble at the Top, and in a few Hours it fell. The Reason to be given for it may be this; 'tis not by any present Violence the *Ram* is able to overturn a Wall of such Bulk and Compacture, but incessantly vibrating by equidistant Pulses, it makes a small intestine Motion through all the insensible Parts of the Wall, and by Degrees loosens all the Bond of the Mortar, and moves every Stone from its Bed; and tho' not the hundredth Part of an Inch at every Blow, yet this Motion once begun hath its Effects more and more, till at length it is quite loose and falls. He made good Use of this Machine in beating down all the lofty Ruins; and pleased himself that he had recovered this notable Engine,

Engine, of so great Service to the *Ancients* in besieging of Towns; tho' great Guns have now put them out of Use, as more expeditious, and requiring fewer Men to manage.

IN the Progress of the Works of the Foundations, *Deputy WREN* met with one unexpected Difficulty; he began to lay the Foundations from the West-end, and had proceeded successfully through the *Dome* to the East-End, where the Brick-earth Bottom was very good; but as he went on to the North-east Corner, which was the last, and where nothing was expected to interrupt, he fell, in prosecuting the Design, upon a Pit, where all the Pot-earth had been robb'd by the Potters of old Time; Here were discovered Quantities of Urns, broken-Vessels, and Pottery-ware of divers Sorts and Shapes: how far this Pit extended northward, there was no occasion to examine; no Ox-sculls, Horns of Stags, and Tusk of Boars were found, to corroborate the Account of *Stow*, *Cambden*, and others; nor any Foundations more Eastward. If there was formerly any Temple to *Diana*, he supposed it might have been within the Walls of the *Colony*, and more to the South. It was no little Perplexity to fall into this Pit at last: He wanted but six or seven Feet to compleat the Design, and this fell in the very Angle North-East; he knew very well, that under the Layer of Pot-earth, there was no other good Ground to be found till he came to the Low-water Mark of the *Thames*, at least forty Feet lower: his Artificers proposed to him to pile, which he refused; for, tho' Piles may last for ever, when always in Water, (otherwise *London-Bridge* would fall) yet if they are driven through dry Sand, tho' sometimes moist, they will rot. His Endeavours were to build for Eternity. He therefore sunk a Pit of about eighteen Feet square, warping up the Sand with Timber, till he came forty Feet lower into Water and Sea-shells, where there was a firm Sea-beach which confirmed the Opinion of many, that the Sea had been in Ages past, where now *Paul's Church* is. He bored through this Beach till he came to the original Clay; being then satisfied, he began from the Beach a square Peer of solid
good

good Masonry, ten Feet square, till he came within fifteen Feet of the present Ground; then he turned a short Arch under Ground to the former Foundation, which was broken of by the untoward Accident of the Pit. Thus this North-east Coin of the Quire stands very firm, and no doubt, will stand. This Narrative may be of Use to MASONS not to trust Piles, unless always, and in all Parts wet; for almost all Sorts of Timber under Water will prove everlasting, but wet and dry will soon perish. The same cannot be said of Iron, for that will decay under Water; but this hath been observed, in taking out Cramps from Stone-work at least four hundred Years old, which were so bedded in Mortar, that all Air was perfectly excluded, the Iron appeared as fresh as from the Forge. Therefore, in cramping of Stones, no Iron should lie within nine Inches of Air, if possible; for the Air is the Menstruum that consumes all Materials whatever. When there is a Necessity to use Iron, for Want of Stones large large enough, Care is to be taken to exclude sufficiently the Air from it. To mention another Caution of Use to MASONS; some Cornices of large Projections, tho' the upper Joints are as close fitted as good Workmen can make them, yet in the melting of Snow, the Water will dribble through, and stain the Cornice. Deputy G. M. WREN thus avoided this Inconvenience; he caused the MASONS so to work the Stone next the Joint, as to leave half a Quarter of an Inch rising on each Side, that the Water might sooner fall off, than soak to the Joint; and this he observed in the Paving of the Portico of the principal Front of St. Paul's; besides, that the Joints are run with Lead: and the same is done, where-ever he was obliged to cover with Stone only.

IN order to satisfy such Persons who are charmed with the Grandeur of the *Vatican* Church of St. Peter at Rome; with the stately Colonades, and spacious Area in the Front; and think no Structure of this Sort is to be esteemed truly noble and majestick, that does not arise, or nearly approach to that Magnificence; it is to be considered, that at St. Paul's the Surveyor wanted Room.

THE

THE magnificent Portico before the Church of *St. Peter* is not to be equalled, but yet the whole Front of that Structure terminating in a strait Line at the Top, cannot be said to afford so agreeable an Aspect, nor that rational Variety as is discerned by the Elevation of the Pediment in the Middle, and beautiful Campanile Towers at each End of the Front of *St. Paul's*.

A Query has been made, why all the Pilasters on the Outside were doubled? they are of the same Use as Buttresses, and to give Space for large Windows between, which in our darker Weather is necessary; as also for the good Regularity within, and the Roof, they will appear proper to those who consider well the whole Design together.

AGAIN, why were the Columns of the West Portico doubled? This, no doubt, is not according to the usual Mode of the *Ancients* in their ordinary Temples, which, for the generality was small; but was followed in their Coloss, or greater Works; for Instance, in the Portico of the *Temple of Peace*, the most magnificent in old *Rome*, the Columns were very properly and necessarily doubled to make wider Openings, after the Manner of the middle Openings in the Porticoes of the *Greek Temples*, to five Doors at unequal Distances, *viz.* three near together, which lead into the great middle *Nave*, or Body of the Temple, and one to each Side-aisle, at greater Distances. *Bramante* used double Columns without Scruple, as did *Michael Angelo* within and without the Cupola of *St. Peter's* in the *Vatican*: the like is done in the Portico of the Church of *Santa Maria Major* in *Rome*; and also in other public and private Edifices by the most celebrated Architects; to instance among others, in the Facade * of the Palace of *SSrs. Caffarelli alla Valle*, built by *Raphael Urbin* in the Year 1515; which contains 26 duplicated Columns in Front. The *French Architects* have practised the same to a good Effect, especially in the beautiful Facade of the *Louvre*. It is to be observed in the Portico of *St. Paul's*, two Columns are brought nearer together, to make greater Inter-columns alternately, to give a proper Space for three Doors. The An-

* Palazzi di Roma da *Pietro Ferrerio*.

Ancients, particularly the *Greeks*, in their Temples, generally made the middle Inter-column wider than the rest; and as they shifted the Columns of the Portico for the better Approach to one Door; so at *St. Paul's* for the same Reason, where there are three Doors, (the two Side-doors for daily Use, and the Middle for Solemnities) the Columns are widened, to make a more open and commodious Access to each; and this falls gracefully, by placing the Pillars alternately, *Eustyle*, and *Pyenostyle*. *Hermogenes*, who first contrived the *Pseudodipteron*, by taking away a whole Range of Columns to enlarge the Portico, went farther than his Masters durst before him, yet is commended by *Vitruvius* for this very Thing, because useful. The *Romans*, after the *Greek* Examples, not only widened the middle Openings in the Colonnades before their Temples, but followed the like Manner in Arcades also: thus in the Colosseum, or Amphitheatre of *Vespasian* in *Rome*, of the eighty Arches, four, which lead principally to the *Arena*, were made wider than all the rest. They generally took such Liberties, well knowing that the ORDERS were to be adapted to their proper Use, and not the Design too servilely to the ORDERS; of which a hundred Examples may be given. Those who duly examine by Measure the best Remains of the *Greek* or *Roman* Structures, whether Temples, Pillars, Arches or Theatres, will soon discern, that even among these is no certain general Agreement; for it is manifest the ancient Architects took great Liberties in their Capitals and Members of Cornices, to shew their own Inventions, even where their Design did not oblige them, but where it did oblige them to a rational Variation, still keeping a good Symmetry, they are surely to be commended, and in like Cases to be followed. We now most esteem the Learning of the *AUGUSTAN Age*, yet, no Question there were then many different Styles in Oratory, and perhaps some as good as *Cicero's*. This is not said as any Inducement to Masons, or every Fellow Craft that can draw Lines, to fall into crude *Gothick* Inventions, far from the good Examples of the Ancients, no more than to encourage a barbarous Style in *Latin*, and yet surely we cannot
but

but with *Erasmus*, laugh at him who durst not use one Word that he could not find in *Tully*.

To proceed in examining what has been further objected, particularly why the Architrave within is cut off by the Arch. In this *Master WREN* always insisted that he had the Ancients on his Side; in the *Templum Pacis*, and in all the great Halls of the Baths, and in all the great Structures of three Ailes, this was done, and for this Reason: in those wide Inter-columns the Architrave is not supposed to lye from one great Column to another, but from the Column to the Wall of the Aile, so the End of it will only appear upon the Pillar of the Inside of the great *Navis*. *Vitruvius* tells us, that Architecture took its Beginning from wooden Porticoes; suppose therefore a Portico of three Ailes in Wood, or at least with the Roof of Timber, the Architraves must join the Pillars of the Ailes, and not be in Range with the Inside Pillars, but cross to that Line; so nothing will appear upon the Pillars of the *Navis* but the Ends of the Architraves. If it be said, that in the *Templum Pacis* the Cornice is cut off as well as the Architrave, the Answer is plain, there is not the same Reason to cut off the Cornice of the Arches at *St. Paul's*, which rise not so high; for a Cornice may be carried within, even without Pillars, (provided the Proportion be kept of a due Height) much more with Pillars.

D.G. Master WREN followed the *Templum Pacis* as near as our Measures would admit, having but three Arcades in each of the Bodies East and West, as there; but where there are no Arcades, and next the Dome, he has continued the whole Entablature.

ONE Thing he seems to have varied from the Ancients, in that he has incorporated lesser Pilasters with the greater, and that of the same *Corinthian* Order: it is true the Imposts of old upon which the Arches rested, had a particular Capital of the *Dorick* Manner, and not of the same Capital with the Pillar, as is to be seen in the triumphal Arches, and Theatres that remain; but above all Things, they were careful, that this Capital of the Impost should not have more Sally or Projection than to lie upon the great Pillar

or Pilaster: and this was easily done in the Outside of Buildings, where there was Room enough to advance the Pilaster till it could receive the Impost Mouldings to lie against the Side of the Pilaster; but in the Inside of *St. Paul's* it would have streightened the great Nave, and made the Breaks of the Cornice above too heavy. Whether *Bramante* was aware of this in *St. Peter's*, it may be questioned, till after he had laid the Bases of the great Pilasters; for he has chopped off the Cornice Mouldings of the Imposts to give way for the Pilaster to break through them; which is ungraceful, and without Authority, or good Reason. Whatever Veneration we may have for this great Man, yet surely in this it must be owned, he hath confessed an Oversight. If any Man thinks it improper to incorporate great and small Pillars together; as is done in the Ailes at *St. Paul's*, let him consider the *Basilica* of the *Colonia Julia*, at *Fanum*; which is the only Piece *Vitruvius* owns himself to be the Author of; he will easily perceive, that there must be small Pillars incorporated into the great, to bear the Galleries; and he will find, that the whole Frize is taken up by *Vitruvius* to give Light.

BRAMANTE makes no Scruple of incorporating Pilasters in his whole Outside of *St. Peter's*: *D. G. Master WREN* at *St. Paul's* chose to make the little Pilasters of the same Order with the great, in the Ailes, because the opposite Wall is beautified with the same smaller Order; so the Aile of the whole Length of the Church is of itself a long and graceful Portico, without being interrupted by the Legs of the Dome.

D. G. Master WREN in giving the Entablature to this Order, has taken the Liberty to leave out Members, as the Ancients did in the Inside of Porticoes; the Architrave is essential in all Works, but they often used in the Inside to leave out Frize and Cornice also, except some of the lower Members which they added to the Architrave, that it might not appear too meagre. By this Liberty, (in which he was authorised by the ancient Porticoes) he could couch most of the Members of the Entablature of the little Order within the Sally
of

of the great Pilaster, without chopping off short the Members of the Impost. If it be said still by any, the little Pillars should not have been of the same Order, let them examine the *Templum Pacis*, they will find a little Colonnade continued through every Arch, and that of the *Corinthian* Order, as appears by some small *Corinthian* Capitals still adhering to the great Pile.

THIS Temple, being an Example of a three ailed Fabrick, is certainly the best and most authentic Pattern of a cathedral Church, which must have three Ailes, according to Custom, and be vaulted: tho' it may not be always necessary to vault with Diagonal-cross Vaults, as the *Templum Pacis*, and Halls of the *Roman* Baths are: the *Romans* used hemispherical Vaultings also in some Places: D. G. Master WREN chose those as being demonstrably much lighter than the other; so the whole Vault of St. Paul's consists of 24 Cupolas cut off semicircular with Segments to join to the great Arches one Way, and which are cut cross the other Way with elliptical Cylinders to let in the upper Lights of the Nave: but in the Ailes the lesser Cupolas are both Ways cut in semicircular Sections; and altogether make a graceful geometrical Form, (distinguished by circular Wreaths which is the horizontal Section of the Cupola; for the Hemisphere may be cut all Manner of Ways into circular Sections; and the Arches and Wreaths being of Stone carved, the Spandrels between are of sound Brick invested with *Stucco* of Cockle-shell Lime, which becomes as hard as *Portland* Stone; and which having large Planes between the Stone Ribs, are capable of further Ornaments of Painting, if required. Besides these 24 Cupolas, there is a half Cupola at the East, and a great Cupola of 112 Feet Diameter, in the Middle of the Crossing of the great Ailes. In this the D. G. Master has imitated the *Pantheon*, or *Rotundo* in *Rome*, excepting only that the upper Order is there but umbratile, not extant as at St. Paul's, out of the Wall, but only distinguished by different coloured Marbles. The *Pantheon* is no higher within than its Diameter; St. Peter's is two Diameters; this shews too high, the other too low; the D. G. Master at St. Paul's took a mean Proportion, which shews its Concave every Way; and is very lightsome by the Windows of the upper Order,

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which

which strike down the Light through the great Colonnade that encircles the Dome without, and serves for the Butment of the Dome, which is Brick of two Bricks thick, but as it rises every five Feet high, has a Course of excellent Brick of 18 Inches long, banding through the whole Thickness. The Concave was turned upon a Centre ; which was judged necessary to keep the Work even and true, tho' a Cupola might be built without a Centre ; but this is observable, that the Centre was laid without any Standards from below to support it ; and as it was both Centering and Scaffolding, it remained for the Use of the Painter. Every Story of this Scaffolding being circular, and the Ends of all the Ledgers meeting as so many Rings, and truly wrought, it supported itself. This Machine was an Original of the Kind, and will be a useful Project for the like Work to an Architect hereafter ; for since he must have Scaffolds for the Inside Ornaments, the same thus contrived will also serve for the Builders, and bear all the Weight till the Cupola be turned, and that without any Standards. It was necessary to give a greater Height than the Cupola would gracefully allow within, tho' it is considerably above the Roof of the Church ; yet the old Church having had before a very lofty Spire of Timber and Lead, the Work should not in this Respect fall short of the old (tho' that was but a Spit, and this a Mountain) He was therefore obliged to comply with the Humour of the Age, (tho' not with ancient Example, as neither did *Bramante*) and to raise another Structure over the first Cupola ; and this was a Cone of Brick, so built as to support a Stone Lantern of an elegant Figure, and ending in Ornaments of Copper gilt.

As the whole Church above the Vaults is covered with a substantial oaken Roof, and Lead, (for no other Covering is so durable in our Climate) so he covered and hid out of Sight the Brick Cone with another Cupola of Timber and Lead ; and between this and the Cone are easy Stairs that ascend to the Lantern.

HE took no Care to make little luthern Windows in the leaden Cupola, as are done out of *St. Peter's*, because he had otherwise provided for Light enough to the Stairs from the Lantern above,
and

and round the Pestestal of the same, which are not seen below; so that he only ribb'd the outward Cupola, which he thought less *Gothic*, than to stick it full of such little Lights in three Stories, one above the other, (as is executed in the Cupola of *St. Peter's* at *Rome*) which could not without Difficulty be mended, and if neglected would soon damage the Timbers.

The Inside of the whole Cupola is painted, and richly decorated, by an eminent *English* Artist, Sir *James Thornhill*, containing, in eight Compartiments, the Histories of *St. Paul*. In the Crown of the Vault, as in the *Pantheon*, is a circular Opening, by which not only the Lantern transmits Light, but the Inside Ornaments of the painted and gilded Cone, display a new and agreeable Scene.

ALTHOUGH the Dome wants no Butment, yet, for greater Caution, it is hooped with Iron in this Manner; a Chancel is cut in the Bandage of *Portland* Stone, in which is laid a double Chain of Iron strongly linked together at every ten Feet, and the whole Chancel filled up with Lead.

AMONG all the Composures of the Ancients, we find no Cupolas raised above the necessary Loading of the Hemisphere, as is seen particularly in the *Pantheon*. In after Ages the Dome of *Florence*, and of the great Church of *Venice*, was raised higher. The *Saracens* mightily affected it, in Imitation of the first most eminent Pattern, given by *Justinian*, in his Temple of *Sancta Sophia*, at *Constantinople*. *Bramante* would not fall short of those Examples; nor could *D. G. Master WREN* do otherwise than gratify the general Taste of the Age, which had been so used to Steeples, that these round Designs were hardly digested, unless raised to a remarkable Height.

THUS *St. Paul's* is lofty enough to be discerned at Sea Eastward, and at *Windsor* Westward; but our Air being frequently hazy, prevents those distant Views, except when the Sun shines out, after a Shower of Rain has washed down the Clouds of Sea-coal Smoke that hang over the City from so many thousand Fires kindled every Morning, besides Glass-houses, Brew-houses, and Foun-

Founderies, every one of which emits a blacker Smoke than twenty Houfes.

IN the Beginning of the new Works of *St. Paul's*, an Incident was taken notice of by some People as a memorable Omen, when D. G. *Master WREN* in Person had fet out, upon the Place, the Dimensions of the great Dome, and fixed upon the Centre; a common Labourer was ordered to bring a flat Stone from the Heaps of Rubbish, (such as should first come to Hand) to be laid for a Mark and Direction to the MASONS; the Stone which was immediately brought and laid down for that Purpose, happened to be a Piece of a Grave-stone, with nothing remaining of the Inscription but this single Word in large Capitals, *RESURGAM*.

THE City rear'd beautiful *Moor-Gate*, and rebuilt *Bedlam-Hospital* in the best *Old Stile*, A. D. 1675. and where the Fire stopt at *Temple-Bar*, the City-built a fine *Roman Gate*, with the Statues of *Queen ELIZABETH* and *King JAMES I.* on the *East Side*, and those of *King CHARLES I.* and *CHARLES II.* on the *West Side*.

THE Physicians discovered also their fine Taste by their accurate College, a *Master-piece*; and the Lawyers, by the Front of *Middle Temple-Lane*.*

THE Parish Churches consumed by the great Fire were within the Compass of a few Years many of them elegantly rebuilt under the Direction of D. G. *Master WREN*.

1. *Allballows Bread-street Church*, in the Ward of *Bread-street*, within the Walls of *London*, was rebuilt, and finished in 1684, and the Steeple in 1697. It is a pleasant Church of the *Tuscan Order*; the Length 72, Breadth 35, and Altitude 30 Feet. The Steeple, (as the Church) is of Stone, built square, of the *Dorick Order*, and well adorned; the Key-stones over the Windows being Carved Heads, and between each a large Fesoon; its Height is about 86 Feet.

2. *All-*

* The Frontispiece of the *Middle-temple*, towards *Fleet-street*, was erected in the Year 1684, of Stone and Brick. The Basis is a *Rustick Arcade* of Stone, supporting four Pilasters, Entablature, and triangular Pediment of the *Ionick Order*, and the rest of rubbed Brick.

2. *Allballows the Great*, situated on the South-side of *Thames-street*, in the Ward of *Dowgate*, within the Walls of *London*, was re-erected, and finished in 1683, of the *Tuscan* Order, supported and adorned with Pillars and *Membrettos* of that Order, and strong built of Stone. Its Length is about 87 Feet, Breadth 60, Height 33, with a square Stone Tower, 86 Feet high.

Allballows Lombard-street Church, situated on the North-side of that Street, in the Ward of *Langbourn*, was rebuilt and finished in 1694. In the Church is only one Pillar, which, as also the Pilasters, are of the *Tuscan* Order; the Length is 84 Feet, Breadth 52, Height about 30, the Altitude of the Tower is about 85, built square.

4. *St. Alban Wood-street* Church, situated on the East-side of *Great Wood-street*, in the Ward of *Cripple-Gate*, was rebuilt and finished in 1685; the Building both of the Outside and Inside is *Gothick*, as the same was before the *Fire*, in Length about 66, Breadth 59, Height 33 Feet; the Tower is of Stone, built square, with *Gothic* Pinnacles; its Altitude is 85 Feet 1-half, or to the Top of the Pinnacles 92.

5. The Church of *St. Ann and Agnes*, situated on the North-side of *St. Ann's-lane*, within *Aldersgate*, was re-erected and finished in 1680, and beautified in 1703, very pleasant, and ornamental, tho' small; 53 Feet square, and about 35 Feet high; and the Tower to the Top of the Turret, about 84. The Roof is supported by four handsome *Corinthian* Pillars, which are posited in a Geometrical Square, from each other; its Ornament consists of four Arches of Fret-work, with Flowers, Fruit, Leaves, Cherubims, &c. At the four Angles the Roof is lower, and consists of four Quadrangles, within each of which is a Circle formed by a Circumference of very rich Fret-work.

9. *St. Andrew's Wardrobe* Church, situated on the East-side of *Puddle-dock-hill*, in the Ward of *Castle-Baynard*, was re-edified and finished in 1692, built of Brick, but finished or rendered over in Imitation of Stone; the *Facies* and Corners are Stone, and very good

good rustick Quoins. The Roof is supported by twelve *Tuscan* Pillars, and well ornamented with Fret-work: The Length of this Church is about 75, Breadth 59, Altitude 38 Feet; and that of the square Tower about 86.

7. *St. Andrew's Holbourn Church*, situated on the South side of *Holbourn-hill*, in the Ward of *Faringdon*, without the Walls of *London*, but within the Liberty, was rebuilt and finished in 1687, beautiful, and spacious; the Columns that support the Roof; adorned with Fret-work, are of the *Corinthian* Order; the Walls of Stone; the Length is 105, Breadth 63, and Height 43 Feet; the Altitude of the Tower, or square Steeple, is 110 Feet; it has four large Windows fronting E. W. N. and S. adorned with Pilasters, Architrave, Frieze, Cornice, Pediments, and of the *Dorick* Order; finished in 1704.

8. *St. Anthony's*, alias *St. Antholin's Church*, situated at the West-end of *Watling-street*, in *Cordwainer-street* Ward, was re-erected and finished in 1682, built of Stone, the Outside of the *Tuscan* Order, but the Roof within (which is an elliptical Cupola adorned with Fret-work of Festoons, with four Port-hole Windows) is supported by eight Pillars of the *Composite* Order; the Length is about 66, Breadth 54, and Height within 44 Feet: It has a neat Spire Steeple, in Altitude about 154 Feet.

9. *St. Augustin's* neat little Church, situated on the North-side of *Watling-street*, near *St. Paul's Cathedral*, was finished in 1683, and the Steeple in 1695; the Church and Steeple are of Stone, the latter being a Tower with Acroteria, a Cupola, a Lanthern adorned with Vases, and a Spire, whose lower Part is of a parabolical Form. The Roof is cambered, divided into Pannels, adorned with Fret-work, and supported with Pillars of the *Ionick* Order; the Length of the Church is about 51, Breadth 45, and Height 30 Feet; and that of the Steeple 145 Feet.

10. *St. Benedict* (vulgarly *St. Bennet*) *Grass-church* situated on the East-side of *Grass-church-street*, in the Ward of *Bridge-within*, i. e. within the Walls of *London*, was re-edified and finished in 1685;

1685: its Length within is about 60, Breadth 30, Height 32; and of the Steeple 149 Feet.

11. *St. Bennet's Paul's Wharf Church*, situated on the North-side of *Thames-street* in the Ward of *Castle-Baynard*, was rebuilt in 1683, of Brick and Stone, ornamented on the Outside with Festoons carved in Stone round the Fabrick; the quadrangular Roof within is supported by four Pillars and Pilasters of the *Corinthian Order*, with their Architrave, Frise, and *Cantalliever* Cornice; the Length within is 54, Breadth 50, Height 36 Feet; the Steeple (which is of Brick and Stone, as the Church) consists of a Tower, Dome and Turret, the Altitude about 118 Feet.

12. *St. Benedict's* (vulgo *St. Bennet*) *Fink-church*, situated on the North side of *Thread-needle-street*, in the Ward of *Broad-street*, was built in 1673, of Stone, and is a fine Piece of Architecture; the Body of the Church within is a compleat Ellipsis, (a very commodious Form for the Auditory) and the Roof is an elliptical Cupola, (at the Center of which is a Turret glazed round) environed with a *Cantalliever* Cornice, and supported by six Columns of the *Composite Order*; between each of which is a spacious Arch, and six large light Windows, with strong Munions and Transoms: The Length (or greater Diameter) of the Church is 63, the Breadth, (or lesser Diameter) 48, the Altitude 49 Feet. The Steeple consists of a square Tower, over which is a large Cupola, and above that a Spire, which are together above 110 Feet; and the Tower is adorned with *Fresco-work* of Festoons, &c.

13. *St. Bartholomew's Exchange* (or *St. Bartholomew the Less*) Church, situated on the East-side of *Bartholomew-lane*, and near the *Royal Exchange*, in the Ward of *Broad-street*, was rebuilt in 1679; it is a strong Building, the Roof flat, adorned with Fret-work, and supported with Columns of the *Tuscan Order*, and large Arches. Here are three fine Door-cases, on the N. S. and W. Sides of the Church, whose Pilasters, Entablature, and Pediments are of the *Corinthian Order*, and adorned with Cherubims, Shields, Festoons, &c. that towards the South being more particularly spacious and fine: The Length is 78, Breadth 60, Height 41; and that of the square Tower, about 90 Feet.

14. *St. Bridget*, alias *St. Bride's Church*, situated on the South-side of *Fleet-street*, in the Ward of *Farringdon*, without the Walls of *London*, but within the Liberty of the City, was rebuilt with great Beauty and Strength, in 1680, and further adorned in 1699; the Roof is elevated on Pillars, and Arches, with Entablements of the *Tuscan Order*; the Length is 111, Breadth 57, Height 41 Feet; The Altitude of the Steeple is 234 Feet; it consists of a Tower, and lofty Spire of Stone, adorned with Pilasters, and Entablature of the *Corinthian Order*, arched Pediments, Urns, &c. and spiry Arcades, of a most elegant Effect.

15. *Christ-church*, situated on the North-side of *Newgate-street*, was rebuilt in 1687; the Fabrick is of Stone, spacious and beautiful, with Buttresses on the Out-side, and adorned with Acroteria, Pineapples, Pediments, &c. the Spire was not finished till 1704, which is likewise of Stone, adorned with Vases, &c. the Roof of the Nave of the Church is cambered, and those of the two Side-aisles are flat; the first supported by ten Pillars of the *Composite Order*, the others by as many Pilasters of the same Order; the Length is 114 Feet, Breadth 81, Height 38; the Altitude of the Steeple (which consists of a Tower and Spire) is about 153 Feet.

16. *St. Christopher's Church*, situated on the North-west-corner of *Threadneedle-street*, in the Ward of *Broad-street*, was not totally destroyed by the great Fire, (the Walls partly escaping the Flames) and had probably fared better, had it not been filled with Paper. It was soon after the Fire repaired, in 1671; afterwards beautified in 1696; all the old Part left by the Fire is *Gothick*, but the Pillars within are *Tuscan*; the Length is 60, Breadth 52, Height 40 Feet; Altitude of the Tower about 80 Feet.

17. *St. Clements Danes Church*, situated on the North-side of the Strand, a little Westward of *Temple-Bar*, in the Liberty of *Westminster*, "being greatly decayed, was taken down in the Year 1680, and "rebuilt and finished in 1682, &c. Sir *Christopher Wren* his Majesty's "Surveyor, freely and generously bestowing his great Care and Skill "towards the contriving and building of it, &c." The Fabrick is of Stone, strong and beautiful, of the *Corinthian Order*, with a Tower, and

and the late Addition thereon of an ornamental Steeple. The East-ends both of the Church and Chancel are elliptical. The Roof is camberated, supported with *Corinthian* Columns, and enriched with Fret-work. On the South, fronting the *Strand*, is a circular Portico of six *Ionick* Pillars. The Length is 96 Feet, Breadth 63, Height 48; Altitude of the Tower about 116 Feet.

18. *St. Clements East-cheap* Church, situated on the East-side of *St. Clements-lane*, near great *East-cheap*, in the Ward of *Candlewick-street*, was rebuilt of Brick and Stone, in 1686, of the *Composite* Order, having a Tower, flat Roof, and Pilasters round the Inside of the Church. The Ceiling is adorned with a spacious Circle, whose Periphery is curious Fret-work. The Length is 64, Breadth 40, Height 34; and that of the Tower 88 Feet.

19. *St. Dionis Back* Church, situated on the West-side of *Lime-street*, in the Ward of *Langbourn*, was rebuilt in 1674; and the Steeple, in 1684. The Building is chiefly of Stone; the Tower, and the Pillars within are strong; but part of the Walls are of Brick *finished-over*; the said Pillars and the Pilasters that strengthen the Walls within, and support the Roof, are of the *Ionick* Order; as is also the End fronting *Lime-street*. The Length is 66 Feet, Breadth 59, Height 34; and that of the Tower and Turret 90 Feet.

20. *St. Dunstan's in the East*, is situated in the Middle-way between *Tower-street*, North, and *Thames-street*, South; in *Tower-street* Ward. The Church was only repaired; and new beautified, but the Steeple was erected, as it now appears, in 1698. The Windows and Steeple are of a modern *Gothick* Stile, but the Pillars and Arches within are *Tuscan*. The Altitude of the Steeple, consisting of a Stone-tower and Spire, at each Corner of which Tower are four neat smaller Spires, and the fifth or principal erected on four *Gothick* Arches, is 75 Feet.

21. *St. Edmund's the King*, situated on the North-side of *Lombard-street*, in *Langbourn* Ward, is built of Stone; and of the *Tuscan* Order: The Roof is flat, and there are no Pillars within to support it. The Length is 69 Feet, Breadth 39, Height 33; and that of the Tower about 90 Feet, the Church was rebuilt in 1690.

22. *St. George's Botolph-lane Church*, situated on the West-side of *Botolph-lane*, in the Ward of *Billingsgate*, was rebuilt of Stone, in 1674. The Roof over the two Side-aisles is flat, but that over the Nave is cambered, and supported by Columns of the *Composite* Order. The Outside of the East-end is adorned with a Stone Cornice and Pediment, and enriched with a Cherub and Festoons; the Roof with fretted Arches; and an Entablement above the Columns. The Length is 54 Feet, Breadth 36, Height 36; and of the Steeple about 84 Feet.

23. *St. James's Garlick-hill Church*, situated on the East-side of that Hill, near *Thames-street*, in the Ward of *Vintry*, was rebuilt, of 1683, of Stone, with handsome outer Door-cases of the *Corinthian* Order. The Roof within is flat, and supported with 12 Columns, besides Pilasters, of the *Ionick* Order. The Length is 75, Breadth 45, Height 40 Feet; and of the Steeple (which is a Tower, with Rail and Banister above the Cornice) about 90 Feet.

24. *St. James's Westminster Church*, situated on the North-side of *Jermyn-street*, fronting towards *St. James's-square*, within the Liberty of the City of *Westminster*, was erected at the Charge and Credit of *Henry Jermyn*, Earl of *St. Albans*, and of the Inhabitants, Owners and Occupiers of the Houses and Lands in this Precinct; and with the Authority of an Act of Parliament passed 3th *Jacobi 2^{di}*. constituting this Church parochial. The Walls are of Brick, with Rustick Quoins, *Facias*, Doors, and Windows of Stone. The Roof is arched, supported by Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order; and the Door-cases of the *Ionick* Order. The Beauty of this Church consists chiefly, 1st. in its Roof within, divided into Pannels of Crocket and Fret-work, and the twelve Columns that support it; and in the Cornice. 2^{dly}, In the Galleries. 3^{dly}, In the Door-cases, especially that fronting *Jermyn-street*. 4^{thly}, In the Windows, especially two at the East-end; the upper Order a *Venetian* Window, adorned with two Columns and two Pilasters, of the *Composite* Order; the lower, of the *Corinthian*: The Length is 84, Breadth 63, Height 42; and that of the Steeple, which consists of a Tower and Clock-spire, 149 Feet.

25. *St. Lawrence Jewry Church*, situated on the North-side of *Cat-eaton-street*, and South-West corner of *Guildhall-yard*, in the Ward of *Cheap*,

Cheap, was rebuilt in 1677 of Stone, and in the *Corinthian* Order. The Roof is flat, adorned with Fret-work; and the Columns, Pilasters, and Entablement, of the same Order. The Length is 81, Breadth 68, Height 40 Feet; and that of the Steeple, (which is a Tower-lantern, and small Spire) about 130 Feet.

26. *St. Magnus's* Church, situated on the East-side, and North-end of *London Bridge*, in *Bridge-ward*, was rebuilt in 1676, and the Steeple in 1705, of Stone. The Roof over the Nave or middle Aisle is cambered, and enriched with Arches of Fret-work; also an Architrave, Frieze, and Cornice, round the Walls. Over the two other Ailes flat, supported by Columns of the *Ionick* Order, &c. The Steeple consists of a Tower, a Lantern, a Cupola, and spiry Turret. The Length is 90, Breadth 59, Height 41 Feet; and that of the Steeple.

27. *St. Margaret's Lothbury* Church, situated on the North-side of *Lothbury*, in the Ward of *Coleman-street*, was re-edified and finished in 1690, of Stone; with a Steeple, consisting of a spacious Tower, on which is a small Dome, and on that a Spire: The Roof is flat, supported with Columns on the South, and Pilasters on the North-side, of the *Corinthian* Order. The Length is 66, Breadth 54, Height 36 Feet; and that of the Steeple 140 Feet.

28. *St. Margaret's Pattens* Church, situated on the North-side of *Little Tower-street*, in the Ward of *Billingsgate*, was rebuilt in 1687. The Walls at the West-end are of Stone, but fronting Southward of Brick covered with a Finishing, and Quoins of Stone. The Tower is also of Stone, with Acroteria and Spire, of the *Dorick* Order. The outer Door-case at the West-end is *Tuscan*, and the Pillars and Pilasters within are *Corinthian*. The Roof is flat, having a Quadrangle of Fret-work, and the Arches adorned with the like. The Length is 66, Breadth 52, Height 32; and that of the Steeple, which consists of a spacious Tower and Spire, is 198 Feet 2 Inches.

29. *St. Martin's Ludgate* Church, situated on the North-side of *Ludgate-street*, in the Ward of *Farringdon*, was rebuilt and finished, with the Steeple, in 1684. The Walls, and four Columns near the four Angles of the Church that support the cambered Roof, are of
Stone,

Stone, of the *Composite* Order: The Steeple consists of a handsome Tower, Cupola, and Spire, of the *Tuscan* Order. Above which Cupola is a Balcony. The Length is 57, Breadth 66, Height 59 Feet; and of the Steeple to the Top of the Spire is 168 Feet.

30. *St. Mary's Abchurch*, situated on the West-side of *Abchurch-lane*, in the Ward of *Candlewick-street*, was rebuilt in 1686, of Brick, with Stone-Quoins, Windows, and Door-cases: The Tower also is of the like Materials, which has a Cupola and Spire. The Length is 63, Breadth 60, Height 51 Feet; and of the Steeple about 140 Feet.

31. *St. Mary's-at-hill* Church, situated on the West of the Street, called *St. Mary-hill*, in the Ward of *Billingsgate*, was rebuilt in 1672. The Front towards the *Hill* is Stone; the rest of the Wall Stone, the Inside of the Roof over the middle Aile is a little Arching, in the Middle whereof is a handsome Cupola: The Roof of the Cupola is adorned with Cherubims, Arches, and Leaves, and the rest of the Church-cieling with quadrangular Figures, all of Fret-work; under which is a *Cantabrian* Cornice. The Length is 96, Breadth 60, Altitude to the Cieling of the Roof 26, and to the Center of the Cupola 38 Feet; and that of the Steeple, consisting of a Tower and Turret, about 66 Feet.

32. *St. Mary's Aldermary* Church, situated on the East-side of *Bow-lane* in the Ward of *Cordwainers-street*, was rebuilt by a private Benefaction, before the Publick Fund was settled by Parliament on Coals, for rebuilding the Churches demolished by the Fire. The lower Part of the Tower was repaired by the Surveyor, and the upper Part new-built in 1711. The Altitude to the Vertex of the Pinnacles is 135 Feet.

33. *St. Mary Magdalen's, Old-Fish-street* Church, situated on the North-side of *Little Knight-riding-street*, in the Ward of *Castle-Baynard*, was rebuilt in the Year 1685, mostly of Stone; with Rail and Banister round the Outside. There are three Ailes, and a handsome Stone-Tower. The Length is 60, Breadth 48, Height 30 Feet; and of the Tower

34. *St.*

34. *St. Mary's Somerset Church*, situated on the North-side of *Thames-street*, in the Ward of *Queenbyth*, was rebuilt in 1695, of Stone, with the Tower. Here are two Ailes, with a flat Roof, adorned with a Cornice; and between the Windows with Fret-work of Cherubims, &c. The Length is 83, Breadth 36, Height 30 Feet; and of the Tower, to the Top of the highest Pinnacles, 120 Feet.

35. *St. Mary's le-bow*, situated on the South-side of *Cheapside*, in the Ward of *Cordwainer-street*. This Church was rebuilt and finished in 1683, upon the Wall of a very ancient Church, about the early Time of the *Roman Colony*, which by the Rising of the Ground in succeeding Ages, was entirely buried under the Level of the present Street of *Cheapside*. It is built of Brick and Stone; the Walls covered with a Finishing: the Roof is arched, and supported with ten *Corinthian Columns*; there are three Ailes, besides the cross Aile at the West-end. The Model is after that of the *Templum Pacis*.

But the principal Ornament of this Church is the Steeple, erected near the North-West Angle, and made contiguous by a Lobby between the Church and Steeple, which is founded upon an *old Roman Causeway*, lying about 18 Feet below the Level of the Street. It is accounted by the judicious Artists an admirable Piece of Architecture, not to be paralleled by the Steeple of any parochial Church in *Europe*. It was designed by the incomparable Sir *Christopher Wren*, begun in 1671, and finished in 1680. It is built of *Portland-stone*, consisting of a Tower and Spire: The Tower is square; in the North-side thereof is a Door and beautiful Door-case, the Peers and Arch are of the *Tuscan Order*, and adorned with two Columns of the *Dorick Order*; the *Metops* enriched with Cherubims; above the Cornice is an elliptical Aperture, on the Key-piece is a Cherub, whence (by way of Compartment) extend two Festoons of large Fruit, sustained lower by two Cupids in a sitting Posture, there resting on the Cornice; and the whole farther adorned with Rustick-work, and another Door-case of the same Form, on the West-side; above which on the said North-side, is another Aperture and Balcony; and a little higher a Modillion Cornice, above that are four Windows,
(on

(on each Side one) each adorned with four Pilasters, with Entablature of the *Ionick* Order; Over the Cornice a Ballustrade, and at each Angle four Cartouches, erected tapering; and on the Meeting of the upper Ends, a spacious Vase, which terminates the Tower.

The Spire begins with a circular Mure; and on that, a little higher than the Tops of the said Vases, is a Range of Columns with Entablature, and Acroteria, of the *Corinthian* Order. This Balcony is adorned with Bows or Arches, all which you pass under in walking round this Part of the Spire, which (a little higher) is adorned with Pedestals, their Columns and Entablature of the *Composite* Order; so that here are *all the five Orders*, regularly executed. On the Order stand Cartouches, whereon is erected an Obelisk of a considerable Altitude, and at the Vertex thereof a spacious Ball; and above that (as a Weather-cock) is the Figure of a Dragon of Brass gilt, in the expanded Wings is figured a Cross, (the support of the Ensign armorial of the City of *London*.) The Dimensions of the Church within, are, Length 65 and an half Feet, Breadth 63, Altitude 38, and that of the famous Steeple 225 Feet.

To give the Sentiments of an Author we have took Occasion sometimes to quote: "The Steeple of *Bow-church*, says he, is "another Master-piece (of Sir *Christopher Wren's*) in a peculiar "Kind of Building, which has no fixed Rule to direct it, nor is it "to be reduced to any settled Laws of Beauty; without doubt, if "we consider it only a Part of some other Building, it can be "esteemed no other than a delightful Absurdity: But if either "considered in itself, or as a Decoration of a whole City in Prospect, "not only to be justified, but admired. That which we have now "mentioned is beyond Question as perfect as human Imagination "can contrive or execute, and 'till we see it outdone, we shall hardly think it to be equalled."

36. *St. Mary's Woolnoth Church*, situated on the South-side of *Lombard-Street*, was repaired in 1677. The Sides, the Roof, and Part of the End, having been damnified by the *great Fire*: The Steeple was old, and wanted rebuilding, which, together with the whole

whole Church, is now very substantially performed by the ingenious and skilful Architect Mr. *Nicholas Hawksmoor*; who formerly was, and continued for many Years, a Fellow-Craft to *D. G. Master WREN*, and was afterwards employed under him in the *royal, and other public Works*.

37. *St. Mary Aldermanbury* Church, situated near the Middle of *Aldermanbury*, in the Ward of *Cripplegate*, was rebuilt in 1677, of Stone, with the Steeple, consisting of a Tower and Turret. The Roof within is cambered, and supported with twelve Columns of the *Composite* Order: At the East-end is a large Cornice and Pediment; also two large Cartouches, and Pine-Apples of Stone carved; the Inside of the Roof is adorned with Arches of Fret-work, and the said Columns with an Entablature; the Cornice *Cantalever*. The Length 72, Breadth 45, Height 38 Feet, and of the Steeple about 90 Feet.

38. *St. Matthew Friday-street* Church, situated on the West-side of *Friday-street*, near *Cheapside*, in the Ward of *Farringdon*, was rebuilt in 1685. The Walls and Tower are of Brick, the Windows and Door-cases Stone; as is all the Front towards *Friday-street*. The Length is 60, Breadth 33, Height 31; and of the Tower, 74 Feet.

39. *St. Michael Basinghall* (alias *Bassishaw*) Church, situated on the West-side of *Basinghall-street*, in the Ward of *Bassishaw*, was rebuilt and finished in 1679. The Walls are Brick; the Tower of Stone; three Ailes, the Apertures of each Side similar to those of their Opposites in Number and Model; Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order: The Roof is cambered, and divided into Quadrangular Pannels of Crocket-work; also a *Cantalever* Cornice, Frieze, &c. enriched with Foliage, &c. the Length 70, Breadth 50, Height 42 Feet; and of the Tower, 75 Feet.

40. *St. Michael Royal* Church, on the East-side of *College-hill*, in the Ward of *Vintry*, was rebuilt in 1694. The Walls are of Stone, and at the East-end some Brick; a flat square Roof, adorned

ed with Fret and Crotchet-work. The Length is 86, Breadth 48, Height 40; and of the Tower, about 90 Feet.

51. *St. Michael Queenbyth Church*, on the South-west Angle of *Little Trinity-lane*, in *Thames-street*, in the Ward of *Queenbyth*, was rebuilt in 1677. The Walls are of Stone; there are three Ailes; the Roof is square and flat, with the Ornament of a Quadrangle bounded with Fret-work. The Length 71, Breadth 40, Height 39; and that of the Steeple, consisting of a Tower and Spire, 335 Feet.

52. *St. Michael Woodstreet Church*, on the West-side of *Great Wood-street*, in the Ward of *Cripplegate*, was rebuilt in 1675, of Stone; the Roof flat, and adorned with Fret and Crocket-work, the Walls with Arches and Imposts; the Front towards *Wood-street*, with Stone Pilasters, Entablature, and pitched Pediment of the *Ionick* Order. The Length within is 63, Breadth 42, Height 31 Feet; of the Tower, 90 Feet.

53. *St. Michael Crooked-lane Church*, on the East-side of *St. Michael's-lane*, in the Ward of *Candlewick-street*, was rebuilt in 1688, of Stone. The Length is 78, Breadth 46, Height 32 Feet; and of the Tower to the Top of the Pinnacles, about 100 Feet.

54. *St. Michael Cornhill Church*, on the South-side of *Cornhill*, in the Ward of *Cornhill*, being demolished by the *great Fire* (except the Tower), was rebuilt in 1672, mostly of Stone, and with three Ailes; the Roof cambered, having Groins and Imposts covered with Lead, and supported with *Tuscan* Columns. The Length is 87, Breadth 60, Height 35 Feet; and, of the Tower to the Top of the small ones at the Angles, 130 Feet.

55. *St. Mildred Bread-street Church*, on the East-side of *Bread-street*, and in the Ward of *Bread-street*, was rebuilt in 1683. The Front towards *Bread-street* is well built of Free-stone; the rest of the Walls, and Tower, of Brick; the four Sides within the Structure are uniform, each having one Window under a spacious

spacious graceful Arch; and the Roof is a Dome, whose Base's Circumference touches the four Arches aforesaid. Here are two Ailes, and the Steeple is placed at the South-east Angle of the Church. The Arches and Walls within are adorned with great Variety of Fret-work, &c. The Length is 62, Breadth 36, Height 40 Feet, and to the Top of the Dome 52 Feet; and of the Steeple to the Top of the Spire 140.

46. *St. Mildred Poultry Church*, on the North-side of the *Poultry*, near *Stocks-market*, in the Ward of *Cheap*, was rebuilt in 1676; of Stone, and has three small Ailes, with a flat quadrangular Roof, adorned with Fret-work, &c. The Outside next the *Poultry* has a Cornice, Pediment, and Acroters, with Enrichments of Foliage, &c. all cut in Stone. The Length is 56, Breadth 42, Height 36 Feet; and of the Stone Tower 75.

47. *St. Nicholas Cole-Abbey Church*, on the South-side of *Old Fish-street*, in the Ward of *Queenbyth*, was rebuilt in 1677. The Walls are well built of Stone; the Steeple is a Tower, and a Frustum of a Pyramid covered with Lead, and Balcony at the upper End; there are three Ailes; the Roof is flat, adorned with Pannels of Crocket-work; and the Walls with *Corinthian* Pilasters. The Length is 63, Breadth 43, Height 36 Feet; and of the Steeple 135.

48. *St. Olaves Jewry Church*, on the West-side of the *Old Jewry*, in the Ward of *Coleman-street*, was rebuilt in 1673. The Walls are partly Brick, with Stone *Facias*, Windows, Door-cases; the Outside of the East-end is adorned with Pilasters, Cornice, and a spacious pitched Pediment; the upper Part of the Walls, at the meeting with the Roof round the Church, is enriched with Cherubims, Festoons, and Cartouches: There are two Ailes, and a very large Chancel. The Steeple is of Stone, consisting of a handsome Tower, with Pinnacles. The Length is 78, Breadth 34, Height 36 Feet; and of the Tower, to the Top of its Pinnacles, about 88 Feet.

49. *St. Peter's Church in Cornhill*, was rebuilt in 1681, of Stone, except Part of the South-side, and the Tower, which is Brick; the

rest of the Steeple, viz. the Dome and Spire, are Timber covered with Lead ; the Roof within is cambered, and supported with square Pillars, adorned with Pilasters of the *Corinthian* Order; and there are three Ailes. The Length is 80, Breadth 47, Height 40; and of the Steeple, about 140 Feet.

50. *St. Sepulchre's Church* on the North-side of *Snow-hill*, in the Ward of *Farringdon without*, being almost demolished by the *great Fire*, (except Part of the Wall and Steeple) was rebuilt in 1670. The Walls are of Stone strengthened with Buttresses ; the Tower is also of Stone, with four small Spires, one at each Angle, which, as also the Windows, are modern *Gothick*; the Roof over the Nave is cambered, but is flat ; and lower about 8 Feet over the Side-ails, supported with twelve strong Stone Columns of the *Tuscan* Order. The Length is (besides the Passage or Ambulatory to the West-end) 126 Feet, Breadth (excluding the Chapel on the North-side) 58, Height of the Roof over the Middle-ail 35; and of the Tower and Spires, about 140 Feet.

51. *St. Stephen's Coleman-street*, was rebuilt in 1676, chiefly of Stone, with two Ailes. The Roof is flat, without Pillars to support it. On the Outside, the Front of the East-end is adorned with a Cornice and circular Pediment between two Pine-apples, &c. The Length is 75, Breadth 35, Height 44; and of the Tower, besides the Turret, 65 Feet.

52. *St. Stephen's Wallbrook Church*, near *Stocks-market*, was rebuilt in 1676. The Walls and Tower are of Stone; the Roof within, over the Middle-ail is arched, in the Center of which is a spacious Cupola, and a Lantern in the middle of that: Over the rest of the Church the Roof is flat, supported by *Corinthian* Columns and Pilasters. Here are three Ailes, and a Cross-ail. The Length is 75, Breadth 56, Altitude of the middle Roof 34, of the Cupola and Lantern 58 Feet; and of the Tower to the Top of the Rail and Bannister, about 70 Feet.

Wal-

“ *Wallbrook Church*, so little known among us, is famous all over
 “ *Europe*, and is justly reputed the Master-piece of the celebrated
 “ *Sir Christopher Wren*. Perhaps *Italy* itself can produce no modern
 “ Building that can vie with this, in Taste or Proportion: There is
 “ not a Beauty which the Plan would admit of, that is not to be
 “ found here in its greatest Perfection; and Foreigners very justly
 “ call our Judgment in question for understanding its Graces no
 “ better, and allowing it no higher a Degree of Fame.”

53. *St. Swithin's Church*, on the North-side of *Cannon-street*,
 near *London-stone*, in the Ward of *Wallbrook*, was rebuilt in 1679,
 of Stone, with the Tower; the Roof supported with Demi-columns
 of the *Composite Order*. Here are three Ailes; and the whole is com-
 modious and pleasant, though small. The Length 61 Feet from
 North to South, from East to West 42, Height 40; and of the
 Tower and Spire 150 Feet.

54. *St. Vedast*, alias *Foster Church*, on the East-side of *Foster-
 lane*, in the Ward of *Farringdon*, was rebuilt in 1697, of Stone,
 with three Ailes; the Roof flat, supported on the South-side with
Tuscan Columns, and adorned with an elliptical Figure within a Pa-
 rallelogram, environed with curious Fret-work, &c. The Length
 is 69 Feet, Breadth 51, Altitude 36; and of the Tower, about
 90 Feet.

THE KING also founded *Chelsea-Hospital* for old Soldiers, and
 a most curious New Palace at *Greenwich* from a Design of *Inigo
 Jones*, conducted by *Grand Warden WEB* as Master of Work;
 and another Palace at *Winchester*, designed by *Grand Master
 WREN*, an excellent Pile of the richest *Corinthian Order*, covered
 in before the King's Death, but never finished, and now in Ruins.
 It extends to the West 326 Feet, to the South 216 Feet. * There
 * was particularly intended a large Cupola, 30 Feet above the Roof,
 * which would have been seen a great Way to the Sea; and also a
 * regular Street of handsome Houses, leading in a direct Line down
 * the

‘ the Hill, from the Front of the Palace to the West-gate of the
 ‘ Cathedral ; for which, and for the Parks, the Ground was pro-
 ‘ cured ;’ and Preparations made for proper Plantations, a neces-
 sary Ornament for that open Situation. *D. G. Master WREN* had
 projected also to have brought from the Downs a River thro’ the
 Park, which would have formed a Cascade of 30 Feet Fall. The
 whole Disposition of this Palace was such, as made it esteemed by
 the best Judges an excellent Model of a Royal-hunting-seat. In
 this Place, (where probably had been the *Roman Prætorium*)
 ‘ stood an ancient Castle, which had been often besieged, but
 ‘ never so straitly, as when *Maud* the Empress maintained it against
 ‘ King *Stephen*. In digging for the new Foundations, were dis-
 ‘ covered divers *Roman* and *Saxon* Antiquities, as Coins of *Con-*
 ‘ *stantine the Great*, and others ; a Brick Pavement of the *tessel-*
 ‘ *lated Work* ; a round Brass Seal, with a Head engraved, and this
 ‘ Inscription in *Saxon* Characters,

SIGILLUM SECRETI. ✱. &c.

THE King order’d Sir WILLIAM BRUCE, *Baronet, Grand*
Master of Scotland, to rebuild his Palace of *Holyrood-House* at
Edinburgh in the best *Augustan* Stile, and the *Scottish* Secretary’s
 Office at *Whitehall*. *G. Master BRUCE* built also his own pretty
 Seat at *Kinross*.

So that the *Fellow Crafts* were never more employed than in
 this Reign, nor in a more lofty Stile ; and many *Lodges* were con-
 stituted throughout the Islands * by Leave of the several noble
Grand Masters : For after *Grand Master Rivers* demitted, *A. D.*
 1674.

GEORGE VILLARS Duke of *Bucks*, an old *Mason*, succeeded
 as *G. Master of England* ; but being indolent, he left all Business
 to his *Deputy WREN* and his *Wardens*.

By

* For besides many other fine Structures in and about *London*, many noble
Mansions in the Country were built or founded ; as—*Wing-House, Bedfordshire—*
Chewenig in Kent—Ambrosebury in Wiltshire—Hotham-House and Stainborough,
Yorkshire—Palace of Hamilton in Clydesdale—Sterling-House, near the Castle—
Drumlanrig in Niddale, and many more.

By an Inscription in the Middle of the Church of *St. Dunstan's Fleet-street*, near the Chancel, it appears that one EDWARD MARSHAL, Esq; had been MASTER MASON of ENGLAND; probably under the Protectorate: And that King *Charles II.* had also appointed his Son, JOSHUA MARSHAL, Esq; MASTER MASON, at a Time when the rebuilding of the City of *London* required a great Increase of *Masters* as well as *Fellow-Crafts*.

HENRY BENNET, Earl of *Arlington*, succeeded *Grand Master VILLARS*; and this too, was too deeply engaged in Affairs of *State*, to visit the *Lodges*: Yet in his *Mastership* the Fraternity was considerable still, and many Gentlemen requested to be admitted.

But many of the Fraternity's *Records* of this and former Reigns were lost in the next, and at the *Revolution*; and many of them were too hastily burnt in our Time from a Fear of making Discoveries, that we have not so ample an Account as could be wished, of the *Grand Lodge*, &c.

King *Charles II.* dying on the 6th of *February*, 1684-5, his Brother succeeded, viz.

4. JAMES II. *Stewart*, aged 51 Years. A most excellent *Statue* of him still stands in *Whitehall*. But not being a *Brother Mason*, the *Art* was much neglected, and People of all sorts were otherwise engaged in this Reign: Only upon the Death of *Grand Master Arlington*, 1685, the *Lodges* met and elected

Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN *Grand Master*, who appointed
 Mr. *Gabriel Cibber*, } *Grand Wardens*. { and while carrying on
 Mr. *Edward Strong*, } *St. Paul's*, he annually
 met those Brethren that could attend him, to keep up good old
Usages, till the *Revolution*, when

WILLIAM of *Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, landed on the 5th of *November*, 1688; and King JAMES fled to *France* on the 23d of *December* following, and died there on the 6th of *September*, 1701.

C H A P. II.

From the REVOLUTION to Grand Master MONTAGU, 1721.

UPON King *James's* going off, the *Convention of States* entailed the Crown of *England* upon King *James's* two Daughters, *MARY* Princess of *Orange*, and *ANNE* Princess of *Denmark*, and their Issue. And failing them on *WILLIAM* Prince of *Orange*; for, his Mother, *Mary Stewart*, was King *James's* eldest Sister: But *ORANGE* was to reign only during Life. Accordingly on the 13th of *February*, 1688-9.

5. King <i>WILLIAM III.</i> aged 38 Years, and his Wife	} were proclaim'd King and Queen, Joint Sovereigns of <i>England</i> ; and <i>Scotland</i> soon proclaim'd them.
6. Queen <i>MARY II. Stewart</i> , aged 26 Years.	
She died at <i>Kensington</i> without Issue on the 28th of <i>December</i> , 1694.	

Particular *Lodges* were not so frequent and mostly *occasional* in the *South*, except in or near the Places where great Works were carried on. Thus Sir *Robert Clayton*, Lord-Mayor of *London*, got an *Occasional* Lodge of his Brother Masters to meet at *St. Thomas's Hospital*, *Southwark*, A.D. 1693, and to advise the Governors about the best Design of rebuilding that Hospital, as it now stands most beautiful; near which a *stated* Lodge continued long afterwards.

Besides that and the *old* Lodge of *St. Paul's*, as could be remembered by some Brothers yet living in 1730, there was another in *Piccadilly*, over against *St. James's Church*; one near *Westminster Abby*, another near *Covent-Garden*, one in *Holborn*, one on *Tower-Hill*, and some more that assembled statedly.

The King was privately made a *Free-Mason*, approved of their Choice of Grand Master *WREN*, and encouraged him in rearing *St. Paul's Cathedral*, and the great New Part of *HAMPTON-COURT* in

in the *Augustan Stile*, by far the finest *Royal House* in *England*, after an old Design of *Inigo Jones*, where a bright *Lodge* was held during the Building. The *Facade*, or *King's Apartment*, fronting the *Privy-garden*, and *Thames*, extends 328 Feet; the *Facade*, or *Queen's Apartment*, fronting the *House-park*, extends 330 Feet; the Access to the principal *Stair-case* leading to the *King's-side*, is through a beautiful *Portico* of about 90 Feet long, consisting of a *Colonnade* of 16 duplicated *Pillars*, of the *Ionick Order*. "Both
 " *House* and *Parks* being environ'd on three Sides with the River
 " *Thames*, and consequently enjoying as pleasant a Situation as the
 " Prudence of its first Founder *Cardinal Wolsey* could select for it,
 " was indeed a Piece of Work of great Beauty and Magnificence
 " for the Age it was built in. But the Addition made to it by
 " *King William* and *Queen Mary* do so far excel what it was before,
 " that they evidently shew what vast Advancements Architecture
 " has received since that Time."

Sic Partem Ille Domus, quam vix felicior Ætas

Finiat, exegit.—

If the World had not been depriv'd so soon of the inestimable Life of *Queen Mary*, and had the *Surveyor* been impower'd to have finish'd his whole Design, *Leland's Description of Hampton Court* would have been a truer Resemblance of its latter than primitive State.

*Est locus insolito rerum splendore superbus,
 Alluiturque vagâ Tamisini fluminis undâ,
 Nomine ab antiquo jam tempore dictus Avona,
 Hic rex Willhelmus tales hic condidit ædes
 Magnificas, quales toto sol aureus orbe
 Non vidit.*

The King also built his little Palace of *Kensington*, and finish'd *Chelsea Hospital*. The Industry, and Conduct of *Sir Christopher*, and *Sir Stephen Fox*, jointly, in the Erection and Settlement hereof, are worthy Remembrance: *Sir Stephen Fox*, a Lord of the Treasury, took care for the due Payment of the Works; whilst the *Surveyor*

A a

vigorously

vigorously prosecuted his Part in the Buildings; and lastly prescrib'd the Statutes, and whole Oeconomy of the House, which for Cleanliness, Health, and Convenience, is deservedly esteem'd one of the best regulated in *Europe*; well suiting, in every particular, the pious Design, and Munificence of its royal Founders.

He also appointed the fine new Palace of *Greenwich* (begun by King *Charles II.*) to be an *Hospital* for old *Seamen*, A. D. 1695, and order'd it to be finish'd as begun after *Jones's* old *Design*. The *Surveyor* was among the first who address'd their Majesties King *William* and *Queen Mary*, to convert the Site and Buildings of their *Royal Palace* to this most charitable Use; which was also industriously promoted by the Lord *Sommers*, Mr. *Evelyn*, Mr. *Bridgman* Secretary of the *Admiralty*, and Mr. *Lownds* Secretary of the *Treasury*. This extensive Charity was not only calculated for the Relief and Support of the veteran *Seamen*, and such as had been wounded or disabled in the Service, but also for the Relief and Maintenance of such Widows, and the Education of such Orphans, whose Husbands, and Parents had been slain in the Defence of the Nation at Sea. A Project seasonably adjusted for the Encouragement and Improvement of that other most important Branch of the national Defence, the *naval Arms* of *Great-Britain*. After the Grant had pass'd the *great Seal*, and an ample *Commission* appointed, with Powers to conduct and regulate all Affairs relating to the Building of the *Hospital*; and the *Surveyor* nominated a *Director*, and *chief Architect* of this great Undertaking, he cheerfully engag'd in the Work, *gratis*, and contriv'd the new *Fabrick* extensive, durable, and magnificent, conformable to the graceful *Pavilion*, which had been erected there by King *Charles the Second*, and originally intended for his own Palace; contributing his Time, Labour, and Skill, and prosecuting the Works for several Years, with all the Expedition the Circumstances of Affairs would allow; without any Salary, Emolument or Reward (which good Example, 'tis to be hoped, has been since follow'd;) preferring in this, as in every other Passage of his Life, the publick Service to any

any private Advantage of his own, by the Acquest of Wealth, of which he had always a great Contempt.

This Year our most noble Brother CHARLES LENNOS Duke of *Richmond* and *Lennox* (Father of the late Duke) Master of a Lodge at *Chichester*, coming to the annual Assembly and Feast at *London*, was chosen **Grand Master**, and approv'd by the King.

Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN was { *Edward Strong, sen.* } *Grand*
his D. G. Master, who acted as { *Edward Strong, jun.* } *Wardens.*
before at the Head of the *Craft*, and was again chosen *Grand Master*,
A. D. 1698.

IN this Reign NAVAL *Architecture* was wonderfully improv'd ; and the King discover'd his High Taste in building his elegant Palace at *Loo* in *Holland*, till he died at *Kensington*, 8 March 1701-2. when

7. ANN *Stewart*, the other Daughter of King *James II.* aged 38 Years, succeeded as *Queen Sovereign*, Wife of *GEORGE* Prince of *Denmark*: He was the Patron of *Astronomers* and *Navigators*, and died at *Kensington* 28 Oct. 1708.

Queen ANN enlarg'd St. *James's* Palace, and after the famous Battle of *Blenheim*, A. D. 1704, demolish'd the old Royal Castle of *Woodstock* in *Oxfordshire*, and built in its stead the Castle of *Blenheim* for her General JOHN CHURCHILL Duke of *Marlborough*.

The Queen, in her 5th Year, united the *two* Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* into the ONE Kingdom of GREAT-BRITAIN, which commenced on 1 May, 1707.

After the UNION of the *Crowns* 104 Years.

The Queen and Parliament enacted the Building of 50 new additional *Parish Churches* in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*: *Grand Master* WREN, being appointed not only *Surveyor*, but one of the Commissioners for carrying on the Works, attended that Service with all the Application his other Offices would permit; and preparatory thereunto, took occasion to impart his Thoughts to this Effect, in a Letter to a Friend in that Commission.

SINCE Providence, in great Mercy, has protracted my Age, to the finishing the cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, and the parochial Churches of *London*, in lieu of those demolish'd by the *Fire*; (all which were executed during the Fatigues of my Employment in the Service of the Crown, from that Time to the present happy Reign;) and being now constituted one of the Commissioners for Building, pursuant to the late *Act*, *Fifty* more Churches in *London* and *Westminster*; I shall presume to communicate briefly my Sentiments, after long Experience; and without further Ceremony exhibit to better Judgment, what at present occurs to me, in a transient View of this whole Affair; not doubting but that the Debates of the worthy Commissioners may hereafter give me occasion to change, or add to these Speculations.

1. First, I conceive the Churches should be built, not where vacant Ground may be cheapest purchased in the Extremities of the Suburbs, but among the thicker Inhabitants, for Convenience of the better sort, although the Site of them should cost more; the better Inhabitants contributing most to the future Repairs, and the Ministers and Officers of the Church, and Charges of the Parish.

2. I could wish that all Burials in Churches might be disallowed, which is not only unwholesome, but the Pavements can never be kept even, nor Pews upright: And if the Church-yard be close about the Church, this also is inconvenient, because the Ground being continually raised by the Graves, occasions in Time a Descent by Steps into the Church, which renders it damp, and the Walls green, as appears evidently in all old Churches.

3. It will be enquired, where then shall be the Burials? I answer in Cemeteries seated in the Out-skirts of the Town: And since it is become the Fashion of the Age to solemnize Funerals by a Train of Coaches, (even where the Deceased are of moderate Condition) though the Cemeteries should be half a Mile, or more, distant from the Church, the Charge need be little or no more than usual; the Service may be first performed in the Church: But for the

the Poor, and such as must be interred at the Parish Charge, a publick Hearse of two Wheels and one Horse may be kept at small Expence, the usual Bearers to lead the Horse, and take out the Corpse at the Grave. A Piece of Ground of two Acres in the Fields will be purchased for much less than two Rods among the Buildings: This being inclosed with a strong Brick Wall, and having a Walk round, and two cross Walks, decently planted with Yew-trees, the four Quarters may serve four Parishes, where the Dead need not be disturbed at the Pleasure of the Sexton, or piled four or five upon one another, or Bones thrown out to gain Room. In these Places beautiful Monuments may be erected; but yet the Dimensions should be regulated by an Architect, and not left to the Fancy of every Mason; for thus the Rich, with large Marble Tombs, would shoulder out the Poor; when a Pyramid, a good Bust, or Statue on a proper Pedestal, will take up little Room in the Quarters, and be properer than Figures lying on Marble Beds: The Walls will contain Escutchions and Memorials for the Dead, and the Area good Air and Walks for the Living. It may be considered further, that if the Cemeteries be thus thrown into the Fields, they will bound the excessive Growth of the City with a graceful Border, which is now encircled with Scavengers Dung-Stalls.

4. As to the Situation of the Churches, I should propose they be brought as forward as possible into the larger and more open Streets, not in obscure Lanes, nor where Coaches will be much obstructed in the Passage. Nor are we, I think, too nicely to observe East or West in the Position, unless it falls out properly: Such Fronts as shall happen to lie most open in View should be adorned with Porticos, both for Beauty and Convenience; which together with handsome Spires, or Lanterns, rising in good Proportion above the neighbouring Houses, (of which I have given several Examples in the City of different Forms) may be of sufficient Ornament to the Town, without a great Expence for enriching the outward Walls of the Churches, in which Plainness and Duration
ough

ought principally, if not wholly, to be studied. When a Parish is divided, I suppose it may be thought sufficient, if the Mother-Church has a Tower large enough for a good Ring of Bells, and the other Churches smaller Towers for two or three Bells; because great Towers, and lofty Steeples, are sometimes more than half the Charge of the Church.

5. I shall mention something of the Materials for publick Fabricks. It is true, the mighty Demand for the hasty Works of thousands of Houses at once, after the Fire of *London*, and the Frauds of those who built by the Great, have so debased the Value of Materials, that good Bricks are not to be now had, without greater Prices than formerly, and indeed, if rightly made, will deserve them; but Brick-makers spoil the Earth in the mixing and hasty burning, till the Bricks will hardly bear Weight; though the Earth about *London*, rightly managed, will yield as good Bricks as were the *Roman* Bricks, (which I have often found in the old Ruins of the City) and will endure, in our Air, beyond any Stone our Island affords; which, unless the Quarries lie near the Sea, are too dear for general Use: The best is *Portland*, or *Rock-abbey* Stone; but these are not without their Faults. The next Material is the Lime; Chalk-lime is the constant Practice, which, well mixed with good Sand, is not amiss, though much worse than hard Stone-Lime. The Vaulting of *St Paul's* is a Rendering as hard as Stone; it is composed of Cockle-shell-lime well beaten with Sand; the more Labour in the beating, the better and stronger the Mortar. I shall say nothing of Marble, (though *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, afford good, and of beautiful Colours) but this will prove too costly for our Purpose, unless for Altar-pieces. In Windows and Doors *Portland* Stone may be used, with good Bricks, and Stone Quoyns. As to Roofs, good Oak is certainly the best; because it will bear some Negligence: The Church-wardens Care may be defective in speedy mending Drips; they usually white-wash the Church, and set up their Names, but neglect to preserve the Roof over their Heads: It must be allowed, that the Roof being more
out

out of Sight, is still more unminded. Next to Oak is good yellow Deal, which is a Timber of Length, and light, and makes excellent Work at first, but if neglected will speedily perish, especially if Gutters (which is a general Fault in Builders) be made to run upon the principal Rafter, the Ruin may be sudden. Our Sea-service for Oak, and the Wars in the North-sea, make Timber at present of excessive Price. I suppose ere long we must have recourse to the *West-Indies*, where most excellent Timber may be had for cutting and fetching. Our Tiles are ill made, and our Slate not good; Lead is certainly the best and lightest Covering, and being of our own Growth and Manufacture, and lasting, if properly laid, for many hundred Years, is, without question, the most preferable; though I will not deny but an excellent Tile may be made to be very durable: Our Artisans are not yet instructed in it, and it is not soon done to inform them.

6. The Capacity and Dimensions of the new Churches may be determined by a Calculation. It is, as I take it, pretty certain, that the Number of Inhabitants, for whom these Churches are provided, are five times as many as those in the City, who were burnt out, and probably more than 400,000 grown Persons that should come to Church, for whom these fifty Churches are to be provided, (besides some Chapels already built, though too small to be made parochial.) Now, if the Churches could hold each 2000, it would yet be very short of the necessary Supply. The Churches therefore must be large; but still, in our reformed Religion, it should seem vain to make a *Parish-church* larger, than that all who are present can both hear and see. The *Romanists*, indeed, may build larger Churches; it is enough if they hear the Murmur of the Mass, and see the Elevation of the Host, but ours are to be fitted for Auditories. I can hardly think it practicable to make a single Room so capacious, with Pews and Galleries, as to hold above 2000 Persons, and all to hear the Service, and both to hear distinctly, and see the Preacher. I endeavoured to effect this, in building the *Parish Church of St. James's, Westminster*, which, I presume, is the most

most capacious, with these Qualifications, that hath yet been built ; and yet at a solemn Time, when the Church was much crowded, I could not discern from a Gallery that 2000 were present. In this Church I mention, though very broad, and the middle Nave arched up, yet as there are no Walls of a second Order, nor Lanterns, nor Buttresses, but the whole Roof rests upon the Pillars, as do also the Galleries ; I think it may be found beautiful and convenient, and as such, the cheapest of any Form I could invent.

7. Concerning the placing of the Pulpit, I shall observe— A moderate Voice may be heard 50 Feet distant before the Preacher, 30 Feet on each Side, and 20 behind the Pulpit ; and not this, unless the Pronunciation be distinct and equal, without losing the Voice at the last Word of the Sentence, which is commonly emphatical, and, if obscured, spoils the whole Sense. A *Frenchman* is heard further than an *English* Preacher, because he raises his Voice, and not sinks his last Words : I mention this as an insufferable Fault in the Pronunciation of some of our otherwise excellent Preachers ; which Schoolmasters might correct in the young, as a vicious Pronunciation, and not as the *Roman* Orators spoke : For the principal Verb is in Latin usually the last Word ; and if that be lost, what becomes of the Sentence ?

8. By what I have said, it may be thought reasonable, that the new Church should be at least 60 Feet broad, and 90 Feet long, besides a Chancel at one End, and the Bellfrey and Portico at the other. These Proportions may be varied ; but to build more Room, than that every Person may conveniently hear and see, is to create Noise and Confusion. A Church should not be so filled with Pews, but that the Poor may have Room enough to stand and sit in the Alleys, for to them equally is the Gospel preached. It were to be wished there were to be no Pews, but Benches ; but there is no stemming the Tide of Profit, and the Advantage of Pew-keepers ; especially too, since by Pews in the Chapels of Ease, the

the Minister is chiefly supported. It is evident, these fifty Churches are not enough for the present Inhabitants, and the Town will continually grow; but it is to be hoped, that hereafter more may be added, as the Wisdom of the Government shall think fit; and therefore the Parishes should be so divided, as to leave Room for Sub-divisions, or at least for Chapels of Ease.

About the same Time the excellent *Masons*, under the Direction of their *Grand Master*, shewed their Skill in *Buckingham House* and *Marlborough House* in *St James's Park*, *Powis House* in *Ormond-street*, the *Opera House* in the *Haymarket*, and many more about Town: And in the Country, the Duke of *Devonshire's* fine *Chatworth* in *Derbyshire*, *Stourton* in *Wiltshire*, the Earl of *Carlisle's* *Castle Howard* near *York*, *Helmley House* or *Duncomb-Park*, *Mere-worth House* in *Kent*, *Wilbury House* in *Wiltshire*, &c. Nay, after the Peace of *Utrecht*, many rich old Officers in the Army, returning home good Connoisseurs in Architecture, delighted in raising stately Mansions.

But the AUGUSTAN Stile was most richly displayed at *Oxford*, in the New Chapel of *Trinity College* by Dr BATHURST, in *Peck-Water-Square* of *Christ's-Church College* by Dr ALDRIGE, in *Queen's-College* by Dr LANCASTER, elegantly rebuilt, in *Allballow's Church*, the new *Printing-House*, &c.

Grand Master WREN, who had designed *St PAUL's, London*, A. D. 1673; and, as *Master of Work*, had conducted it from the *Footstone*, had the Honour to finish that noble *Cathedral*. The first Stone of this *Basilica* was laid in the Year 1675; and the Works carried on with such Care and Industry, that, by the Year 1685, the Walls of the Quire and Side-Isles were finished, with the circular North and South Porticos; and the great Pillars of the Dome brought to the same Height: And it pleased God in his Mercy to bless the GRAND MASTER with Health and Length of Days, and to enable him to compleat the whole Structure in the Year 1710, to the Glory of his most holy Name, and Promotion of

his divine Worship, the principal Ornament of the Imperial Seat of this Realm. * *Majestas convenit ista Deo.*

The highest or last Stone on the Top of the Lantern was laid by the Hands of the GRAND MASTER'S SON, CHRISTOPHER WREN, Esq; deputed by his Father, in the Presence of that excellent Artificer Mr *Strong*, and his Son, GRAND WARDENS, and other *Free and Accepted Masons*, and the *Fellow-Crafts*, chiefly employed in the Execution of the Work.

Thus was this mighty Fabrick, the second Church for Grandeur in *Europe*, in the Space of 35 Years, begun and finished by one Architect, and under one Bishop of *London*, Dr *Henry Compton*; the Charge supported chiefly by a small and easy Imposition on Sea-coal brought to the Port of *London*: Whereas the Church of *St Peter in Rome* (the only Edifice that can come in Competition with it) continued in the Building the Space of 145 Years, carried on by no less than 12 Architects successively; assisted by the Police and Interests of the *Roman See*; the ready Acquisition of Marble, and attended by the best Artists of the World in Sculpture, Statuary, Painting, and *Mosaic Work*, during the Reigns of 19 Popes †.

The

* Ovid's Fast. Lib. 1.

† Names of the ARCHITECTS.		POPES.
1. <i>Bramante,</i>	under	<i>Julius II.</i> Anno Christi 1503.
2. <i>Julianus a Sancto Gallo,</i>	}	
3. <i>Frater Jucundus Veronensis</i>		<i>Leo X.</i>
4. <i>Dominicanus,</i>		
5. <i>Raphael Urbino,</i>		<i>Hadrianus VI.</i>
6. <i>Balthazarus Perusius,</i>		<i>Clemens VII.</i>
7. <i>Pyrrhus Lygorius,</i>		<i>Paulus III.</i>
8. <i>Jacobus Barocius,</i>		<i>Julius III.</i>
9. <i>Jacobus a Porta,</i>		<i>Paulus IV.</i>

The Difference between the Dimensions of St Peter's Church at Rome, and St Paul's in London.

N. B. *The Proportion of the Roman Palm to the English Foot is as 732 is to 1000.*
 $1000 = 732.914 = 569,048$, and so of the rest, ut infra.

	St Peter's.	2.	3.	St Paul's.	Excess of St Peter's above St Paul's.
	Roman Palms.	English Feet.	Fraction of a Foot.	English Feet.	Difference of Feet.
Long within	914	669	048	500	169
Broad at the Entrance	310	226	920	100	126
Front without	540	395	280	180	215
Broad at the Cross	604	442	128	223	219
Cupola Clear	190½	139	629	108	031
Cupola and Lantern high	591	432	612	330	102
Church high	200	146	404	110	036
Pillars in the Front	125	091	500	040	051

10. *Dominicus Fontana,*

11. *Carolus Modernus,*

12. *Eques Berninus,*

Pius IV.

Pius V.

Gregorius XIII.

Sixtus V.

Urbanus VII.

Gregorius XIV.

Innocentius IX.

Clemens VIII.

Paulus V.

Alexander VII.

Urbanus VIII.

Innocentius X. 1648.

B b 2

" The

“ The grand Cathedral of *St Paul's* (says an ingenious Writer)
 “ is undoubtedly one of the most magnificent modern Buildings in
 “ *Europe*; all the Parts of which it is composed are superlatively
 “ beautiful and noble; the North and South Fronts in particular
 “ are very perfect Pieces of Architecture; neither ought the East
 “ to go without due Applause. The two Spires at the West End
 “ are in a finished Taste; and the Portico with the Ascent, and
 “ the Dome that rises in the Center of the Whole, afford a very
 “ august and surprizing Prospect.”

The Age and Infirmities of the *Grand Master*, which prevented his Attendance on this *solemn* Occasion, obliged him from this Time forward to great Retirement: So that the *Lodges* suffered greatly for Want of his Presence, as usual, in visiting and regulating their Meetings; and were at last reduced to the small Number, as mentioned on Page 176.

Queen ANN died at *Kensington*, without Issue, on *Aug. 1, 1714*. She was the last of the Race of King *Charles I.* upon the Throne of *Britain*; for the others, being *Romans*, are excluded by the Act of Parliament for settling the *Crown* upon the *Protestant* Heirs of his Sister *ELIZABETH Stewart*, Queen of *Bobemia* above, *viz.* on her Daughter the Princess *SOPHIA* Electress Dowager of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*; and she dying a little before Queen ANN, her Son *GEORGE*, the *Elect*or of *Hanover*, succeeded on the said first of *Aug. 1714*.

Saxon Kings of Great-Britain.

1. King *GEORGE I.* entered *London* most magnificently on *Sept. 20, 1714*; and, after the Rebellion, *A. D. 1716*, the few *Lodges* at *London*, wanting an active *Grand Master*, by Reason of Sir *CHRISTOPHER WREN*'s Disability, thought fit to cement under a new *Grand Master*, as the Center of Union and Harmony. For this Purpose, the *Lodges*,

1. At the *Goose* and *Gridiron*, in *St Paul's Church-yard*.
2. At the *Crown*, in *Parker's-Lane*, near *Drury-Lane*.

3. At

3. At the *Apple-Tree* Tavern, in *Charles-Street*, *Covent-Garden*.
4. At the *Rummer* and *Grapes* Tavern, in *Channel-Row*, *Westminster*.
And some *old Brothers* met at the said *Apple-Tree*; and, having put into the Chair the *oldest Master* Mason (being the *Master* of a *Lodge*) they constituted themselves a *GRAND LODGE pro Tempore* in *due Form*, and forthwith revived the *Quarterly Communication* of the *Officers* of *Lodges* (called the *Grand Lodge*) resolved to hold the *Annual ASSEMBLY* and *FEAST*, and then to chuse a *GRAND MASTER* from among themselves, till they should have the Honour of a *NOBLE Brother* at their Head.

Accordingly,

On St JOHN BAPTIST's Day, in the 3d Year of King GEORGE I, A. D. 1717, the ASSEMBLY and FEAST of the *Free and Accepted Masons* was held at the foresaid *Goose and Gridiron*; now removed to the *Queen's-Arms* Tavern in *St Paul's Church-yard*.

Before Dinner, the *oldest Master* Mason (being the *Master* of a *Lodge*) in the Chair, proposed a List of proper Candidates; and the Brethren, by a Majority of Hands, elected

Mr ANTONY SAYER, Gentleman, *Grand Master* of *Masons*, who being forthwith invested with the Badges of Office and Power by the said *oldest Master*, and installed, was duly congratulated by the Assembly, who paid him the *Homage*.

Mr *Jacob Lamball*, Carpenter, }
Capt. *Joseph Elliot*, ——— } *Grand Wardens*.

SAYER, *Grand Master*, commanded the *Masters* and *Wardens* of *Lodges* to meet the *Grand Officers* every *Quarter* in COMMUNICATION *, at the Place that he should appoint in his Summons sent by the *Tyler*.

* N. B. It is called the *Quarterly Communication*, because it should meet *Quarterly*, according to antient Usage. And,

When the *Grand Master* is present, it is a *Lodge* in *ample Form*; otherwise, only in *due Form*; yet having the same Authority with *ample Form*.

The ASSEMBLY and FEAST was held at the said Place, June 24, 1718, where

Brother SAYER, having gathered the Votes after Dinner, proclaimed aloud our Brother,

GEORGE PAYNE, Esq; **Grand Master** of *Masons*, who being duly invested, installed, congratulated, and homaged, recommended the strict Observance of the *Quarterly Communication*; and desired any Brethren to bring to the *Grand Lodge* any old *Writings* and *Records*, concerning *Masons* and *Masonry*, in order to shew the Usages of antient Times: And this Year several old Copies of the *Gothic Constitutions* were produced and collated.

Mr *John Cordwell*, City-Carpenter, }
Mr *Thomas Morrice*, Stone-Cutter, } *Grand Wardens.*

By the Fervency and Zeal of *Grand Master* PAYNE, the Freedom of this Society has been fixed upon the noble and solid Basis of those *Noblemen* and *Princes*, who have done Honour to the *Craft*, by their constant Attendance and laudable Example; a Series of such noble Personages as no Age, Society, or Nation could ever boast of to have ruled over them; and who, in a continued Succession will, in all Probability, *govern them and lift them up for ever.*

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at the said Place, June 24, 1719.

Brother PAYNE, having gathered the Votes, after Dinner proclaimed aloud the Reverend Brother

JOHN THEOPHILUS DESAGULIERS, LL.D. and F.R.S. **Grand Master** of *Masons*, and being duly invested, installed, congratulated, and homaged, forthwith revived the old regular and peculiar Toasts or Healths of the *Free Masons*.

Mr *Antony Sayer* foresaid, }
Mr *Tho. Morrice* foresaid, } *Grand Wardens.*

Now several *old* Brothers, that had neglected the *Craft*, visited the *Lodges*; some *Noblemen* were also made Brothers, and more *new* Lodges were constituted.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at the foresaid Place, *June 24, 1720.*

Brother DESAGULIERS, having gathered the Votes, after Dinner proclaimed aloud

GEORGE PAYNE, Esq; again **Grand Master** of *Masons*; who being duly invested, installed, congratulated, and homaged, began the usual Demonstrations of Joy, Love, and Harmony.

Mr *Thomas Hobby*, Stone-Cutter, } *Grand Wardens.*
Mr *Rich. Ware*, Mathematician, }

This Year, at some *private* Lodges, several very valuable *Manuscripts* (for they had nothing yet in Print) concerning the Fraternity, their Lodges, Regulations, Charges, Secrets, and Usages, (particularly one writ by Mr *Nicholes Stone*, the Warden of *Inigo Jones*) were too hastily burnt by some scrupulous Brothers, that those Papers might not fall into strange Hands.

At the *Quarterly Communication* or *Grand Lodge*, in ample Form, on St *John the Evangelist's* Day, 1720, at the said Place,

It was agreed, in order to avoid Disputes on the *Annual Feast-Day*, that the NEW *Grand Master*, for the future, shall be named and proposed to the GRAND LODGE some Time before the Feast, by the present or OLD *Grand Master*; and if approved, that the Brother proposed, if present, shall be kindly saluted; or even if absent, his Health shall be toasted as *Grand Master Elect*.

Also agreed, that for the future, the *New Grand Master*, as soon as he is installed, shall have the sole Power of appointing both his *Grand Wardens* and a *DEPUTY Grand Master* (now found as necessary as formerly) according to antient Custom, when *Noble Brothers* were *Grand Masters*.

Accordingly,

At the *Grand Lodge*, in ample Form, on *Lady-Day*, 1721, at the said Place, *Grand Master* PAYNE proposed for his Successor our most Noble Brother

JOHN Duke of MONTAGU, *Master* of a Lodge; who being present, was forthwith saluted *Grand Master Elect*, and his Health drank

drank in *due* Form; when the whole Brotherhood expressed great Joy at the happy Prospect of being again patronized by *noble Grand Masters*, as in the prosperous Times of *Free Masonry*.

PAYNE, *Grand Master*, observing the Number of Lodges to increase, and that the *General Assembly* required more Room, proposed the next *Assembly* and *Feast* to be held at *Stationers-Hall*, near *Ludgate-Street*; which was agreed to.

Then the *Grand Wardens* were ordered, as usual, to prepare the *Feast*, and to take some STEWARDS to their Assistance, Brothers of Ability and Capacity, and to appoint some Brethren, as Waiters, to attend the Tables; for that no Strangers must be there. But the *Grand Officers* not finding a proper Number of *Stewards*, JOSIAH VILLENEAU, Upholder in the *Borough* of *Southwark*, generously undertook the Whole himself, attended by *Thomas Morrice*, *Francis Bailey*, and other Waiters.

C H A P. IV.

From Grand Master the Duke of MONTAGU, to Grand Master the Duke of RICHMOND.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST being at *Stationers-Hall*, June 24, 1721, in the 7th Year of King GEORGE I,

PAYNE, *Grand Master*, with his *Grand Wardens*, the former *Grand Officers*, and the *Masters* and *Wardens* of 12 Lodges, met the *Grand Master Elect*, in a *Grand Lodge* at the *Queen's-Arms Tavern* in *St Paul's Church-yard*, in the Morning; and having forthwith recognized their Choice of Brother MONTAGU, they made some new Brothers, particularly the noble PHILIP, Lord *Stanhope*, now Earl of *Chesterfield*: And from thence they marched on Foot to the Hall, in proper Cloathing and *due* Form; where they were joyfully received by about 150 *true* and *faithful*, all cloathed.

After Grace said, they sat down in the antient Manner of *Masons* to a very elegant Feast, and dined with Joy and Gladness. After Dinner and Grace said,

Brother PAYNE the old *Grand Master* made the *first Procession* round the *Hall**, and when return'd, he proclaim'd aloud the most noble Prince and our Brother,

JOHN MONTAGU, Duke of MONTAGU, *Grand Master* of *Masons*! and Brother *Payne* having invested his *Grace's* *Worship* with the *Ensigns* and *Badges* of his Office and Authority, install'd him in *SOLOMON's Chair*, and sat down on his Right Hand; while the Assembly own'd the Duke's Authority with due Homage and joyful Congratulations, upon this *Revival* of the *Prosperity* of *Masonry*.

MONTAGU *Grand Master*, immediately call'd forth (without naming him before) as it were carelessly, JOHN BEAL, M. D. as his *Deputy-Grand-Master*, whom Brother *Payne* invested, and install'd in *Hiram Abbiff's Chair* on the *Grand Master's Left Hand*.

In like Manner his *Worship* { Mr. *Josiah Villeneau* } *Grand*
call'd forth and appointed, { Mr. *Thomas Morrice* } *Wardens*.
who were invested and install'd by the last *Grand Wardens*.

Upon which the DEPUTY GRAND MASTER and GRAND WARDENS were saluted and congratulated as usual.

Then MONTAGU *Grand Master*, with his *Officers* and the old *Officers*, having made the *second Procession* round the *Hall*, Brother DESAGULIERS made an eloquent Oration about MASONS and MASONRY. After great Harmony, the Effect of Brotherly Love, the *Grand Master* thank'd Brother *Villeneau* for his Care of the *Feast*, and order'd him as *Senior Grand Warden*, to close the *Lodge* in good Time.

The *Grand Lodge* in ample Form on 29 Sept. 1721, at the *Kings-Arms* afore said, with the former *Grand Officers* and those of sixteen *Lodges*.

* See the Form thereof in Chapter V.

His Grace's WORSHIP and the LODGE finding Fault with all the Copies of the *old GOTHIC Constitutions*, order'd Brother *James Anderson*, A. M. to digest the same in a new and better Method.

The **Grand Lodge** in *ample* Form on St. JOHN's Day, 27 Dec. 1721, at the said *Kings-Arms*, with former *Grand Officers* and those of twenty *Lodges*.

MONTAGU *Grand Master*, at the Desire of the *Lodge*, appointed fourteen *learned Brothers* to examine Brother ANDERSON's *Manuscript*, of the Constitution Book, and to make Report. And this *Communication* was made very entertaining by the *Lectures* of some *old Masons*.

Grand Lodge at the *Fountain Tavern* in the *Strand*, in *ample* Form, 25 March 1722, with former *Grand Officers* and those of twenty four *Lodges*.

The said *Committee* of fourteen reported that they had perus'd Brother ANDERSON's *Manuscript*, viz. the *History*, *Charges*, *Regulations*, and *Master's Song*, and after some Amendments, had approv'd of the same: Upon which the *Lodge* desir'd the *Grand Master* to order it to be printed. Mean while,

Ingenious Men of ALL Faculties and Stations, being convinced that the *Cement* of the *Lodge* was LOVE and FRIENDSHIP, earnestly requested to be made MASONS, affecting *this* amicable Fraternity more than other Societies, then often disturbed by warm Disputes.

Grand Master MONTAGU's good Government inclin'd the better Sort to continue him in the Chair another Year; and therefore they delay'd to prepare the *Feast*.

But PHILIP Duke of WHARTON, lately made a Brother, tho' not the *Master* of a *Lodge*, being ambitious of the Chair, got a Number of Brethren to meet him at *Stationers-Hall*, 24 June 1722; who having no *Grand Officers* present, put in the Chair the *oldest Master Mason* (who was not the *present* Master of a *Lodge*, also irregular) and without the usual decent Ceremonials, the said *old Mason* proclaim'd aloud

Philip

PHILIP WHARTON Duke of WHARTON **Grand Master** of *Masons*, and

Mr. *Joshua Timson*, Blacksmith, } **Grand** } but his Grace ap-
Mr. *William Hawkins*, Mason, } **Wardens.** } pointed no *Deputy*, nor was the *Lodge* opened and closed in due Form.

Therefore the *noble* Brothers, and all those that would not countenance Irregularities, disown'd WHARTON's Authority, till worthy Brother MONTAGU healed the Breach of Harmony by Summoning

The **Grand Lodge** to meet 17 *January* 1722-3, at the *King's-Arms* aforesaid, where the Duke of WHARTON promising to be *True and Faithful*, *Deputy Grand Master* BEAL proclaim'd aloud the most noble Prince and our Brother,

II. PHILIP WHARTON Duke of WHARTON, **Grand Master** of *Masons*, who being duly Invested, Install'd, Congratulated, Homaged, and having permitted the usual Demonstrations of Joy, Love and Harmony, by the former *Grand Officers*, and the *Officers* of twenty five *Lodges* appointed.

Dr DESAGULIERS, *Deputy Grand Master*,

Joshua Timson, aforesaid, } **Grand Wardens.**
James Anderson, A. M. }

Grand Warden ANDERSON produced the *NEW Book of Constitutions*, in Print; which was again approv'd, as was also the Addition of the *antient Manner of Constituting a Lodge*.

NOW MASONRY flourish'd in Harmony, Reputation and Numbers; many Noblemen and Gentlemen of the *first Rank* desired to be admitted into the *Fraternity*; besides other Learned Men, Merchants, Clergymen and Tradesmen, who found a *Lodge* to be a safe and pleasant Relaxation from Intense Study, or the Hurry of Business, WITHOUT *Politicks* or *Party*. Therefore the *Grand Master* was obliged to constitute more *new Lodges*, and was very assiduous in *visiting* the *Lodges* every Week, with his *Deputy* and *Wardens*; and his *Worship* was well pleas'd with their kind and respectful Manner of receiving him, and they with his affable and becoming Conversation.

Grand Lodge in *ample Form*, 25 April 1723, at the *White-Lion* in *Cornhill*, with former *Grand Officers* and those of thirty *Lodges*, call'd over by *Grand Warden* ANDERSON; for no *Secretary* was yet appointed. When

WHARTON *Grand Master* propos'd for his Successor the Earl of DALKEITH (late Duke of BUCKLEUGH) *Master* of a *Lodge*, who was unanimously approv'd and duly saluted as *Grand Master Elect*.

The *Tickets* for the next *Feast* were order'd to be Ten Shillings each, impress'd from a curious *Copper Plate*, and seal'd with the *Grand Master's Seal* of Office, to be disposed of by the *Grand Wardens* and the *Stewards*.

ASSEMBLY and *Feast* on Monday 24 June 1723, at *Merchant Taylors-Hall*, in *Thread-needle-Street*.

The *Committee* appointed to keep out *Cowans*, and the *Stewards* to receive the *Tickets* and direct the *Servants* came early.

WHARTON *Grand Master* came attended by some eminent *Brothers* in their *Coaches*; and forthwith walking with his *Deputy* and *Wardens* into the *Lodge-Room*, he sent for the *Masters* and *Wardens* of *Lodges*, who came from the *Hall*, and form'd the *Grand Lodge*, call'd over by Brother William Cowper, Esq; now appointed *Secretary*.

Some observing that Brother Dalkeith was now in *Scotland*, propos'd to the *Grand Master* to name another for his Successor; but DALKEITH's *Wardens* declar'd that his Lordship would soon return. Adjourn'd to Dinner.

About 400 *Free Masons*, all duly clothed, dined elegantly in due Form.

After Dinner, Brother WHARTON made the *first Procession* * round the *Tables*, and when return'd, proclaim'd aloud our noble Brother,

III. FRANCIS SCOTT Earl of DALKEITH *Grand Master* of *Masons*. He had left with the *Wardens* of his private *Lodge* a Power to appoint in his Name,

* See the Form of this Procession in Chapter V.

Dr. DESAGULIERS his *Deputy Grand Master*, who fill'd the Chair; and having thank'd the *Stewards*, order'd *Grand Warden Sorrell* to close the Lodge in good Time.*

Francis Sorrell, Esq;

John Senex, Mathematician;

} *Grand Wardens.*

Grand Lodge at the *Crown Tavern* in *Tbreadneedle-street* 25 Nov. 1723, in *ample Form*, with former *Grand Officers* and those of thirty *Lodges*. They agreed on several Things for the Good of *Masonry*, which, with other Things afterwards determin'd at *Grand Lodges*, are dispers'd in the *New Regulations*, *Committee of Charity*, &c. hereafter; and special Care was taken to prevent Disturbance, and preserve Harmony on *Feast-Days*.

Grand Lodge in *ample Form* at the aforesaid *Crown*, 19 Feb. 1723-4, with former *Grand Officers* and those of thirty six *Lodges*.

Grand Lodge in *ample Form* at the *Crown* aforesaid, 28 April 1724, with former *Grand Officers* and those of thirty one *Lodges*.

DALKEITH *Grand Master* propos'd for his Successor the most noble *Duke* of *RICHMOND* and *LENNOX*, (and *Duke d'Aubigny*) Master of a *Lodge*, who was joyfully saluted *Grand Master Elect*.

C H A P. V.

From **Grand Master** the *Duke* of *RICHMOND*, to **Grand Master** the *Duke* of *NORFOLK*.

ASSSEMBLY and *Feast* being at *Merchant-Taylors-Hall* on 24 June 1724.

DALKEITH *Grand Master* with his *Deputy* and *Wardens* waited on Brother *RICHMOND* in the Morning at his House in *Whitehall*,

* *Stewards* that acted at the *Feast* on 24 June 1723, and were publickly thank'd.

Mr. Henry Prude,

Mr. Giles Clutterbuck,

Mr. John Shepherd,

Capt. Benjamin Hedges,

Mr. Edward Lambert,

Mr. Charles Kent,

who

who with many Brothers duly clothed, proceeded in Coaches from the *West* to the *East*, and were handsomely received at the *Hall* by a vast *Assembly*.

The GRAND LODGE met, and having confirm'd their Choice of Brother RICHMOND, adjourn'd to Dinner. Dinner being ended *Grand Master DALKEITH* made the *first* Procession round the Tables, viz.

Brother *Clinch* to clear the Way.

The *Stewards* two and two a Breast with *white* Rods.

Secretary COWPER with the *Bag*, and on his Left.

The *Master* of a *Lodge* with *One Great Light*.

Two other *Great Lights* born by two *Masters* of *Lodges*.

Former *Grand Wardens* proceeding one by one, according to *Juniority*.

Former *Grand Masters* proceeding, according to *Juniority*.

SORRELL and SENEX the two *Grand Wardens*.

DESAGULIERS *Deputy Grand Master* alone.

On the *Left Hand*.

On the *Right Hand*.

The *Sword* carried by the *Master* of the *Lodge* to which the *Sword* belong'd.*

The *Book of Constitutions* on a Cushion carried by the *Master* of the *Senior Lodge* present.

RICHMOND *Grand Master Elect*. DALKEITH *Grand Master*.

During the *Procession*, three Times round the *Tables*, the Brethren stood up and fac'd about with the *regular* Salutations; and when return'd

Brother DALKEITH stood up, and bowing to the *Assembly*, thank'd them for the Honour he had of being their *Grand Master*, and then proclaim'd aloud *the most noble Prince* and our Brother

IV. CHARLES LENNOX Duke of *Richmond* and *Lennox*

Grand Master of *Masons*.

The *Duke* having bow'd to the *Assembly*, Brother DALKEITH invested him with the proper *Ensigns* and *Badges* of his Office and Authority; install'd him in SOLOMON's *Chair*, and wishing him all

* Now by the *Grand Sword Bearer*.

Prosperity,

Prosperity, sat down on his Right Hand. Upon which the Assembly join'd in due Homage, affectionate Congratulations and other Signs of Joy.

RICHMOND *Grand Master* standing up, call'd forth (as it were by Accident) and appointed

MARTIN FOLKES, Esq; *Deputy Grand Master*, who was invested and install'd by the last Deputy in the Chair of *Hiram Abbif*.

George Payne Esq; formerly G. M.

Francis Sorrell Esq; late G. Warden,

} *Grand Wardens*.

William Cowper Esq; was continued *Secretary* by the *Grand Master's* returning him the Books, and all of them were formally congratulated by the *Assembly*.*

RICHMOND *Grand Master* made the *second Procession* round the Tables like the *First*, except that Brother DALKEITH walked first as the youngest late *Grand Master*, close after the former *Grand Wardens*; and RICHMOND walk'd *alone* last of all, with his DEPUTY immediately before him, and his two *Grand Wardens* before the *Deputy*; and before them the *Sword* and *Constitutions*.

When return'd,

The *Grand Master* began to toast the regular *Healts*, and due Respects to our noble Brothers present and absent, particularly to our last good *Grand Master* DALKEITH.

After which, the usual Expressions of Joy, Love and Friendship went round; and the *Assembly* was most agreeably entertained with Orations, Musick and Mason-Songs, till the *Grand Master* order'd his senior *Warden* PAYNE to close the *Lodge* in good Time.

Now MASONRY was illustrious at home and abroad, and *Lodges* multiplied.

* Stewards that acted at the Feast on 24 June 1724, and were publickly thank'd.

These first six acted at the last Feast.	Mr. Henry Prude,	Capt. Samuel Tuffnell,
	Capt. Benjamin Hodges,	Mr. Giles Taylor,
	Mr. Giles Clutterbuck,	Capt. Nathaniel Smith,
	Mr. John Shepherd,	Mr. Richard Crofts,
	Mr. Edward Lambert,	Mr. Peter Paul Kemp,
	Mr. Charles Kent,	Mr. North Stainer.

Grand

Grand Lodge in *ample* Form at the *Crown* afore said, 21 Nov. 1724, with former *Grand Officers* and those of forty *Lodges*. When

Our noble Brother DALKEITH, proposed a *Fund* of **GENERAL CHARITY** for *poor Brothers*, which was agreed to by all.

Grand Lodge in *ample* Form at the *Bell Tavern Westminster* 17 March 1724-5, with former *Grand Officers* and those of thirty six *Lodges*.

Grand Lodge in *due* Form at the *Devil, Temple-Bar*, 20 May 1725, with former *Grand Officers* and those of thirty eight *Lodges*, *Deputy Grand Master* FOLKES in the Chair held a most agreeable *Communication*.

Grand Lodge in *due* Form at the *Crown* afore said, on 24 June 1725, when the *Grand Officers* were desired to continue *six Months* longer.

Grand Lodge in *ample* Form at the *Bell* afore said, 27 Nov. 1725, with former *Grand Officers* and those of forty nine *Lodges*. When

RICHMOND Grand Master proposed for his Successor the Lord PAISLEY (afterwards Earl of *Abercorn*) *Master* of a *Lodge*, who was gladly saluted as *Grand Master Elect*. No *Stewards* were appointed.

But *Grand Master* RICHMOND desired our Brother *John James Heidegger* to prepare the *Feast* in the best Manner.

ASSEMBLY and *Feast* at *Merchant-Taylor's-Hall* on St. JOHN'S Day, 27 Dec. 1725.

Lord PAISLEY, being in the Country, had by Letter made the Duke of RICHMOND his *Proxy*, and all Things being regularly transacted as above, Brother RICHMOND proclaim'd aloud our noble Brother,

V. JAMES HAMILTON Lord PAISLEY, **Grand Master** of *Masons*.

Brother RICHMOND as *Proxy*, continued in the Chair, and in *Grand Master* PAISLEY'S Name appointed Dr. DESAGULIERS *Deputy Grand Master*.

Colonel Daniel Houghton,
Sir Thomas Prendergast, Bart. } *Grand Wardens*.

In

In both Processions the DUKE walked alone. The *Secretary* was continued.

Brother *Heidegger* was thanked for the elegant and sumptuous Feast; and the *Grand Master* ordered his S. Warden *Houghton* to close the *Lodge* in good Time.

Grand Lodge, in ample Form, at the *Bell* aforesaid, on Monday 28 Feb. 1725-6, with former *Grand Officers*, and those of thirty-six *Lodges*.

Grand Lodge, in ample Form, at the *Crown* aforesaid, on Monday 12 Dec. 1726, with former *Grand Officers*, and those of thirty *Lodges*.

In this long Interval the *Deputy Grand Master* duly visited the *Lodges* till the *Principal* came to Town, who now proposed for his Successor the Earl of INCHQUIN, Master of a *Lodge*, and he was gladly saluted as *Grand Master Elect*.

No *Stewards*: But Brother *Edward Lambert* undertook to provide the *Feast* in an elegant Manner, according to Custom.

ASSEMBLY and *Feast* at *Mercers-Hall*, on Monday 27 Feb. 1726-7. All Things being regularly transacted as above, Brother *Paisley* proclaimed aloud our noble Brother

VI. WILLIAM O BRIEN, Earl of *Inchiquin*, *Grand Master* of *Masons*.

Who appointed

WILLIAM COWPER, Esq; * his *Deputy Grand Master*.

Alexander Cboke, Esq; }
William Burdon, Esq; } *Grand Wardens*.

Mr EDWARD WILSON was made *Secretary*; and Brother *Lambert* was thanked for his Care of the *Feast*.

Grand Lodge, in ample Form, at the *Crown* aforesaid, on Wednesday May 10, 1727, with former *Grand Officers*, and those of forty *Lodges*, in great Harmony.

During the *Mastership* of Lord INCHQUIN,

* Formerly *Secretary*.

D d.

King

King GEORGE I. having reigned near 13 Years, died at *Os-
nabrug*, where he was born, in his Way to *Hanover*, where he
was buried, aged 67 Years, on *June 11*, 1727, when his Son suc-
ceeded, *viz.*

2. King GEORGE II. aged 44 Years, who with his Queen
CAROLINE were crowned at *Westminster*, on *Oct. 11*, 1727.

In the last Reign, fundry of the fifty *new Churches* in the Sub-
urbs of *London* were built in a fine *Stile* upon the Parliamentary
Fund, particularly the beautiful *St MARY le Strand*. But *St*
MARTIN's in the Fields was, at the sole Charge of the Parishioners,
rebuilt strong and regular: And it being a *Royal Parish Church*,
King GEORGE I. sent *RICHARD* Bishop of *Salisbury*, his Lord *Al-
moner*, as *Deputy*, and *Thomas Hewet*, Esq; his *Surveyor* General,
attended by Brother *Gibbs* (the *Architect* of that grand Pile) with
many *Free Masons*, in a solemn Procession from the Palace, to
level the *Footstone* of the *South-East* Corner, by giving it three great
Knocks with a *Mallet*, in the King's Name, and laying upon it a
Purse of 100 *Guineas*: When the Trumpets sounded, all joined
in joyful Acclamations, and the *Craftsmen* went to the Tavern
to drink

TO THE KING AND THE CRAFT.

The *Inscription* below was cut in the Stone, and Lead put
upon it. *

D. S.
SERENISSIMUS REX GEORGIUS
PER DEPUTATUM SUUM
REVERENDUM ADMODUM IN CHRISTO PATREM
RICHARDUM EPISCOPUM SARISBURIENSEM
SUMMUM SUUM ELEEMOSYNARIUM
ADSISTENTE (REGIS JUSSU)
DOMINO THOMA HEWET EQUITE AURATO
ÆDIFICIORUM REGIORUM CURATORI PRINCIPALI
PRIMUM HUIUS ECCLESIE LAPIDEM
POSUIT
MARTII 19. ANNO DOMINI 1721.
ANNOQUE REGNI SUI OCTAVO.

In this Reign also, the *Art* was displayed in the *New Buildings* in and about *Hanover-Square*, as in the net Houses of the Dukes of *Bolton*, *Montrose*, and *Roxborough*; of Sir *Robert Sutton* and General *Wade*; of the Earl of *Burlington* in *Picadilly*; of the Duke of *Chandois* at *Canons* near *Edgware**; the Court of the *Rolls*; *Wanstead-House*, on *Epping-Forest*, by the Earl of *Tilney*; *Houghton-Hall* in *Norfolk*, by Sir *Robert Walpole* †, Knight of the *Garter*; Sir *Gregory Page's* House on *Black-beath*; and many more, either finished or founded before the King's Death, that shew a fine Improvement in the *Royal Art*.

In the *First Year* of King *GEORGE II.*

INCHQUIN, *Grand Master*, assembled the *Grand Lodge* in *Quarterly Communication*, with former *Grand Officers*, and those of forty *Lodges*, at the *Devil Tavern*, *Temple-Bar*, on *Saturday June 24, 1727.*

Grand Lodge, in due Form, at the *Bell* aforesaid, on *Saturday 28 Oct. 1727*, with former *Grand Officers*, and those of thirty-five *Lodges.* *Deputy Grand Master COWPER* in the Chair.

Grand Lodge, in due Form, at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, on *Tuesday 19 Dec. 1727*, with former *Grand Officers*, and those of only eighteen *Lodges.* *Deputy Grand Master COWPER* in the Chair, eloquently excused the *Grand Master's* Absence in *Ireland*, and his sudden Calling them together; for that the *Feast* drew nigh, and that the *Grand Master* had, by Letter, impowered him to propose, for his Successor, the Lord *COLERANE*, Master of a *Lodge*, who was forthwith saluted as *Grand Master Elect.*

No *Stewards* being appointed, Brother *Lambert* again undertook to provide the *Feast.*

ASSEMBLY and *FEAST* at *Mercers-Hall*, on *St JOHN's Day, Wednesday 27 Dec. 1727.* All Things being regularly transacted

* Since pulled down.

† Afterwards Earl of *Orford.*

as above, *Deputy Grand Master* COWPER proclaimed aloud our noble Brother

VII. HENRY HARE, Lord COLERANE, *Grand Master of Masons*.

Who appointed

ALEXANDER CHOKE, Esq; *Deputy Grand Master*.

Nathaniel Blakerby, Esq;

Mr Joseph Highmore, Painter, } *Grand Wardens*.

Mr WILLIAM REID was made *Secretary*, and Brother Lambert was thanked for his Care.

Grand Lodge, in ample Form, at the *Crown* afore said, on *Wednesday 17 April*, 1728, with former *Grand Officers*, and those of twenty-seven *Lodges*.

Grand Lodge, in ample Form, at the *King's-Arms* afore said, on *Tuesday 25 June*, 1728, with former *Grand Officers*, and those of twenty-eight *Lodges*.

Grand Lodge, in due Form, at the *Queen's-Head Tavern* in *Great Queen-street*, on *Tuesday 26 Nov.* 1728, with the Earl of INCHQUIN, and other former *Grand Officers*, and those of thirty *Lodges*. *Deputy Grand Master* CHOKE, in the Chair, excused the *Grand Master's* Absence, and in his Name proposed, for Successor, the Lord KINGSTON, Master of a *Lodge*, who was well recommended also by Brother INCHQUIN, and was forthwith saluted as *Grand Master Elect*.

Brother Desaguliers moved to revive the *Office of Stewards*, to assist the *Grand Wardens* in providing the *Feast*, and that their Number be Twelve, which was readily agreed to; who were accordingly appointed as in the Margin below *.

* STEWARDS that acted on 27 Dec. 1728, and were publickly thanked.

1. Mr John Revis,

2. Mr Edwin Ward,

3. Mr Samuel Stead,

4. Mr Theodore Cheriholm,

5. Mr William Benn,

6. Mr Gerard Hatley,

7. Mr William Wilson,

8. Mr William Tew,

9. Mr William Hopkins,

10. Mr Thomas Reason,

11. Mr Thomas Alford,

12. Mr H. Smart.

ASSEM-

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Mercers-Hall*, on St JOHN'S Day, Friday 27 Dec. 1728. Deputy Grand Master CHOKE, with his Wardens, several noble Brothers, former Grand Officers, and many Brethren, duly clothed, attended the Grand Master Elect in Coaches, from his Lordship's House in *Leicester-Square*, and conducted him from the *West* to the *East*: And all Things being regularly transacted, as on such Occasions had been usual, Deputy Grand Master CHOKE proclaimed aloud our noble Brother

VIII. JAMES KING, Lord KINGSTON, of the Kingdom of Ireland, Grand Master of *Masons*.

Who appointed

NATHANIEL BLAKERBY, Esq; Deputy Grand Master.

Sir James Thornbill, }
Mr Martin O Connor, } Grand Wardens.

The Secretary was continued.

Grand Lodge, in ample Form, at the *three Tuns*, *Swithin's-Alley*, near the *Royal Exchange*, on March 27, 1729, with former Grand Officers, and those of thirty-one Lodges.

Grand Lodge, in due Form, being at the *King's-Arms* afore-said, on Friday 11 July, 1729, with former Grand Officers, and those of twenty-six Lodges. Deputy Grand Master BLAKERBY was in the Chair.

Grand Lodge, in ample Form, at the *Devil Tavern*, *Temple-Bar*, on Tuesday 25 Nov. 1729, with former Grand Officers, and those of twenty-seven Lodges.

KINGSTON, Grand Master, at his own Cost, provided a curious *Pedestal*, and a rich *Cushion*, with golden *Knobs* and *Fringes* for the *Top* of the *Pedestal*; a fine *Velvet Bag* for the *Secretary*, and a *Badge* of two golden *Pens* a-cross on his *Breast*: For which very handsome Presents, the Lodge returned hearty Thanks in solemn Manner.

Grand

Grand Lodge, in due Form, at the aforesaid Tavern, on St JOHN's Day, *Saturday 27 Dec. 1729*, with our noble Brother INCHQUIN, and other former *Grand Officers*, and those of thirty-two *Lodges*: When BLAKERBY, *Deputy Grand Master*, in the Chair, in the GRAND MASTER's Name, and by his Letter, proposed for Successor, the Duke of NORFOLK, Master of a *Lodge*, who was joyfully saluted *Grand Master Elect*.

C H A P. VI.

From Grand Master the Duke of NORFOLK, to Grand Master the Earl of CRAUFURD.

ASSSEMBLY and FEAST at *Merchant-Tailors-Hall*, on *Thursday, Jan. 29, 1729-30 **, in the third Year of King GEORGE II.

KINGSTON, *Grand Master*, with his *Deputy* and *Wardens*, attended the *Grand Master Elect* in the Morning, at his Grace's House in St James's-Square; where he was met by a vast Number of Brothers, duly clothed; and from thence they went from *West* to *East*, in the following *Procession* of *March*, viz.

* Stewards that acted on 29 January 1729-30,				} The first Six acted at the last Feast, and they were all publickly thank'd for their Care.
1. Mr. John Revis,		7. Mr. William Serjeant,		
2. Mr. Samuel Stead,		8. James Chambers, Esq;		
3. Mr. Edwin Ward,		9. Mr. — Pread,		
4. Mr. William Wilson,		10. Mr. — Bardo, Senior,		
5. Mr. Thomas Reason,		11. Mr. — Bardo, Junior,		
6. Mr. William Tew,		12. Mr. Charles Hoar,		

Brother

Brother *Johnson* to clear the Way.

SIX STEWARDS with their BADGES and *White Rods*. Two in each Chariot.

Brothers *without Distinction*, duly clothed, in Gentlemens Coaches.
The NOBLE and EMINENT *Brethren* duly clothed, in their own Chariots.
Former GRAND OFFICERS *not noble*, clothed proper, in Gentlemens Coaches.

Former NOBLE *Grand Masters* clothed proper, in their own Chariots.
The SECRETARY *alone*, with his BADGE and BAG, clothed, in a Chariot.
The TWO GRAND WARDENS clothed proper with their *Badges*, in one Chariot.

The D. G. MASTER *alone*, clothed proper, with his *Badge*, in a Chariot.
KINGSTON *Grand Master*, clothed proper, with his *Badge*, in one Coach.

NORFOLK G. M. *Elect*, clothed *only* as a MASON.

The Duke of *Norfolk's* Coach of State empty.

The *Stewards* halted at *Charing-Cross* till the Messenger brought Orders to move on slowly, and till the Rest follow'd: And when the *Grand Master* moved from the Square, Brother *John Pine Esq*; the Marshal, made haste to the *Hall* to conduct the

Procession of Entry at the *Hall-Gate*.

The twelve *Stewards* standing, six on each Side of the Passage, made a Lane with their *White Rods*.

Brother *Johnson* clear'd the Way.

Former *Grand Wardens* walk'd one by one, according to *Juniority*.
Former *D. Grand Masters* walk'd one by one, according to *Juniority*.

Former *Grand Masters* by *Juniority*, viz.

Lord COLERANE, *Earl of INCHQUIN*, Lord PAISLEY, *Duke of RICHMOND*, *Earl of DALKEITH*, *Duke of MONTAGU*, Dr. DESA-GULIERS, GEORGE PAYNE Esq; and Mr. ANTONY SAYER.

Then the *Stewards* closed, walking Two and Two.

The *Secretary* alone.

The two *Grand Wardens* together.

The *Deputy Grand Master* alone.

On the *Left Hand*.

The SWORD born by the *Master* of the *Lodge* to which it belong'd.

NORFOLK *Grand Master Elect*.

Marshal Pine with his *Truncheon Blue*, tipt with *Gold*.

On the *Right Hand*.

The BOOK of CONSTITUTIONS on the fine *Cushion* carried by the *Master of the Senior Lodge*.

KINGSTON *Grand Master*.

In

In this Order they decently walk'd into the *Lodge Room* (while the Others walk'd into the *Hall*) and there the *Masters* and *Wardens* of Lodges received their *GRAND MASTER* with Joy and Reverence in due Form. He sat down in his Chair before the *Pedestal*, cover'd with the rich *Cushion*, upon which were laid the *Constitutions* and the *Sword*; and the *Grand Master Elect*, on his Right Hand.

The *Lodge* being open, the last Minutes were read by the *Secretary*; and the Election of Brother *NORFOLK* was solemnly recognized.

Adjourn'd to Dinner, A *Grand Feast* indeed!

Dinner being ended, and the *first* Procession made round the *Tables* *, Brother *KINGSTON* proclaim'd aloud the most noble *Prince* the *FIRST Duke, Marquis and Earl of Great Britain*, and our Brother

IX. THOMAS HOWARD Duke of Norfolk, Grand Master of Masons.

And having invested him and install'd him in *SOLOMON'S Chair*, he sat down on his Right Hand. Upon which the *Assembly* join'd in their Homage and Congratulations.

NORFOLK Grand Master.

NATHANIEL BLAKERBY Esq; Deputy Grand Master.

Col. Geo. Carpenter, late Lord Carpenter,
Tho. Batson Esq; Counsellor at Law, } *Grand Wardens.*

The *Secretary* was continued.

And having made the second *Procession* round the *Tables*, in the usual Form, great Harmony abounded, till the *Grand Master* order'd *S. G. Warden CARPENTER* to close the *Lodge* in good Time.

Grand Lodge in ample Form at the *Devil Tavern* near *Temple-Bar*, on *Tuesday 21 April 1730*, with the noble Brothers, *RICHMOND, INCHQUIN, KINGSTON, COLERANE*, and other former *Grand Officers*, with those of thirty one *Lodges*.

Much Time was spent in receiving and bestowing Charity.

* See the Form of this Procession in Chapter V.

Grand Lodge in *due Form* was again held at the *Devil Tavern*, on *Friday 28 Aug. 1730*, with former *Grand Officers* and those of thirty four *Lodges*. *D. G. Master* BLAKERBY in the Chair.

Grand Lodge in *due Form* at the *King's-Arms Tavern* aforesaid, on *Tuesday 15 Dec. 1730*, with our noble Brother COLERANE, and other former *Grand Officers*, and those of forty one *Lodges*. *Deputy Grand Master* BLAKERBY in the Chair, moved to postpone the *Feast*, the *GRAND MASTER* being at *Venice*; which was agreed to. But that did not prevent

A **Grand Lodge** which was held in *due Form* at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, on *29 Jan. 1730-1*, with former *Grand Officers*, and those of thirty one *Lodges*. *Deputy Grand Master* BLAKERBY acquainted the *Lodge*, that tho' our Right Worshipful *Grand MASTER* was now at *Venice*, He was not unmindful of the Brotherhood, but had sent three kind Presents, namely,

1. **TWENTY POUNDS** to the Fund of *Masons-Charity*.
2. A Large *Folio Book* of the finest Writing Paper for the *RECORDS* of the *Grand Lodge*, most richly bound in *Turky* and gilded, and on the *Frontispiece* in *Vellum*, the *ARMS* of *NORFOLK* amply display'd, with a *Latin* Inscription of his noble *Titles*. And at the End the *ARMS* of *MASONRY*, likewise amply display'd and illuminated.
3. The *Old Trusty SWORD* of *GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS* King of *Sweden*, that was wore next by his Successor in War the brave *BERNARD* Duke of *Sax-Weimar*, with both their Names on the Blade; which the *Grand Master* had order'd Brother *George Moody* (the King's *Sword-Cutler*) to adorn richly with the *Arms* of *Norfolk* in Silver on the Scabbard; in order to be the *GRAND MASTER'S SWORD* of *State* for the future.

The *Lodge* express'd their grateful Acceptance in their own agreeable Manner. The *Feast* was again postponed.

Grand Lodge in *due Form* at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, on *Wednesday 17 March 1730-1*, with our Brothers *RICHMOND* and

E c

COLE-

COLERANE, and other former *Grand Officers*, Lord LOVELL and the Officers of twenty nine *Lodges*, when *Deputy Grand Master* BLAKERBY in the Chair proposed (in the *Grand Master's Name*) for Successor, the Lord LOVELL *Master* of a *Lodge*, who was saluted *Grand Master Elect*.

ASSEMBLY and *Feast* at *Mercer's-Hall*, 27 *March* 1731. The *Procession* of *March* was very splendid, many Noblemen and Gentlemen (being *Masons*) all clothed in *White Aprons* and *Gloves*, proceeded in *Coaches*, with *Music*, from Lord LOVELL's House in *Great Russel-Street*, *Bloomsbury*, in the *West*, *Eastward* to the *Hall*. Where the *Deputy Grand Master*, in the absence of the most noble THOMAS Duke of NORFOLK, *Grand Master*, proposed the Right Honourable THOMAS COKE Lord LOVELL, to succeed his Grace in SOLOMON's *Chair*, for the Year ensuing.

But Lord LOVELL being ill of an *Ague*, return'd home, and left Lord COLERANE his *Proxy* for the Day.

All Things being regularly transacted as above,

Deputy Grand Master BLAKERBY proclaim'd aloud our noble Brother,

X. THOMAS COKE Lord LOVELL *Grand Master* of *Masons*.

Lord COLERANE being invested in his Name, appointed

THOMAS BATSON Esq; *Deputy Grand Master*.

George Douglas, M. D.

James Chambers, Jun. Esq; } *Grand Wardens*.

William Reid the *Secretary*, was continued; and Brother George Moody was appointed *Sword-Bearer*.*

* *Stewards* that acted on 27 *March* 1731, and were all publickly thank'd.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| 1. George Douglas, M. D. | } Esqrs. | 7. Mr. John Haines, |
| 2. James Chambers, | | 8. Mr. William Millward, |
| 3. Thomas Moor, | | 9. Mr. Roger Lacy, |
| 4. John Atwood, | | 10. Mr. Charles Trinquand, |
| 5. Thomas Durant, | | 11. Mr. John Calcot, |
| 6. Mr. George Page, | | 12. Mr. John King, |

The

The Feast concluded with Mirth and Unanimity.
Grand Lodge in *ample* Form at the *Rose Tavern* in *St. Mary-le-Bonne*, on *Friday 14 May 1731*,

Present,

The Right Honourable the Lord LOVELL, *Grand Master*.

THOMAS BATSON Esq; *Deputy Grand Master*.

George Douglas M. D.

James Chambers Esq;

} *Grand Wardens*.

His Grace the Duke of NORFOLK,

The Right Honourable the Earl of INCHQUIN,

The Right Honourable the Lord COLERANE,

} Formerly
Grand Masters.

The Reverend Doctor DESAGULIERS,

GEORGE PAYNE Esq;

} Formerly *Grand Masters*.

MARTIN FOLKES Esq; President of the R. S.

ALEXANDER CHOKE Esq;

NATHANIEL BLAKERBY Esq;

} Formerly *Deputy*
Grand Masters.

William Burdon Esq; formerly *Grand Warden*.

And the *Masters* and *Wardens* of thirty seven *LODGES*.

LOVELL, *Grand Master*, moved, that the *Lodge* should now return Thanks to kind Brother NORFOLK for his *noble* Presents to the *Fraternity*; which was forthwith done in solemn Form, and receiv'd by the *Duke* with Brotherly Affection.

The *Treasurer*, Brother NATHANIEL BLAKERBY Esq; passed his Accounts with general Satisfaction. Several Motions were made by the Brethren in relation to the *general Charity*, which promised great Relief to distressed Brethren. And in order to come at a more certain Knowledge of the Necessities and Merit of such poor Brethren, as should apply for the said Charity, it was resolved, that all Persons who had served the Office of *Grand Master*, or of *Deputy Grand Master*, should always be Members of the *Committee of Charity*.

It was also resolved, that the said *Committee* should be restrain'd from giving more than five Pounds to any one Petitioner for Charity.

To ease the *Grand Secretary* of the extraordinary and almost impracticable Labour of Writing the *Minutes* of the *Quarterly Communications*,

COLERANE, and other former *Grand Officers*, Lord LOVELL and the Officers of twenty nine *Lodges*, when *Deputy Grand Master* BLAKERBY in the Chair proposed (in the *Grand Master's Name*) for Successor, the Lord LOVELL *Master* of a *Lodge*, who was saluted *Grand Master Elect*.

ASSEMBLY and *Feast* at *Mercer's-Hall*, 27 March 1731. The *Procession* of *March* was very splendid, many Noblemen and Gentlemen (being *Masons*) all clothed in *White Aprons* and *Gloves*, proceeded in *Coaches*, with *Musick*, from Lord LOVELL's House in *Great Russel-Street, Bloomsbury*, in the *West, Eastward* to the *Hall*. Where the *Deputy Grand Master*, in the absence of the most noble THOMAS Duke of NORFOLK, *Grand Master*, proposed the Right Honourable THOMAS COKE Lord LOVELL, to succeed his Grace in SOLOMON's *Chair*, for the Year ensuing.

But Lord LOVELL being ill of an *Ague*, return'd home, and left Lord COLERANE his *Proxy* for the Day.

All Things being regularly transacted as above,

Deputy Grand Master BLAKERBY proclaim'd aloud our noble Brother,

X. THOMAS COKE Lord LOVELL *Grand Master* of *Masons*.

Lord COLERANE being invested in his Name, appointed

THOMAS BATSON Esq; *Deputy Grand Master*.

George Douglas, M. D.

James Chambers, Jun. Esq; } *Grand Wardens*.

William Reid the *Secretary*, was continued; and Brother George Moody was appointed *Sword-Bearer*.*

* *Stewards* that acted on 27 March 1731, and were all publickly thank'd.

1. George Douglas, M. D.

2. James Chambers, }

3. Thomas Moor, }

4. John Atwood, } Esqrs.

5. Thomas Durant, }

6. Mr. George Page,

7. Mr. John Haines,

8. Mr. William Milward,

9. Mr. Roger Lacy,

10. Mr. Charles Trinquand,

11. Mr. John Calcot,

12. Mr. John King.

The

The Feast concluded with Mirth and Unanimity.
Grand Lodge in *ample* Form at the *Rose Tavern* in *St. Mary-le-Bonne*, on *Friday 14 May 1731*,

Present,

The Right Honourable the Lord LOVELL, *Grand Master*.

THOMAS BATSON Esq; *Deputy Grand Master*.

George Douglas M. D.

James Chambers Esq;

} *Grand Wardens*.

His Grace the Duke of NORFOLK,

The Right Honourable the Earl of INCHQUIN,

The Right Honourable the Lord COLERANE,

The Reverend Doctor DESAGULIERS,

GEORGE PAYNE Esq;

MARTIN FOLKES Esq; President of the R. S.

ALEXANDER CHOKE Esq;

NATHANIEL BLAKERBY Esq;

William Burdon Esq; formerly *Grand Warden*.

} Formerly
Grand Masters.

} Formerly *Grand Masters*.

} Formerly *Deputy*
Grand Masters.

And the *Masters* and *Wardens* of thirty seven *LODGES*.

LOVELL, *Grand Master*, moved, that the *Lodge* should now return Thanks to kind Brother NORFOLK for his *noble* Presents to the *Fraternity*; which was forthwith done in solemn Form, and receiv'd by the *Duke* with Brotherly Affection.

The *Treasurer*, Brother NATHANIEL BLAKERBY Esq; passed his Accounts with general Satisfaction. Several Motions were made by the Brethren in relation to the *general Charity*, which promised great Relief to distressed Brethren. And in order to come at a more certain Knowledge of the Necessities and Merit of such poor Brethren, as should apply for the said Charity, it was resolved, that all Persons who had served the Office of *Grand Master*, or of *Deputy Grand Master*, should always be Members of the *Committee of Charity*.

It was also resolved, that the said *Committee* should be restrain'd from giving more than five Pounds to any one Petitioner for Charity.

To ease the *Grand Secretary* of the extraordinary and almost impracticable Labour of Writing the *Minutes* of the *Quarterly Commu-*

vications, to be sent to every *Lodge*; it was proposed to have the said Minutes for the future etch'd.

After these Regulations were settled, a *Collection* was made from the several *Lodges* then present, for the general *Charity*.

His Royal Highness FRANCIS Duke of Lorrain, (now Grand Duke of Tuscany and EMPEROR of Germany) at the Hague, was made an *Enter'd Prentice* and *Fellow Craft*, by Virtue of a *Deputation* for a *Lodge* there, consisting of the Rev. Dr. DESAGULIERS, Master,

John Stanhope, Esq; }
Jn. Holtzendorff, Esq; } *Wardens*;

and the other Brethren, viz. PHILIP STANHOPE Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Ambassador, Jeremiah Strickland Esq; Nephew to the then Bishop of Nannir, Mr. Benjamin Hadley, and a Dutch Brother.

Our said Royal Brother LORRAIN coming to England this Year, Grand Master LOVELL formed an Occasional *Lodge* at Houghton Hall, Sir Robert Walpole's House in Norfolk, and made Brother LORRAIN and Brother THOMAS PELHAM Duke of Newcastle, MASTER MASONS. And ever since, both in the Grand *Lodge* and in particular *Lodges*, the Fraternity joyfully remember His Imperial Majesty that now reigns, in the proper Manner.

Grand *Lodge* in ample Form at the Half-Moon Tavern in Cheapside, on Thursday 24 June 1731.

Present,

The Right Honourable the Lord LOVELL, Grand Master, and his Grand Officers, and the Masters and Wardens of twenty nine *Lodges*.

The Minutes of the last *Quarterly Communication* and Committee of *Charity* being read and confirmed, the *Treasurer* pass'd his Accounts, and several Petitions for *Charity* were read and spoke to, when the Grand *Lodge* order'd fifteen Pounds for the Payment of the Debts of one Brother, and for releasing him from Prison: As also several other Sums for the further Relief of distress'd Brethren.

A *Collection* was then made for the general *Charity*.

Grand

Grand Lodge in *due* Form at the *Devil Tavern* within *Temple-Bar*, on *Friday* 3 Dec. 1731.

Present,

The *Deputy Grand Master* and *Grand Wardens*, as also the Right Honourable the Lord COLERANE and GEORGE PAYNE Esq; formerly *Grand Masters*, Nathaniel Blakerby formerly *Deputy Grand Master*, Dr. James Anderson and Mr. Joseph Highmore, formerly *Grand Wardens*, Captain Ralph Farwinter, *Provincial Grand Master* of EAST INDIA, and the *Masters* and *Wardens* of forty six *Lodges*.

The *Minutes* of the last *Quarterly Communication* and *Committee of Charity*, being read and confirm'd; the *Treasurer's Accounts* were audited, and a *Collection* made for the *Public Charity*.

Grand Lodge in *due* Form at the *Devil Tavern* within *Temple-Bar*, *Thursday* March 2, 1731-2.

Present,

THOMAS BATSON, Esq; *Deputy Grand Master*.

Dr. George Douglas, *Senior Grand Warden*.

Dr. Misfaubin, *Junior Grand Warden, pro Tempore*.

His Grace the Duke of RICHMOND, Dr. DESAGULIERS, and GEORGE PAYNE, Esq; formerly *Grand Masters*.

MARTIN FOLKES, F. R. S. WILLIAM COWPER, Esq; and NATHANIEL BLAKERBY, Esq; formerly *Deputy Grand Masters*.

The Right Honourable the Lord Viscount MONTACUTE, *Grand Master Elect*.

The *Masters* and *Wardens* of thirty seven *LODGES*.

The *Minutes* and *Treasurer's Accounts* being read, audited and confirmed, a *Collection* was made for the Fund of *public Charity*.

The *twelve* Brethren who accepted of the Office of STEWARDS for the ensuing *Feast*, gave in a List of their Names; and being confirm'd by the *Grand Master*, Brother PITT, one of the said *Stewards* moved, that for the future the Board of *Stewards*, acting at the *Grand Feast* for the Election of a GRAND MASTER, should each of them annually, after Dinner, nominate and present his *Successor* to the *Grand Master* for his Approbation: Which was carried in the Affirmative.

Deputy

Deputy Grand Master BATSON in the Chair, proposed, in the *Grand Master's* Name, for Successor, the Lord Viscount MONTACUTE, *Master* of a Lodge, who was immediately saluted as *Grand Master Elect*.

Grand Lodge in due Form at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, on *Thursday* 13 *April* 1732, with former *Grand Officers* and those of twenty seven *Lodges*.

ASSEMBLY and *Feast* at *Merchant-Taylor's-Hall*, on *Wednesday* 19 *April* 1732, *Deputy Grand Master* BATSON with his *Wardens* attended the *Grand Master Elect* at his House in *Bloomsbury-Square*; and with some noble *Brothers*, the *Dukes* of MONTAGU and RICHMOND, the Lord COLERANE, the Lord CARPENTER, the Earl of STRATHMORE, and Lord TEYNHAM, and many others, all duly clothed, and in Coaches, made the *Procession* of *March Eastward* to the *Hall*. Where all Things being regularly transacted as above, *Deputy Grand Master* BATSON proclaim'd aloud our noble *Brother*.

XI. ANTONY BROWN Lord Viscount MONTACUTE, *Grand Master* of *Masons*.

Who appointed THOMAS BATSON *Deputy Grand Master*.

George Rook, Esq;

James Moor Smyth, Esq;

} *Grand Wardens*.

The *Secretary* and *Sword-Bearer* were continued.*

Grand Lodge in due Form at the *Castle* in *Drury-Lane*, on *Thursday* 8 *June* 1732, with the Earl of INCHQUIN and other former *Grand Officers*, and those of thirty nine *Lodges*.

* *Stewards* that acted at the *Feast* 19 *April* 1732, who were all publicly thank'd.

George Rook,

James Moor Smyth,

John Bridges,

Wyrriot Ormond,

Arthur Moor,

Vinal Taverner,

} Esqrs;

Colonel John Pitt,

Claud Crespigny,

William Blunt,

Mr. Henry Tatan,

Mr. Thomas Griffith,

Mr. Solomon Mendez.

Grand

Grand Lodge in *due Form* at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, on *Tuesday 21 Nov. 1732*, with Lord COLERANE, Lord SOUTHWELL, and other former *Grand Officers*, and those of forty nine *Lodges*.

Grand Lodge in *due Form* at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, on *Tuesday 29 May 1733*, with Lord SOUTHWELL, former *Grand Officers*, and those of forty two *Lodges*.

Deputy Grand Master BATSON in the *Chair*, proposed, in the *Grand Master's Name*, for *Succeſſor*, the Earl of STRATHMORE, *Master of a Lodge*; who being in *Scotland*, our noble Brother THOMAS Lord SOUTHWELL undertook to be *Proxy* at the next *Feast*, and was saluted now as STRATHMORE *Grand Master Elect*.

ASSEMBLY and *Feast* at *Mercers-Hall*, on *Thursday 7 June 1733*, *Deputy Grand Master* BATSON with his *Grand Wardens* attended Lord SOUTHWELL at his House in *Grosvenor-Street*, and with some *Noble Brothers*, and many others, all duly clothed, in *Coaches*, made the *Proceſſion of March Eastward* to the *Hall*. And all Things being regularly transacted as above, *Deputy Grand Master* BATSON proclaim'd aloud our Noble Brother

XII. JAMES LYON Earl of STRATHMORE *Grand Maſter of Maſons*.

His *Proxy*, Lord SOUTHWELL; being invested and install'd, appointed

THOMAS BATSON Esq; *Deputy Grand Maſter*.

James Smyth, Esq; } *Grand Wardens*.

John Ward, Esq;

The *Secretary* and *Sword-bearer* were continued. *

* *Stewards* that acted at the *Feast 7 June 1733*, who were all publicly thank'd.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|---------------------------|---------|
| 1. John Ward, | } Esqrs. | 7. John Mizaubin, M. D. | } Gent. |
| 2. John Pollexfen, | | 8. Mr. John Dwight, | |
| 3. Henry Butler Pacy, | | 9. Mr. Richard Baugh, | |
| 4. John Read, | | 10. Mr. Thomas Shank, | |
| 5. William Busby, | | 11. Mr. James Cofens, | |
| 6. Philip Barnes, | | 12. Mr. Charles Robinson. | |

Grand

Grand Lodge in *ample* Form at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, on *Tuesday 13 Dec. 1733*, with *Sir Edward Mansfe, Bart. Provincial Grand Master of South Wales*, former *Grand Officers*, the *Earl of Craufurd*, and the *Officers of fifty three Lodges*.

STRATHMORE Grand Master moved, that *Business* greatly encreasing, the *Grand Lodge* do refer what they cannot overtake at one Time, to the *Committee of Charity*, who can make Report to the next *Grand Lodge*: Which was unanimously agreed to.

Deputy Grand Master BATSON recommended the *New Colony of Georgia in North America*, to the Benevolence of the particular *Lodges*.

Brother Thomas Edwards, Esq; Warden of the Duke of RICHMOND's Lodge at the Horn Tavern Westminster, acquainted this *Grand Lodge*, that our *Brother Capt. Ralph Farwinter, PROVINCIAL Grand Master of EAST-INDIA*, had sent from his *Lodge at BENGAL* a Chest of the best *Arrack*, for the Use of the *Grand Lodge*, and *Ten Guineas* for the *Masons Charity*; which the *Lodge* gratefully receiv'd, and order'd solemn Thanks to be return'd to the *Lodge at BENGAL*.

Grand Lodge in *due* Form at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, on *Monday 18 March 1733-4*, with former *Grand Officers*, the *Earl of Craufurd*, *Sir George Mackenzie, Bart.* and the *Officers of forty seven Lodges*; when *Deputy Grand Master BATSON* in the Chair, propos'd, in the *Grand Master's* Name, for Successor, the *Earl of CRAUFURD, Master of a Lodge*, who was gladly saluted as *Grand Master Elect*.

C H A P. VII.

From **Grand Master** the *Earl of CRAUFURD*, to **Grand Master** the *Marquis of CARNARVAN*.

A SSEMBLY and *Feast* at *Mercers-Hall*, on *Saturday 30 March 1734*, *Deputy Grand Master BATSON* with his *Grand Wardens* attended the *Grand Master Elect* at his House in *Great Marlborough*.

borough-Street, with noble Brothers, and many others, all duly clothed and in Coaches, made the *Proceſſion of March Eaſtward* to the *Hall* with a Band of *Muſick*, viz. *Trumpets*, *Hautboys*, *Kettle-Drums* and *French-Horns*, to lead the *Van* and play at the *Gate* till all arrive: All Things being regularly tranſacted as uſual on this ſolemn Occaſion,

Deputy Grand Maſter BATSON proclaim'd aloud, the *FIRST Earl* of SCOTLAND, and our noble Brother

XIII. JOHN LINDSAY *Earl* of CRAUFURD *Grand Maſter* of *Maſons*.

Who appointed,

Sir CECIL WRAY *Baronet*, *Deputy Grand Maſter*,

John Ward, *Esq*;

Sir Edward Manſell, *Bart.* } *Grand Wardens*.

Brother *John Revis* was made *Grand Secretary*, and Brother *Moody* was continued *Sword-bearer*. After the ſecond *Proceſſion* * round the *Tables*, much *Harmony* abounded.**

Grand Lodge in ample Form at the *Devil Tavern*, on *Monday 24 Feb. 1734-5*, the *Dukes* of RICHMOND and BUCCLEUGH, and other former *Grand Officers*, the *Earl* of BALCARRAS, the *Viſcount* WEYMOUTH, and the *Officers* of forty ſeven *Lodges*.

CRAUFURD *Grand Maſter*, made a very handſome Speech, excuſing his not calling them together ſooner, on account of his being taken up for the good of his Country, in the Elections for *Parliament Men*, and in other publick Buſineſs. He then propoſed for

* See the Form of this Proceſſion in Chapter V.

** Stewards that acted at the Feaſt 30 *March 1734*, who were all publickly thank'd.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Sir Edward Manſell <i>Baronet</i> , | 7. Richard Rawlinſon, LL. D. and F. R. S. |
| 2. Charles Holtzendorf, | 8. Fotherley Baker, |
| 3. Isaac Muere, | 9. Samuel Berrington, |
| 4. Preſcot Pepper, | 10. John Pitt, |
| 5. Chriſtopher Nevile, | 11. William Varelſt, |
| 6. Richard Matthews, | 12. Henry Hutchiſon. |

F f

his

his Successor, the Lord Viscount WEYMOUTH, *Master of a Lodge*, who was forthwith saluted as *Grand Master Elect*.

Brother ANDERSON, Author of the *Book of CONSTITUTIONS*, representing that a *new Edition* was become necessary, and that he had prepared Materials for it, the GRAND MASTER and the LODGE order'd him to lay the same before the *present and former GRAND OFFICERS*; that they might report their Opinion to the *Grand Lodge*. At the same Time a Book call'd the *Free Mason's Vade Mecum*, was condemn'd by the *Grand Lodge*, as a pyratrical and silly Thing, done without Leave; and the Brethren were warned not to use it, nor encourage the Sale thereof.

Grand Lodge in ample Form at the *Devil Tavern*, on Monday 31 March 1735, with former *Grand Officers*, and those of forty one *Lodges*.

CRAUFURD *Grand Master*, in a judicious Speech, propos'd several Things for the Good of the *Fraternity*, which were approv'd, as may be read in the *Regulations and Committee of Charity*.

Brother ANDERSON was order'd also to insert in the *New Edition* of the *CONSTITUTIONS*, the PATRONS of *antient Masonry* that could be collected from the Beginning of Time, with the GRAND MASTERS and WARDENS, antient and modern, and the Names of the STEWARDS since *Grand Master MONTAGU*. Never more Love and Harmony appear'd.

ASSEMBLY and *Feast* at *Mercers-Hall*, on Thursday 17 April, 1735. When

CRAUFURD *Grand Master*, with his *Deputy* and *Wardens*, and the noble Brothers the Dukes of RICHMOND and ATHOLL, the Marquis of BEAUMONT, the Earls of WINCHELSEA, WEMYS, LOUDOUN and BALCARRAS, the Lord CATHCART, and Lord VERE BERTIE, with many other Brothers all duly clothed, attended the *Grand Master Elect*, and from his House in *Grosvenor-Square* in the *West*, made the *Procession* of *March* with the band of *Musick* leading the Van, *Eastward* to the Hall. And

All

All Things being regularly transacted as above, Brother CRAUFURD proclaim'd aloud our noble Brother *

XIV. THOMAS THYNNE, Lord Viscount WEYMOUTH, *Grand Master of Masons.*

Who appointed,

JOHN WARD Esq; *Deputy Grand Master.*

Sir Edward Mansell, Bart.

Martin Clare, A. M. and F. R. S. } *Grand Wardens.*

The Secretary and Sword-bearer continued.

Grand Lodge in due Form at the Devil Tavern, on Thursday 24 June 1735, with former *Grand Officers*, and those of thirty one Lodges.

Deputy *Grand Master* WARD in the Chair, in an excellent Speech recommended *Temper* and *Decency*.

The Brothers that served the Office of *Stewards* ever since *Grand Master* the Duke of MONTAGU, address'd the *Grand Lodge* for certain *Privileges*, which were granted, as appears in the *Regulations*.

Grand Lodge in due Form at the Devil Tavern, on Thursday 11 Dec. 1735, with former *Grand Officers*, and those of fifty seven Lodges.

GEORGE PAYNE, Esq; formerly *Grand Master*, in the Chair; Martin Clare the *Grand Warden* acting as *Deputy Grand Master*.

James Anderson, D. D. } *Grand } pro Tempore.*
Jacob Lamball, } *Wardens }*

Brother Rigby from Bengall, who brought from thence twenty Guineas for the *Charity*.

* *Stewards* that acted at the *Feast* on 17 April 1735, who were all publicly thank'd.

1. Sir Robert Lawley, Baronet,

2. William Graeme, M. D. and F. R. S.

3. Martin Clare, A. M. and F. R. S.

4. John Theobald, M. D.

5. Charles Fleetwood, Esq;

6. Thomas Beech, Esq;

7. Captain Ralph Farwinter, P. G. M.
of the EAST INDIES.

8. Meyer Shomberg, M. D.

9. Robert Wright, Esq;

10. Mr Thomas Slaughter,

11. Mr James Nash,

12. Mr William Hogarth,

Sir Robert Lawley, Master of the *Stewards Lodge*, with his *Wardens* and nine more, with their *new Badges*, appeared full Twelve the *first Time*.

The *Lodge* ordered a Letter of Thanks to be sent to the *Lodge* at *Bengall*, for their very generous and kind Presents.

Grand Lodge, in due Form, at the *Devil Tavern*, on *Tuesday April 6, 1736*, with the Duke of RICHMOND, the Earl of CRAUFURD, and other former *Grand Officers*, the Earl of LOUDOUN, the *Stewards Lodge* and five present *Stewards*, with the *Officers* of sixty-one *Lodges*.

Deputy Grand Master WARD, in the Chair, proposed some *Rules of Communication* that were approved, and now make Part of the **GENERAL REGULATIONS**.

Then he proposed, in the *Grand Master's* Name, for Successor, the Earl of LOUDOUN, Master of a *Lodge*, who was forthwith saluted as *Grand Master Elect*.

ASSEMBLY and **FEAST** at *Fishmongers-Hall*, on *Thursday April 15, 1736*. *Deputy Grand Master* WARD, with his *Wardens*, and the noble Brothers, the Duke of RICHMOND, the Earls of CRAUFURD and ALBEMARLE, Viscount HARCOURT, Lord ERSKINE, Lord SOUTHWELL, Mr ANSTIS **Quarter King** at *Arms*, Mr BRODY **Lion King** at *Arms*, with many other Brothers, all duly clothed, attended the *Grand Master Elect*; and, from his House in the *West* at *Whitehall*, made the *Procession* of **March** in Coaches, with the Band of Music, *Eastward* to the *Hall*: All Things being regularly transacted *,

* STEWARDS that acted at the *Feast*, on *April 15, 1736*, who were publicly thanked.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Edward Hody, M.D. and F. R. S. | 7. Mr Benjamin Gascoyne, |
| 2. James Ruck, jun. Esq; | 8. James Styles, Esq; |
| 3. Mr Charles Champion, | 9. Mr Walter Weldon, |
| 4. Mr John Gowland, | 10. Mr Richard Sawle, |
| 5. John Jesse, Esq; | 11. Mr James Pingle, |
| 6. Isaac Shomberg, jun. M.D. | 12. Mr Francois Blythe. |

Deputy Grand Master WARD proclaimed aloud our noble Brother
XV. JOHN CAMPBELL, Earl of LOUDOUN, *Grand Master*
of *Masons*.

Who appointed

JOHN WARD, Esq; *Deputy Grand Master*.

Sir Robert Lawley, Baronet,

William Græme, M. D. and F. R. S. } *Grand Wardens*.

The *Secretary* and *Sword-bearer* were continued.

Grand Lodge, in ample Form, at the *Devil Tavern*, on *Thursday* June 17, 1736, with the Earl of CRAUFURD, and other former *Grand Officers*, the *Stewards Lodge*, the *new Stewards*, and the *Officers* of thirty-six *Lodges*.

J. G. *Warden* GRÆME acted as *D. G. Master pro tempore*.

Lord Erskine,

Capt. — Young,

} *Grand Wardens pro tempore*.

Grand Lodge, in due Form, at the *Devil Tavern*, on St JOHN the *Evangelist's Day*, Monday 27 Dec. 1736, with former *Grand Officers*, the *Stewards Lodge*, the *present Stewards*, and the *Officers* of fifty-two *Lodges*.

Sir ROBERT LAWLEY, *Senior Grand Warden*, in the Chair, as *Grand Master pro tempore*.

WILLIAM GRÆME, *Junior Grand Warden*, was *Deputy Grand Master pro tempore*.

Martin Clare,

Jacob Lamball,

} *Grand Wardens pro tempore*.

The curious *By-Laws* of the *Lodge* at *Exeter* were publickly read and applauded, and a Letter of Thanks was ordered to be sent to them, for their handsome *Beneficence* to the *General Charity*.

Grand Lodge, in ample Form, at the *Devil Tavern*, on *Thursday* April 13, 1737, with the Earl of CRAUFURD, and other former *Grand Officers*; the Earls of WEMYS, HUME, and DARN-

LEY;

LEY; the *Stewards* Lodge, the *present* *Stewards*, and the *Officers* of seventy-five Lodges. After the *Affair of Charity* was over,

LOUDOUN, *Grand Master*, proposed for his Successor, the Earl of DARNLEY, Master of a *Lodge*, who was forthwith saluted as *Grand Master Elect*.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Fishmongers-Hall*, on *Thursday April 28, 1737*, when

LOUDOUN, *Grand Master*, with his *Deputy* and *Wardens*, the noble Brothers, the Duke of RICHMOND, the Earls of CRAUFURD and WEMYS, Lord GREY of Grooby, the *Stewards*, and many other Brothers, all duly clothed, attended the *Grand Master Elect* at his House in *Pall-Mall*, in the *West*, and made the *Procession of March Eastward* to the *Hall*, in a very solemn Manner, in Coaches, having three Bands of Music, Kettle-Drums, Trumpets, and *French Horns*, properly disposed in the *March*. All Things being regularly transacted *,

The Earl of LOUDOUN proclaimed aloud our noble Brother, XVI. EDWARD BLIGH, Earl and Viscount DARNLEY, Lord CLIFTON, *Grand Master of Masons*.

Who appointed

JOHN WARD, Esq, *Deputy Grand Master*.

Sir Robert Lawley, Baronet,

William Græme, M. D. and F. R. S. } *Grand Wardens*.

The *Secretary* and *Sword-bearer* were also continued.

* STEWARDS that acted at the *Feast*, on *April 28, 1737*, who were publicly thanked.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Sir Bouthier Wray, Baronet, | 7. Lewis Theobald, M. D. |
| 2. George Bothomley, Esq; | 8. Mr Thomas Jeffreys, Merchant, |
| 3. Charles Murray, Esq; | 9. Mr Peter Leige, |
| 4. Capt. John Lloyd, | 10. Mr Thomas Boehm, |
| 5. Capt. Charles Scot, | 11. Mr Benjamin Da Costa, |
| 6. Mr Peter Mac-Culloch, Surgeon, | 12. Mr Nathaniel Adams. |

Grand

Grand Lodge, in ample Form, at the *Devil Tavern*, on *Wednesday June 29, 1737*, with the Earl of LOUDOUN, and other former *Grand Officers*, the *Stewards Lodge*, the *new Stewards*, and the *Officers* of forty-nine Lodges.

On the Fifth of *November, 1737*, an *Occasional Lodge* was held at the Prince of WALES's Palace at *Kew*, near *Richmond*, by

The Rev. Dr DESAGULIERS, (formerly *Grand Master*) **Master** of this *Lodge*.

Mr *William Goston*, sen. Attorney at Law, } *Grand Wardens*.
Mr *Erasmus King*, jun. Mathematician, }

The Right Hon. CHARLES CALVERT, Lord BALTIMORE, the Hon. Colonel JAMES LUMLEY, the Hon. Major *Madden*, Mr *De Noyer*, Mr *Vraden*; and when formed and tiled,

His Royal Highness FREDERIC, late Prince of WALES, was in the usual Manner introduced, and made an *Entered Prentice* and *Fellow-Craft*.

Our said *Royal Brother* FREDERIC was made a **Master Mason** by the same *Lodge*, that assembled there again for that Purpose. And ever after, both in the *Grand Lodge* and in Particular *Lodges*, the *Fraternity* joyfully remember his ROYAL HIGHNESS and his SON, now Prince of WALES, in the proper Manner.

Grand Lodge, in ample Form, at the *Devil Tavern*, on *Wednesday January 25, 1737-8*, with the Earl of LOUDOUN, Dr *Desaguliers*, *George Payne*, *Nathaniel Blakerby*, *Thomas Batson*, Esqrs. Dr *Anderson*, and other former *Grand Officers*, Lord GEORGE GRAHAM, the *Stewards Lodge*, the *present Stewards*, and the *Officers* of sixty-six Lodges; (the *Affair of Charity* being over)

They approved of the *New Edition* of the *Book of Constitutions*, and ordered the Author, Brother *Anderson*, to print the same, with the Addition of a *new Regulation*.

Grand Lodge, in ample Form, at the *Devil Tavern*, on *Thursday April 6, 1738*.

DARNLEY,

DARNLEY, *Grand Master*, in the Chair.

JOHN WARD, Esq; *Deputy Grand Master*.

William Græme, sen.

James Anderson, jun.

} *Grand Wardens pro tempore*.

The Earl of INCHQUIN, Dr Desaguliers, George Payne, late *Grand Masters*; John Hammerton, Esq; *Provincial Grand Master* of CAROLINA; Thomas Batson, late *Deputy Grand Master*; Nathaniel Blakerby, *Treasurer*; the Marquis of CARNARVAN*; the *Stewards Lodge*, the *present Stewards*, and the *Officers* of sixty Lodges; (the *Affair of Charity* being over)

NATHANIEL BLAKERBY, Esq; the *Treasurer*, having justly cleared his *Accounts*, demitted or laid down his *Office*. Upon which the *Grand Master* and the *Lodge* appointed the *Secretary* REVIS to be *Treasurer*.

DARNLEY, *Grand Master*, proposed for his *Successor*, the Marquis of CARNARVAN, *Master* of a *Lodge*, who was forthwith saluted as *Grand Master Elect*.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST being at *Fishmongers-Hall*, on *Thursday April 27, 1738*.

DARNLEY, *Grand Master*, with his *Deputy* and *Wardens*, the noble *Brothers*, RICHMOND, INCHQUIN, LOUDOUN, and COLERANE, late *Grand Masters*; Earl of KINTORE, Lord GREY of Grooby, the *Stewards*, and a great many other *Brothers*, all duly clothed, attended the *Grand Master Elect*, at his House in *Grosvenor-Street*, in the *West*, and made the *Procession* of *March*, with a *Band of Music*, *Eastward* to the *Hall*. All Things being regularly transacted as usual,

The Earl of DARNLEY proclaimed aloud our noble Brother

XVII. HENRY BRIDGES, Marquis of CARNARVAN, Son and Heir apparent to the Duke of CHANDOIS, Knight of the *Bath*, and one of the *Bed-chamber* to our *Royal Brother* FREDERIC Prince of *Wales*, *Grand Master* of *Masons*.

* Now Duke of CHANDOIS.

Who

Who appointed

JOHN WARD, Esq; *Deputy Grand Master.*

Lord George Graham, }
Capt. Andrew Robinson, } *Grand Wardens.*

The Secretary and Sword-bearer continued. *

Brother REVIS, the *Grand Secretary*, declined the Office of *Treasurer*; because he said, that one Person should not take upon him both Offices, for that the one should be a Check upon the other.

Grand Lodge, in due Form, at the *Devil Tavern*, on *Wednesday June 28, 1738.*

LORD GEORGE GRAHAM, *Senior Grand Warden*, in the Chair, as *Grand Master.*

WILLIAM GRÆME, M. D. as *Deputy Grand Master pro tempore.*

Capt. Andrew Robinson, as *Sen.* }
Mr Benjamin Gascoyne, as *Jun.* } *Grand Wardens.*

With former *Grand Officers*, the *Stewards Lodge*, the *present Stewards*, and the *Officers of sixty-one Lodges.*

The Minutes of the last *Quarterly Communication*, and of the *Committee of Charity*, were read and approved. Most of the Time was spent in receiving the *Charity* of the *Lodges*, and in relieving poor Brothers.

Brother REVIS, the *Grand Secretary*, having declined the Office of *Treasurer*, the *Lodge* desired him to act as such, till one to their Mind could be found.

* STEWARDS that acted at the *Feast*, on *April 27, 1738*, and were publicly thanked.

1. Capt. Andrew Robinson,
2. Robert Foy, Esq;
3. James Colquhoun, Esq;
4. William Chapman, Esq;
5. Mr Moses Mendez,
6. Mr George Monkman,

7. Stephen Beaumont, M. D.
8. Mr Stephen Le Bas,
9. Henry Higden, Esq;
10. Mr Christopher Taylor,
11. Mr Simon de Charmes,
12. Harry Leigh, Esq;

Grand Lodge held at the *Devil Tavern*, on *Wednesday Jan. 31, 1738-9.* *Present,*

The Marquis of CARNARVAN, *Grand Master.*

WILLIAM GRÆME, Esq; as *Deputy Grand Master.*

Lord George Graham, *Senior Grand Warden.*

Andrew Robinson, Esq; *Junior Grand Warden.*

George Payne, Esq;

John Theoph. Desaguliers, LL.D. F.R.S. } *late Grand Masters.*

Earl of Loudoun, and Earl of Darnley,

Thomas Batson, Esq; *late Deputy Grand Master.*

Mr Jacob Lamball,

Martin O Connor, Esq;

Martin Clare, A.M. F.R.S. }

} *late Grand Wardens.*

Robert Tomlinson, Esq; *Provincial Grand Master of New-England.*

John Hammerton, Esq; *Provincial Grand Master of Carolina.*

And the Masters and Wardens of *ninety-two Lodges.*

The *Minutes* of the last *Communication* being read and confirmed, and a *Collection* made for the general *Fund of Charity*; by a *Motion* from Dr *Desaguliers*, it was unanimously left to the **GRAND MASTER**, to nominate and appoint a *Grand Treasurer*; who accordingly named Brother *John Jesse*, Esq; *Comptroller* of the *Post-Office*, and he was approved of by the *Communication*.

A *Scheme* was proposed for the placing out *Masons Sons Apprentices*; but after long *Debates* the *Proposal* was rejected, as it would too much affect the *Fund of Charity*.

The Right Worshipful **GRAND MASTER** presented the Society with a large *Jewel of Gold* for the Use of their *G. Secretary*, being two cross *Pens* in a *Knot*; the *Knot* and *Points* of the *Pens* being most curiously enamelled.

Grand Lodge held at the *Crown Tavern* behind the *Royal Exchange*, on *Friday April 13, 1739.* *Present,* the **GRAND MASTER** and all his *Grand Officers*; the *Earl of Loudoun*, the *Earl*

of

of Darnley, and several late Grand Officers, and the Masters and Wardens of *sixty-five* Lodges. A Collection being made for the general Fund of Charity,

The Right Worshipful GRAND MASTER, having assured the Fraternity of his future Protection, proposed the Right Honourable ROBERT RAYMOND, Lord RAYMOND, Baron of *Abbots-Langley*, for his Successor; which Declaration was received with great Applause: And his Lordship's Health was drank with Ceremony as *Grand Master Elect*.

It was by this Lodge ordained, That every Lodge that should remove from one House to another, should pay 2 s. 6 d. to the *Engraver* appointed by the Society; and by every Lodge, that should change the Times of their Meetings, 1 s. for the Trouble and Expence in making the necessary Alterations in the engraved List.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Fishmongers-Hall*, May 3, 1739.

The *Procession* of *March* was made in Coaches and Chariots, from the *Braund's-Head* Tavern in *New Bond-Street*, in the *East*, by the Marquis of CARNARVAN, *Grand Master*, with his Officers; the Earls of LOUDOUN and DARNLEY, late *Grand Masters*; the Duke of GORDON, and many other noble and eminent Brethren, attended by the *Grand Master Elect*, in a regular Manner, to *Fishmongers-Hall*, in the *West*, with a Band of Musick before them; where every Thing was elegantly conducted, and Pleasure and Satisfaction appeared throughout all that numerous Assembly.

The *Grand Master* and his Officers being withdrawn into a convenient Room, the Masters and Wardens of the several Lodges were called in, when the *Grand Master* renewed his Proposal of the Right Hon. ROBERT Lord RAYMOND, for *Grand Master* for the Year ensuing; which met with universal Approbation.

Adjourned to Dinner; which being ended, *Grand Master* CARNARVAN made the *first* Procession round the Hall, in due Form; and very affectionately took Leave of the Brethren; and being

returned, and seated in the Chair, proclaimed aloud our noble Brother

XVIII. ROBERT Lord RAYMOND, Baron of *Abbots-Langley*, **Grand Master** of *Masons*; placed him in SOLOMON's *Chair*, and invested him with the proper Jewel of his high Office.

Who appointed the following Brethren his Officers,

WILLIAM GRÆME, M. D. F. R. S. *Deputy Grand Master*.

John Harvey Thursby, Esq; } *Senior Grand Warden*.

Robert Foy, Esq; } *Junior Grand Warden*.

Mr *John Revis*, Grand Secretary.

Mr *George Moody*, Sword-bearer.

The *Stewards* * being called in, were publickly thanked for their elegant and well-conducted Feast, and were directed to chuse their *Successors* †.

Grand Lodge held on *June 30*, 1739, at the *Devil Tavern*, *Temple-Bar*, in due Form; the *Grand Master* and all the *Grand Officers*, and the Officers of *fifty-seven* Lodges; having read, approved, and confirmed the *Minutes* of the last *Grand Feast*, and last *Committee of Charity*, contributed handsomely to the Fund of the general *Charity*; and proceeded to examine a Complaint exhibited against certain Brethren, suspected of being concerned in an irre-

* STEWARDS.

Brother *Edward Masters*,
Samuel Lowman,
Joseph Harris,
John Chichester, Esq;
Richard Robinson,
Paul Henry Robinson,
Isaac Barret,
Nathaniel Oldham,
Alexander Pollock,
Thomas Adamson,
Thomas Parry,
George Armstrong.

† SUCCESSORS.

Brother *James Bernard*,
Bryan Dawson,
Robert Gilbert Dent, Esq;
John Faber,
Michael Combrune,
David Dumonchel,
George Mason,
John Saint,
John Sowdon,
William Rust,
Esquire Carey,
William Ruck, Esq;

N. B. Brothers *Thomas Parry* and *George Armstrong* served in the Room of Brother *John Cliff* and *Charles Fitzroy*, Esq; who declined.

gular

gular Making of *Masons*: But did not go through with this Inquiry, it being postponed to some other Opportunity.

Grand Lodge, at the last mentioned Tavern, was held *December* 12, 1739, in due Form; the GRAND MASTER and other *Grand Officers*, with the Masters and Wardens of *seventy* Lodges, having gone through the necessary and usual Forms observed at the *Quarterly Communications*, and made a handsome Collection for the general Fund of *Charity*, ordered 20*l.* to be paid for the Relief of a Brother, who had been cruelly treated by the Inquisition at *Florence*, on the sole Account of his being a *Mason*: And having finished their Inquiry into the Irregularities complained of at the last *Communication*, and pardoned the Transgressors, upon their Submission, and Promises of future good Behaviour, it was

ORDERED, That the Laws be strictly put in Execution against all such Brethren, as shall for the future countenance, connive, or assist at any *irregular Makings*.

Grand Lodge, at the last mentioned Tavern, held *March* 28, 1740, in ample Form.

Present,

WILLIAM GRÆME, M. D. F. R. S. D. G. M. as *Grand Master*.

John Theophilus Desaguliers, LL. D. F. R. S. as *Deputy Grand Master*.

Robert Foy, Esq; } as *Senior Grand Warden*.

Samuel Berington, Gent. } as *Junior Grand Warden*.

GEORGE PAYNE, Esq; the Earls of LOUDOUN and DARNLEY, late *Grand Masters*.

Earl of KINTORE, *Grand Master Elect*.

James Keith, Esq; Lieutenant General in the Service of *Russia*.

And the Masters and Wardens of *fifty-eight* Lodges. The necessary and usual Forms being observed, and a handsome Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*,

Brother GRÆME, in the Name of the Right Worshipful *Grand Master*, proposed the Right Hon. JOHN KEITH, Earl of KINTORE, for *Grand Master* for the Year ensuing; which Proposal

was

was received with great Applause, and his Health drank as *Grand Master Elect*.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Haberdashers-Hall* in *Maiden-Lane*, *London*, *April 22, 1740*.

The *Procession of March* was made at the Request of the *Grand Master Elect*, from the *Braund's-Head Tavern* in *New Bond-Street*, in the *West*, by the Lord RAYMOND, *Grand Master*; *William Græme*, M. D. F. R. S. *Deputy Grand Master*; *Robert Foy*, Esq; as *Senior Grand Warden*; Lord *George Graham*, as *Junior Grand Warden*; *George Payne*, Esq; Dr *Desaguliers*, the *Earls of LOUDOUN and DARNLEY*, late *Grand Masters*; *Martin Folkes*, *Thomas Batson*, and *John Ward*, Esqrs; late *Deputy Grand Masters*: Twelve *Stewards*, and a great Number of former *Grand Officers*, and other *Brethren*, properly clothed, in *Coaches*, and preceded by a *Band of Musick* to *Haberdashers-Hall*, in the *East*.

Being arrived at the Hall, the *Grand Lodge* assembled in a convenient Apartment, and called in the *Masters and Wardens* of the several *Lodges*: To whom *Grand Master RAYMOND* proposed the *Right Hon. JOHN KEITH*, *Earl of KINTORE*, *Grand Master* for the Year ensuing; who was thereupon duly and unanimously elected.

Adjourned to Dinner; which being over, the *Grand Master* made the first *Procession* round the Hall with great Affability; and, being returned to his Chair, declared

XIX. The *Right Hon. JOHN Earl of KINTORE*, Lord *KEITH* of *Inverary* and *Keith-Hall*, *Grand Master* of *Masons*; placed him in *SOLOMON's Chair*; and invested him with the proper *Jewel* of his high Station.

Who having been homaged, and duly congratulated, according to the *Forms and Solemnity of Masonry*, appointed

WILLIAM GRÆME, M. D. F. R. S. *Deputy Grand Master*.

James Ruck, Esq;
William Vaughan, Esq; } *Grand Wardens*.

Bro-

Brother *John Revis*, *Grand Secretary*; and Bro. *George Moody*, *Sword-bearer*.

The *Stewards* * were then called up, received the Thanks of the Society with the usual Ceremony, and were directed to chuse their *Successors*. †

The Lodge was then closed with great Harmony.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern*, *Temple-Bar*, was held on *July 23, 1740*, in ample Form, *forty-seven* Lodges attending; who confirmed the Minutes of the last *Grand Feast*, approved of the Minutes of the last *Committee of Charity*, and contributed handsomely to the general Fund of *Charity*. This Lodge put in Force the Regulation, which requires every Petitioner for Charity to have been a *Member* of some regular Lodge *within the Space of five Years*: And three of the late *Stewards* were complained of, for being present and assisting at irregular Makings.

Grand Lodge, at the Tavern aforesaid, was held on *January 7, 1740-1*, in ample Form, *fifty-nine* Lodges attending. The necessary and usual Forms being performed, and a large Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*, by the Addition of *12l. 12s.* sent by the Brethren of *St Michael's Lodge*, in the Island of *Bar-*

* STEWARDS.

Brother *Esquire Cary*,
Mansell Bransby,
William Vaughan, Esq;
John Faber,
John Saint,
John Sowdon,
James Bernard,
David Dumonchel,
Bryan Dawson,
William Ruck,
Michael Combrune,
George Mason.

† SUCCESSORS nominated.

Brother *Edmund Bull*, Esq;
Philip Young,
Thomas Thompson,
Edward Rudge,
William Salt,
Isaac Strutt,
William Arnold,
Richard Shergold,
Humphrey Cotes,
George Garrat, Esq;
John Spranger,
Lewis Deveux.

N. B. Brothers *Vaughan* and *Bransby* served in the Room of Brother *Robert Gilbert Dent*, Esq; gone abroad, and Brother *William Rust* deceased.

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La does. The Sum of 20 *l.* was ordered for the Relief of a distressed Brother, that had served the Office of *Steward*: And the several Sums of 15 *l.* 15 *s.* and 12 *l.* 12 *s.* for the separate Relief of two other Brethren, according to their Circumstances.

Grand Lodge, at the Tavern aforesaid, was held *Feb. 24*, 1740-1, by

WILLIAM GRÆME, M.D. F.R.S. D.G.M. as *Grand Master*.

Martin Clare, A.M. F.R.S. L. J. G. W. as *Deputy Grand Master*.

Benjamin Gascoyne, } as *Senior Grand Warden*.

Samuel Berington, } as *Junior Grand Warden*.

Attended by GEORGE PAYNE, Esq; Earl of LOUDOUN, Lord RAYMOND, late *Grand Masters*; Lord WARD, late *Deputy Grand Master*; the Earls of MORTON and HYNDFORD; his Excellency Major-General Count TROUCHES DE WALDBURG, Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of PRUSSIA; and the Masters and Wardens of *forty-one* Lodges. And after the usual and necessary Forms, and the Collection was made for the general Fund of *Charity*, the said Lodge appointed a *Committee* to examine the *Proceedings* of the Lodge at *Calcutta* in the *East-Indies*, transmitted to the Grand Lodge for their Advice and Directions; and to answer the Letter, in which the said *Proceedings* were inclosed.

It was ordered, that a *Committee* of nine Brethren should be appointed, consisting of *Grand Officers*; Capt. Ralph Farwinter, *Provincial Grand Master* for the *East-Indies*, and the Master of the *Stewards* Lodge, to examine and answer the Premises, and to report their *Proceedings* to the next *Quarterly Communication*.

Brother GRÆME, in the Name of the Earl of KINTORE, the present *Grand Master*, then proposed the Right Hon. JAMES DOUGLAS, Earl of MORTON, Knight of the most noble and antient Order of the *Thistle*, to be **Grand Master** for the Year ensuing; to the great Satisfaction of the Brethren, who drank his Health with Ceremony as *Grand Master Elect*.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed with the usual Harmony.

ASSEM-

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Haberdashers-Hall*, in London, on March 19, 1740-1.

KINTORE, Lord KEITH, *Grand Master*, being in the North, his *Deputy* WILLIAM GRÆME, M. D. F. R. S. attended by *Martin Clare*, A. M. F. R. S. and Brother *Benjamin Gascoyne*, Esq; acting as *Grand Wardens* pro Tempore: *George Payne*, Esq; Dr *Desaguliers*, the Earls of LOUDOUN and DARNLEY, the Marquis of CARNARVAN, late *Grand Masters*; *Martin Folkes*, Esq; Lord WARD, late *Deputy Grand Masters*; Sir Robert Lawley, Bart. late *Senior Grand Warden*; the Earls of PERTH and CLANRICKARD; his Excellency Major General Count TROUCHÈS DE WALDBURG, Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of PRUSSIA; Monf. ANDRIE, Envoy from the King of PRUSSIA; Baron WASSENBERG, Envoy from the King of SWEDEN; Monf. Bielfeld, Secretary to the *Prussian* Ambassy; Count HARRACH, Count O DANIEL; the twelve *Stewards*, and a great Number of other Brethren, in their proper Cloathing, waited on the Right Hon. the Earl of MORTON, *Grand Master Elect*, at his House in *New Bond-Street*, in the East; and after being there kindly entertained at Breakfast, made the *Procession* of *March*, in Coaches and Chariots, and three Sets of Musick, properly disposed, playing before them to *Haberdashers-Hall* aforesaid, in the West.

At the Hall-Gate, the *Stewards* received the Cavalcade, and conducted the *Grand Officers* through the Hall into an inner Chamber (the *Deputy Grand Master* carrying in his Hand the *Grand Master's Jewel*) and the *Deputy Grand Master* having summoned the *Masters* and *Wardens* of all the regular Lodges present, to attend him in the said inner Chamber: He there proposed the Right Hon. JAMES Earl of MORTON, to be their *Grand Master* for the Year ensuing; who was immediately and unanimously approved of and elected. And at the Request of the *Deputy Grand Master*, supported by the general Voice of the Brethren, Lord LOUDOUN was prevailed upon to accept of the *Grand Master's JEWEL* and CHAIR, and to act as *Grand Master* pro Tempore.

H h

The

The Earl of LOUDOUN in the Chair, and Dinner being over, his Lordship made the *Procession* round the Hall, and, in the Name of the present *Grand Master*, took Leave of the Brethren in due Form; and, being returned to the *Chair*, the Grand Secretary proclaimed

XX. The Right Hon. JAMES DOUGLAS, Earl of MORTON, Knight of the most noble and antient Order of the *Thistle*, *Grand Master* of *Masons* for the Year ensuing: Whereupon his Lordship was placed with Ceremony in SOLOMON'S *Chair*, and invested with the proper Jewel of his high Office by the acting *Grand Master*, and received the Homage of all the Brethren.

MORTON, *Grand Master*, appointed

MARTIN CLARE, M. A. F. R. S. *Deputy Grand Master*.

William Vaughan, Esq; } *Grand Wardens*.
Benjamin Gascoyne, Esq; }

John Revis, Gent. *Grand Secretary*.

Brother *George Moody*, *Sword-bearer*.

This Festival was conducted, as usual, with great Harmony and Joy; and having particularly returned Thanks to Brother VAUGHAN, the *Senior Grand Warden*, for his Present of a fine large *Cornelian* Seal, engraved with the Arms of *Masonry*, set in Gold, and properly embellished, to the Society; the *Stewards* * were called,

* STEWARDS.

Bro. Count Edw. Frederic Taube, †

Daniel Carne, *

James Wallace, †

John Gordon ‖,

Peter Hemet, **

George Caton, ††

William Salt,

William Arnold,

Lewis Devaux,

Edward Rudge,

Richard Shergold,

John Sprangen.

† In the Room of Brothers Garret, * Thompson, † Yonge, ‖ Cotes, ** Strutt, and †† Bull, who declined.

highly

highly applauded for their elegant Entertainment, and desired to name their *Successors* †. After which, the *Grand Master* descending from his Chair, and attended by the late and present *Grand Officers*, &c. made the *second Procession* round the Hall; and, at his Return to the Chair, closed the Lodge.

Grand Lodge, in ample Form, held at the *Devil Tavern*, *Temple-Bar*, on *Wednesday June 24, 1741*. Present, the *Deputy Grand Master* and the *Grand Wardens*, *Stewards*, and the *Master* and *Wardens* of *thirty Lodges*; who contributed handsomely to the general Fund of *Charity*: And after the usual Forms,

It was resolved, That the *Treasurer* of this Society be elective, at the *Communication* after the *Grand Feast* annually, and only by the Brethren assembled in *Quarterly Communication*; and that the *Treasurer*, *Secretary*, and *Sword-bearer*, be thenceforward Members of every *Quarterly Communication* or *Grand Lodge*.

Brother *John Jesse*, Esq; was then put in Nomination for *Grand Treasurer*, and was elected unanimously.

On a Motion made by a late worthy *Grand Warden*, it was now ordered, That the *Procession* in the Hall, at all future *Grand Feasts*, be made by the following Brethren, and in the following Manner, *viz.*

† SUCCESSORS.

Brother *Henry Lyell*, Esq;
John Douglas, Esq;
James Butler,
Joseph Lycett,
Robert Bateman Wray,
William Vol,

John Seddon,
Stephen Boyers,
Talbot Waterhouse,
Thomas Pownall,
Anthony Benn,
Edmund Brydges.

Tyler to clear the Way before the Musick,

The Musick,

The *Stewards*, two and two,

The *first* LIGHT carried by the *Master* of the 4th Lodge,

The *Wardens* of the *Stewards* Lodge,

The *Master* of the *Stewards* Lodge,

The *Grand Secretary* with the *Bag*,

The *Grand Treasurer* with the *Staff*,

The *Provincial Grand Masters*, *Juniors* to walk first,

All past *Junior Grand Wardens*, *Juniors* to walk first,

All past *Senior Grand Wardens*, *Juniors* to walk first,

The *second* LIGHT carried by the *Master* of the 3d Lodge,

All former *Deputy Grand Masters*, *Juniors* to walk first,

All former *Grand Masters*, *Juniors* to walk first,

The *third* LIGHT carried by the *Master* of the 2d Lodge,

The *Junior Grand Warden*,

The *Senior Grand Warden*,

The *Deputy Grand Master*,

The *Master* of the *Senior Lodge* with the *Constitutions* on a
Cushion,

The *Grand Master Elect*,

The *Sword-bearer* carrying the *Sword of State*,

The GRAND MASTER.

Brother *Fotherley Baker* proposed, for a Law or Order of the Grand Lodge, That no Brother do presume to print, or cause to be printed, the Proceedings of any Lodge, or any Part thereof, or the Names of the Persons present at such Lodge, but by the Direction of the *Grand Master*, or his *Deputy*, under Pain of being disowned for a Brother, and not to be admitted into any *Quarterly Communication* or Grand Lodge, or any Lodge whatsoever; and of being rendered incapable of bearing any Office in the *Craft*. It was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be entered as a Law of the Grand Lodge.

It

It was also ordered, That before any Lodge shall be struck out of the Lodge-Book for Non-appearance, a Summons shall be left at the House where such Lodge is held, for the Officers to appear at the next *Quarterly Communication*, to shew Cause for their Non-attendance; and upon Appearance of such Lodge, the said Officers shall pay 2s. 6d. for the Summons.

It was also ordered, That no new Lodge, for the future, should be constituted within the Bills of Mortality, without the Consent of the Brethren, assembled in *Quarterly Communication*, first obtained for that Purpose. But this Order afterwards appearing to be an Infringement on the Prerogative of the *Grand Master*, and to be attended with many Inconveniences, and with Damage to the *Craft*, was repealed.

This Lodge, having ordered 10 l. 10 s. to be paid for the Relief of a Brother confined at St *Sebastian's* in *Spain*, was closed in due Form.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern*, *Temple-Bar*, was held on *January 12*, 1741-2. Present, the *Grand Master* and his *Officers*; the Earl of LOUDOUN, late *Grand Master*, and the Earl of HUME; the *Stewards*, and Masters and Wardens of *fifty-nine* Lodges.

The usual Forms being gone through, and a handsome Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*, the GRAND MASTER presented a Staff, painted blue and tipped with Gold, for the Use of the *Treasurer* in the Exercise of his Office, on all suitable Occasions.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern*, *Temple-Bar*, was held on *March 23*, 1741-2. Present, the *Grand Master* and his *Officers*; the Earls of LOUDOUN and DARNLEY, late *Grand Masters*; Lord WARD; other late *Grand Officers*; the *Stewards*, and the Masters and Wardens of *thirty-five* Lodges.

The usual Forms having been observed, and a handsome Collection for the general Fund of *Charity* made, a Motion was made to repeal the Law, made at the *Quarterly Communication* on 24 *June* last, for Restraining the *Constitution* of Lodges within the Bills of Mortality; when after a small Debate, it being found detrimental to the *Craft*, was ordered to be repealed. And instead thereof,

It

It was ordered, That every Brother do conform to the Law, made at the *Quarterly Communication*, held *February 19, 1723*, That no Brother belong to more than ONE Lodge within the Bills of Mortality.

The Right Worshipful GRAND MASTER then informed the Brethren of his Intention to fix the Grand Feast on the 27th of *April* following; and proposed the Right Hon. JOHN Lord WARD, Baron of BIRMINGHAM, for his Successor: Which Nomination was received with the highest Satisfaction by all the Brethren, and accepted, with great Regard for the Craft, by that noble Lord, who had in every Capacity distinguished himself for his Freedom, Fervency and Zeal, as a MASON.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed in due Form.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Haberdashers-Hall* aforesaid, on *April 27, 1742*.

MORTON, *Grand Master*, attended by his Grand Officers; the Earls of LOUDOUN and DARNLEY, and the Marquis of CARNARVAN, late *Grand Masters*; the Earl of ANGLESEA; former Grand Officers; the Stewards, and a great Number of other Brethren, properly clothed, waited on the Right Hon. the Lord WARD, at his House in *Upper Brook-Street*, in the East; and after a kind Entertainment at Breakfast, made the Procession of March from thence in Coaches and Chariots, and with three Sets of Musick, properly disposed, and playing before them, to the Hall aforesaid in the West.

The Stewards received the Cavalcade at the Hall-Gate, and conducted the Grand Officers through the Hall to an inner Chamber; where the GRAND MASTER, having summoned into his Presence, the Masters and Wardens of the Regular Lodges attending without, proposed the Right Hon. JOHN Lord WARD, Baron of BIRMINGHAM in the County of *Warwick*, for Grand Master for the Year ensuing; who being unanimously approved of, was elected in due Form.

Dinner

Dinner being over, *Grand Master* MORTON made the *first Procession* * round the Hall, and took his Leave in a graceful and affectionate Manner. And, being returned to his *Chair*, his Lordship, after a very handsome Speech, caused the *Grand Secretary* to proclaim

XXI. The Right Hon. JOHN Lord WARD, Baron of BIRMINGHAM in the County of *Warwick*, *Grand Master* of *Masons*.

Who being placed in SOLOMON's *Chair*, invested with the proper Jewel, and recognized by the Homage and every Token of Joy by the Brethren, appointed

Sir ROBERT LAWLEY, Bart. *Deputy Grand Master*.

Edward Hody, M. D. F. R. S. } *Grand Wardens*.
Samuel Berington, Esq;

And continued the *Grand Secretary* and *Sword-bearer* †.

All Things performed with Decency, Order and Harmony, the Lodge was closed in due Form.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern*, *Temple-Bar*, was held on June 24, 1742. Present, Lord WARD, *Grand Master*, all his *Grand Officers*, several late *Grand Officers*, *Stewards*, and the

* See the Form thereof on Page 236.

† STEWARDS thanked, and nominated these SUCCESSORS.

Bro. Edward Trevor, *
Talbot Waterhouse,
Robert Bateman Wray,
Anthony Benn,
Stephen Rogers,
Peter le Maistre †,
John Traile, A. M. ‡
Henry Lyell, Esq;
Edmund Brydges,
William Vol,
Thomas Pownal,
Joseph Lycett.

Bro. Thomas Griffiths,
John Dappes,
Henry Benlace, Esq;
John Coggs,
Luke Alder,
Charles Dubuy,
John Carnes, Esq;
Thomas Price, Esq;
Peter Gordon, M. A.
Peter Labertouch,
William Mountaine,
John Torr.

N. B. * served instead of Brother Butler, † Seddon, ‡ Douglas, who declined.

Masters

Masters and Wardens of *twenty-six* Lodges, who contributed handsomely to the general Fund of *Charity*; and after the usual Forms,

Proceeded to the Election of a *Grand Treasurer*, and unanimously rechose Brother JOHN JESSE, Esq.

The Master of the *Turk's-Head* Lodge in *Greek-Street, Sobo*, acquainted the GRAND MASTER, that, as the said Lodge was greatly declined, he and the Members had joined the *King's-Arms* Lodge, N° 38, held at the *Cannon, Charing-Cross*; and that by the Consent of the said *Turk's-Head* Lodge, he did surrender the *Constitution* thereof to his Worship. For which they were much applauded by the GRAND MASTER, as worthy of Example, where Lodges were in a declining irretrievable State.

Ordered, That the Lodge,

N° 37, at the *Angel and Crown*, in *Whitechapel*,

N° 60, at the *Vine*, in *Long-Acre*,

N° 161, at the *Swan*, on *Fish-Street-Hill*,

be erased out of the List, and be no longer esteemed Regular Lodges, for not attending the GRAND MASTER in *Quarterly Communication*, pursuant to several Notices sent them respectively.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed in due Form.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern, Temple-Bar*, was held on *February 8, 1742-3*. Present, the GRAND MASTER and all his Officers; several late Grand Officers; Stewards, and the Masters and Wardens of *sixty* Lodges; who having contributed generously to the general Fund of *Charity*, and gone through the usual Forms,

Ordered 15*l.* 15*s.* for the Relief of a distressed worthy Brother; and were highly satisfied with the Conduct of the Lodge, N° 47, held at the *Rose* in *Cheapside*, who finding their State in great Decline, had joined themselves to the *Swan* and *Rummer* in *Bartholomew-Lane*, near the *Royal Exchange*, and surrendered their *Constitution* to the GRAND MASTER at the *Communication*.

All Business being over, this Lodge was closed.

Grand

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern, Temple-Bar*, was held on *April 9, 1743*. Present, the **GRAND MASTER** and all his Officers; several late *Grand Officers*; the *Stewards*, and the *Masters* and *Wardens* of *thirty-two* Lodges; who, after the usual Forms, contributed generously to the general Fund of *Charity*.

The King being gone abroad, and several of the Brethren, as well Noblemen as others, with his Majesty; and several others having retired to their Country Seats; it was proposed by Brother **PAYNE**, late *Grand Master*, to defer the annual **ASSEMBLY** and *Feast*; and to request the Right Worshipful and Right Hon. Lord **WARD**, **Grand Master** in the *Chair*, to continue their **GRAND MASTER** for some Time longer.

The Brethren approved of this Motion, and upon alledging a Precedent of the like Sort (**RICHMOND**, *Grand Master*) his Lordship condescended to continue in the *Chair* till a more proper Opportunity for chusing a Successor.

The **GRAND MASTER** then proposed, as there was to be no *Feast* in Town, to meet the Brethren at Brother *Vipont's* in *Hampstead*, there to dine on the 16th of *May*.

Ordered, That the Lodges

N^o 40, at the *Globe*, in *Fleet-Street*,

45, at the *Globe*, in the *Strand*,

59, at the *Castle*, in *St Giles's*,

80, at the *three Tuns*, in *Grosvenor-Street*,

145, at the *three Tuns* and *Half-Moon*, on *Snow-Hill*,

156, at the *Red Lion*, in *Red-Lion-Street*,

165, at the *Flower-Pot*, in *Bishopsgate-Street*,

should be immediately erased out of the List of Regular Lodges, for not attending the **GRAND MASTER** in *Quarterly Communication*, pursuant to several Notices sent them respectively.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern, Temple-Bar*, was held on *April 4, 1744*. Present, the **GRAND MASTER**, Lord **WARD**;

all his Officers ; Lord LOUDOUN, late *Grand Master* ; several late *Grand Officers* ; the Earl of STRATHMORE ; the *Stewards*, and the Masters and Wardens of *fifty-four* Lodges ; who, after the usual Forms, and a large Collection for the general Fund of *Charity*,

Considered the Petition of Brother FRANCIS BYAM, D. D. Master of the *Court-House* Lodge, in Behalf of the Brethren of the said Lodge, on the Island of *Antigua*, setting forth, That they had built a Lodge-Room, sixty Feet long and thirty wide, with a smaller Room adjoining ; and praying that the said new built Lodge, where they intended to meet for the future, on the second and fourth *Wednesday* of every Month, might be entered in the Book of Lodges, by the Name of *The Great Lodge of St John's* ; which was granted with this Alteration, that, instead of being called *of St JOHN's*, they might be named *The Great LODGE at St JOHN's in Antigua*.

Having granted 21*l.* for the Relief of two worthy Brethren in Distress,

The Right Worshipful GRAND MASTER proposed the Right Hon. THOMAS LYON, Earl of STRATHMORE, for his Successor ; which was received with great Applause ; and his Health was drank with Ceremony, as *Grand Master Elect*, when his Lordship ordered the *Grand Feast* to be on the Second of *May* next.

Ordered, That the Lodges,

N^o 7, at the *King's-Arms, Temple-Bar*,

39, at the *Mitre, in King-Street, Westminster*,

should be immediately erased out of the List of Regular Lodges, for not obeying the Summons of the GRAND MASTER, to attend him in *Quarterly Communication*.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

ASSEM-

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Haberdashers-Hall* aforesaid, on *May 2, 1744.*

WARD, the GRAND MASTER, attended by his *Grand Officers*; the Earls of LOUDOUN and MORTON, late *Grand Masters*; and several more late *Grand Officers*; the *Stewards*, and many other Brethren, properly clothed, waited on the Earl of STRATHMORE, and were entertained at Breakfast by his Lordship, at the *Braund's-Head Tavern* in *New Bond-Street*, in the *West*: From whence they made the *Procession* of *March*, in Coaches and Chariots, preceded by three Sets of Musick, properly disposed, and playing, to the Hall, in the *East*.

The *Stewards* received the Cavalcade at the Hall-Gate, and conducted the *Grand Officers* through the Hall to an inner Chamber; where, having summoned the Masters and Wardens of the several Lodges without, to attend, the GRAND MASTER proposed the Right Hon. THOMAS LYON, Earl of STRATHMORE, for *Grand Master* for the Year ensuing: Who was thereupon unanimously elected.

Dinner being over, the GRAND MASTER made the *first Procession* about the Hall; and in a most affable, courteous, and affectionate Manner, took his Leave of the Brethren. And being returned to the Chair, after a seasonable and pathetic Speech, and Congratulation on their Choice of a *Grand Master*, his Lordship caused the *Grand Secretary* to proclaim

XXII. The Right Hon. THOMAS LYON, Earl of STRATHMORE and KINGHORN, Viscount LYON, Lord GLAMIS, &c. *Grand Master* of *Masons*.

Who, being placed with Ceremony in SOLOMON'S *Chair*, invested with the proper Jewel, homaged and recognized with all Tokens of Joy and Gladness by the Brethren, appointed

WILLIAM VAUGHAN, Esq; *Deputy Grand Master*.

William Graeme, M.D. F.R.S. }

Fotherley Baker, Esq;

} *Grand Wardens*.

And continued the *Grand Secretary* and *Sword-bearer*.

The *second* Proceſſion being made round the Hall, the Lodge was cloſed in due Form.*

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern, Temple-Bar*, on *Sept. 26, 1744*, was held in ample Form. Preſent, the Maſters and Wardens of *twenty-two* Lodges; who, after the uſual Forms, contributed handſomely to the general Fund of *Charity*; and re-elected Brother *Jesse* into the Office of *Grand Treasurer*.

All Buſineſs being over, the Lodge was cloſed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern* aforeſaid, was held on *Feb. 26, 1744-5*, in ample Form. Preſent, the Maſters and Wardens of *twenty-nine* Lodges; who, after the uſual Forms, contributed generously to the Fund of *Charity*.

The Maſter and Wardens of the Lodge, N^o 185, lately held at the *three Tuns* in *Houghton-Street, Clare-Market*, ſurrendered their *Conſtitution* to the *Grand Maſter*; the Brethren having agreed to join the Lodge N^o 102, at the *Magpye* and *Horſe-ſhoe* in *Hollis-Street*, near *Clare-Market*.

All Buſineſs being over, the Lodge was cloſed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern* aforeſaid, was held on *March 25, 1745*. Preſent, Lord WARD, as GRAND MASTER;

* The STEWARDS thanked, SUCCESSORS nominated.

Bro. John Coggs,

Thomas Clipperton, *

Thomas Lediard, Eſq; *

Charles Dubuy,

Luke Alder,

Robert Mitchell, *

Hon. and Rev. Godfrey Dawnay, *

William Mountaine,

Thomas Griffiths,

Thomas Smith, Eſq; *

John Torr,

Peter Gordon.

Bro. Francis Jackman,

John Criſp,

Henry Strudwick, Eſq;

John Bollomey,

William Rogers,

Matthew Mitchell, Eſq;

Thomas Walker,

James Wilsford,

Ephraim Bell,

Daniel Olivier,

David Liſſe,

George Pile, M.D.

N. B. * ſerved inſtead of Brother Dappee, * of Delabertauch, * of Price, de- ceaſed, * of Benlace, and * of Brother Carnes, who declined.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM VAUGHAN, *Deputy Grand Master*; and several late *Grand Officers*, the Earl of LOUDOUN, Lord CRANSTOUN, the *Stewards*, and the Masters and Wardens of *nineteen Lodges*: The particular Forms being gone through, and the *Charity* collected,

It was ordered, That the following Lodges, not attending according to the Summons sent by Order of the last *Quarterly Communication*, should be erased out of the Book of Lodges, viz.

- N^o 3, the *Crown*, behind the *Royal Exchange*.
- 9, the *King's-Arms*, in *New Bond-Street*.
- 17, the *Sun*, in *Holborn*.
- 19, the *Vine*, in *Long-Acre*.
- 26, *Forrest's Coffee-house*, *Charing-cross*.
- 146, the *King's-Head*, in the *Old Jewry*.
- 159, the *Gloucester Lodge*, at the *Cannon*, *Charing-cross*.
- 173, the *British Coffee-house*, *Charing-cross*.

Lord WARD, in the *Chair*, proposed the Right Hon. the Lord CRANSTOUN, for *Grand Master* for the ensuing Year; which was greatly to the Satisfaction of the Brethren, who drank his Health with Ceremony as *Grand Master Elect*.

Lord CRANSTOUN appointed the *Grand Feast* to be held at *Drapers-Hall*, on the 18th of *April* following, and invited the Brethren to breakfast with him on the Morning of the same Day, at the *Braund's-Head* in *Bond-Street*.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Drapers-Hall* in *Throckmorton-Street*, *London*, *April 18, 1745*.

Lord WARD, as *GRAND MASTER*, attended by the *Deputy Grand Master*, the *Grand Wardens*; the Earl of LOUDOUN, late *Grand Master*; other late *Grand Officers*; the Earl of EGLINGTON, the *Stewards*, and many other Brethren, breakfasted with the Right Hon. Lord CRANSTOUN, at the *Braund's-Head Tavern* aforesaid, in the *West*, and made the *Procession of March*, in Coaches and Chariots, preceded by three Sets of Musick, to *Drapers-Hall*, in the *East*.

The

The *Stewards* received the Cavalcade at the Hall-Gate, and conducted the *Grand Officers* through the Hall into an inner Chamber; whither also the *GRAND MASTER pro tempore* summoned the Masters and Wardens of the Regular Lodges in Waiting to attend him, and proposed to them Lord CRANSTOUN for their *GRAND MASTER*, who was thereupon elected with great Unanimity.

Dinner ended, Lord WARD made the *first* Procession round the Hall; and, in the Name of the absent *GRAND MASTER*, took Leave of the Brethren. Being returned to the Chair, he caused the *Grand Secretary* to proclaim

XXIII. The Right Hon. JAMES CRANSTOUN, Lord CRANSTOUN, *Grand Master of Masons*; who, being placed with Ceremony in SOLOMON'S Chair, invested with the proper Jewel, and having received the Homage of the Brethren, appointed

EDWARD HODY, M. D. F. R. S. *Deputy Grand Master*.

Fotherley Baker, Esq; } *Grand Wardens*.
Thomas Smith, Esq; }

John Revis, Gent. *Grand Secretary*.

Thomas Slaughter, the *Sword-bearer*. * Brother George Moody having declined the Acceptance of that Office on Account of the

* The STEWARDS thanked, SUCCESSORS nominated.

Bro. Francis Jackman,	Bro. Matthew Creighton,
George Pile, M. D.	John Feury,
John Villeneau,	George Farmer,
George Powlett, Esq; b	Robert Shirley,
James Whitworth,	Coleman Hester,
William Rogers, a	William Rogers,
John Stone, Esq; b	John Kettle, Esq;
James Bennet, Esq;	Thomas Williams,
James Wilsford,	John Sauret,
Thomas Chaddack,	John Tappscot,
Robert Cheek,	George Clarke,
Fleming Pinkstan,	Peter Lewis Perkin,

N. B. These marked *, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, served instead of Brothers Crisp, Strudwick, Bollomey, Walker, Olivier, Bell, and Lisse, who declined; and Brother Mitchell, who went abroad.

bad

bad State of his Health, and presented the *Grand Lodge* with a *Jewel* he had usually worn, for the Use of the future *Sword-bearer*.

The *second Proceſſion* being made round the Hall, the Lodge was cloſed in due Form.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern* aforeſaid, was held on *November 21, 1745*. Preſent, Lord CRANSTOUN, the GRAND MASTER; all his Grand Officers; ſeveral late Grand Officers; the *Stewards*, and the Maſters and Wardens of *thirty-five* Lodges.

Who after the uſual Forms, and a handſome Collection for the general Fund of *Charity*, re-elected Brother *Jesse* their *Grand Treafurer*.

Ordered the Twelve following Lodges to be erased out of the Book of Lodges, they not having attended the *Grand Maſter* at the General Meetings of the Society, nor regularly met ſo as to be ſummoned for ſome Years, viz.

N^o 15, the *Bedford-Arms*, in *Covent-Garden*.

16, the *Bear and Rummer*, in *Gerard-Street*, *Soho*.

25, the *Dog*, in *St James's Market*.

48, the *Royal Oak*, in *Earl-Street*, *Seven Dials*.

54, the *George*, in *St Mary Axe*.

79, the *King's-Head*, in *St Paul's Church-yard*.

107, the *Fountain*, on *Snow-Hill*.

112, the *Horn and Dolphin*, in *Crutched-Friars*.

142, the *White Horſe*, in *Picadilly*.

160, the *Horn and Feathers*, in *Doctors-Commons*.

171, the *Standard*, in *Leiceſter-Fields*.

155, the *Manſion-Houſe*, near the *Steeple*, in *Thames-Street*.

All Buſineſs being over, the Lodge was cloſed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern* aforeſaid, was held *April 14, 1746*, in due Form, with the Maſter, Wardens, and nine Aſſiſtants of the *Stewards* Lodge, and the Maſters and Wardens of *thirty-one* Lodges.

The

The usual Forms being gone through, and a handsome Collection for the general Fund of *Charity* made; it was, upon a Motion from Brother PAYNE, late *Grand Master*, agreed to postpone the *Grand Feast*, and to request the GRAND MASTER to continue in his Office some Time longer. And, at their humble Suit, the GRAND MASTER promised to continue in the Chair; and desired their Company to dine at Brother *Vipont's*, on the 3d of *May* next.

Ordered, That the four following Lodges be erased out of the Book of Lodges for Non-Attendance, according to the Order of the last *Quarterly Communication*, viz.

N° 33, the *Sash and Cocoa-Tree*, in *Moorfields*.

88, the *Hoop and Griffin*, in *Leadenball-Street*.

140, the *King's-Arms*, in *Cateaton-Street*.

153, the *Fountain*, in *Bartholomew-Lane*.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, was held in due Form, on *April 3*, 1747. Present, the Masters and Wardens, and nine Assistants of the *Stewards Lodge*, and the Masters and Wardens of *forty-one* Lodges.

The usual Forms being gone through, and a large Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*; the GRAND MASTER informed the Brethren, that the *Grand Feast* would be held at *Drapers-Hall*, on the 30th Day of *April*.

A Motion was then made to discontinue for the future the *Procession of March*; which was carried, *Nemine Con.*

Then the GRAND MASTER proposed the Right Hon. the Lord BYRON for his Successor, to the great Satisfaction of the Brethren, who drank his Lordship's Health with Ceremony as *Grand Master Elect*.

Ordered, That the Lodge, N° 2, at the *Horn* in *Westminster*, not attending, according to the Order of the last *Quarterly Communication*, be erased out of the Book of Lodges.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Drapers-Hall*, on *April 30, 1747.*

Present,

The Lord CRANSTOUN, *Grand Master.*

EDWARD HODY, M. D. F. R. S. *Deputy Grand Master.*

Fotherley Baker, Esq; }
Thomas Smith, Esq; } *Grand Wardens.*

GEORGE PAYNE, Esq; Lord WARD, late *Grand Masters*; *Martin Clare*, A.M. Sir Robert Lawley, Bart. late *Deputy Grand Masters*; *Martin O Connor*, *Benjamin Gascoyne*, Esqrs; and Col. *Samuel Berington*, late *Grand Wardens*; *John Jesse*, Esq; *Treasurer*; Lord BYRON, *Grand Master Elect*; his Excellency Monf. ANDRIE, Minister from the King of PRUSSIA; his Excellency Monf. HOFFMAN, Minister from the King of POLAND; Baron REYDESEL; the twelve *Stewards*, and many other Brethren, properly clothed.

The *Stewards*, on the GRAND MASTER's Arrival at the Hall, conducted him and the *Grand Officers* into an inner Chamber; whither the Masters and Wardens of the several Lodges present were summoned to attend. To whom his Lordship proposed the Right Hon. the Lord BYRON for his Successor; who was thereon immediately elected.

Dinner being ended, the GRAND MASTER made the *first Procession* round the Hall, took Leave of his Brethren; and, being returned to his Chair, ordered the *Grand Secretary* to proclaim

XXIV. The Right Hon. WILLIAM BYRON, Lord BYRON, Baron of ROCHDALE in the County of LANCASTER, *Grand Master of Masons.*

Who being placed with Ceremony in SOLOMON's Chair, invested with the proper Jewel of his high Office; and having received the Homage of the Brethren, appointed

FOTHERLEY BAKER, Esq; *Deputy Grand Master.*

The Hon. Robert Shirley, Esq; }
Capt. Thomas Jeffreys, } *Grand Wardens.*

John Revis, Gent. Grand Secretary.

Mr Daniel Carne, the Sword-bearer.

The *Stewards* * were then called up, were thanked for their Care and Trouble, and desired to name their *Successors* †.

The *second Procession* being made round the Hall, the Lodge was closed in due Form.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, was held *Dec.* 16, 1747, in ample Form; the Master and Wardens, and nine Assistants of the *Stewards* Lodge, and the Masters and Wardens of *thirty-five* Regular Lodges attending; the usual Forms being gone through, and a handsome Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*,

It was ordered, That the Lodge, called the *third Lodge* at *Calcutta* in the *East-Indies*, at their Request, be enrolled in the List of Regular Lodges, agreeable to the Date of their *Constitution*.

The Brethren unanimously rechose Brother *Jesse* Grand Treasurer; and all Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

* STEWARDS.

Bro. *Matthew Creighton*,
John Feary,
Peter Clarke,
Robert Shirley, Esq;
*Robert Young, **
William Rogers,
*Joseph Lyett, **
*John Spranger, **
*Thomas Manningham, M. D. **
*Phoasant Hartley, **
*George Clarke, **
*Col. Samuel Berington, **

† SUCCESSORS.

Bro. *Robert Marcellus*,
Jeshua Fletcher,
Bernhard Joachim Boetesfur,
William Bromfield,
Thomas Sludge,
William Walker,
Stephen Yonge,
George Steidel,
John Delaval, Esq;
Samuel Severn,
John Richardson,
Richard Lane.

N. B. Those marked *, †, ‡, §, ¶, served instead of Brothers *Hester* and *Kittle*, deceased, and Brothers *Farmer*, *Williams*, *Saurat*, *Tapscot*, and *Perrin*, who declined.

Grand

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, was held *March* 7, 1747, in ample Form; the *Stewards Lodge*, and the Masters and Wardens of *thirty-two* Lodges attending.

The *Minutes* being read, approved of, and confirmed, and other Matters of Form being gone through, there was made a handsome Collection for the general Fund of *Charity*.

Ordered, That the Lodge, N° 9, at the *King's-Arms Tavern* in *New Bond-Street*, be restored, and entered into its former Place in the List of Lodges; it appearing, that their Non-Attendance was occasioned by Mistake.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, was held on *Dec.* 22, 1748, in ample Form; the *Stewards Lodge*, and the Masters and Wardens of *fifty* Regular Lodges attending.

The *Minutes* being read, approved of, and confirmed, and other Matters of Form gone through, there was made a handsome Collection for the general Fund of *Charity*.

Ordered, That 15*l.* 15*s.* should be given for the Relief of a worthy distressed Brother.

Ordered, That the Lodges,

N° 41, at *Mount's Coffee-house*, in *Grosvenor-Street*,

70, at the *Salutation*, in *Newgate-Street*,

83, at the *Sun*, in *Ludgate-Street*,

125, at *Ashley's London Punch-house*,

143, at the *Swan*, in *Southwark*,

be erased out of the Book of Lodges for Non-Attendance, when summoned by Order of the *Grand Master*, to meet him in *Quarterly Communication*.

The Lodge held at the *White Bear*, in *Old Broad-Street*, having declined, the *Master*, by the Consent of the other Members, surrendered the *Constitution* into the Hands of the *Grand Master*.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, was held on *May* 26, 1749, in ample Form; the *Stewards Lodge*, and the Masters and Wardens of *thirty-nine* Lodges attending.

The *Minutes* being read, approved of, and confirmed, and the other Matters of Form being gone through, there was made a generous Collection for the general Fund of *Charity*.

Ordered, That a *Committee* be appointed to inspect the Laws relating to the *General Charity*; and to cause Copies of such of them to be printed, as they should think proper; and that the *Grand Secretary* should send one of the said printed Copies to each Lodge, to be paid for by the *Treasurer*.

Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, was held on *June* 25, 1750, in ample Form; the Masters and Wardens of *forty-nine* Lodges attending.

The *Minutes* being read, approved of, and confirmed, a very handsome Collection was made for the general Fund of *Charity*.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, was held *Sept.* 4, 1751, in ample Form; attended by the Masters and Wardens of *sixty* Lodges, who, after the usual Forms, contributed a very large Sum towards the general Fund of *Charity*.

Upon the Petition of several worthy Brothers, after a long Debate it was ordered, that in Respect to Brother *PAYNE*, late *Grand Master*, the Lodge, N^o 2, lately held at the *Horn* in *Palace-yard*, *Westminster*, should be restored, and have its former Rank and Place in the List of Lodges. And the same Favour was likewise granted to the Brethren of the Lodge held at the *George* in *St Mary Axe*; it appearing, that their not meeting regularly, had been occasioned by unavoidable Accidents.

All Things being over, the Lodge was closed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, was held on *Oct.* 24, 1751, in ample Form; the Masters and Wardens of *thirty-three* Lodges attending; who, after the usual Forms, paid a handsome Sum to the general Fund of *Charity*.

Ordered,

Ordered, That *twenty Pounds* be paid for the Relief of a worthy Brother in Distress, to put him in a Way of Business.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, was held on *March 16, 1752*. Present, Lord BYRON, **Grand Master**; his *Grand Officers*; Lord WARD, late *Grand Master*; and other late *Grand Officers*; Lord CARYSFORT; the twelve *Stewards*; the *Stewards Lodge*, and the Masters and Wardens of *fifty-six* Lodges.

The usual Forms being gone through, and the Brethren having, with great Demonstrations of Joy, expressed their Pleasure at the Sight of their GRAND MASTER, who had been abroad for several Years, and lately returned in Health and Safety; contributed handsomely to the general Fund of *Charity*.

The GRAND MASTER then expressed his great Regard for the *Craft*, and proposed the Right Hon. the Lord CARYSFORT for his Successor, to the great Liking and Satisfaction of the whole Society.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST, kept at *Drapers-Hall* in *Trockmorton-Street, London*, on *March 20, 1752*. Present, Lord BYRON, *Grand Master*, and many *Grand Officers*; amongst whom were the Earl of LOUDOUN and Lord WARD, attended by the twelve *Stewards*, and a great Number of other Brethren.

The GRAND MASTER and his Officers, being assembled in an inner Chamber, ordered the Masters and Wardens of all Regular Lodges to attend him in the Grand Lodge, and proposed to them the Right Hon. the Lord CARYSFORT for his Successor; and his Lordship was unanimously elected.

Dinner being over, the GRAND MASTER made the *first Procession* round the Hall; and having taken Leave of the Brethren, in a polite and affectionate Manner, returned to his Chair, and ordered the *Grand Secretary* to proclaim

XXV. The Right Hon. JOHN PROBY, Baron of CARYSFORT in the County of WICKLOW, in the Kingdom of IRELAND, **Grand Master of Masons**.

Who

Who being placed in SOLOMON's *Chair*, invested with the proper Jewel of his high Office, and having received the Homage of all the Brethren in due Form, and the Surrender of the Ensigns of Office from the several Officers of the late *Grand Master*, he appointed

THOMAS MANNINGHAM, M.D. *Deputy Grand Master*.

The Hon. *James Carmichael*, Esq; } *Grand Wardens*.
Sir *Richard Wrottesley*, Bart. }

Brother *John Revis*, Grand Secretary.

Brother *Daniel Carne*, Sword-bearer. *

Much Harmony, the old Cement of the Fraternity, abounded throughout the whole *large* ASSEMBLY; and all expressing the greatest Joy at the happy Occasion of their Meeting, after a longer Recess than had been usual, occasioned chiefly by the Attention of all Persons, and especially the MASONS, being fixed on the Re-establishment of the publick Peace, which ever brought Blessings in Abundance, and all desirable Honour and Esteem with the Good and Great, to the ancient and peaceable Fraternity. However high the Hopes of all that wished well to the Cause might be, their most

* STEWARDS thanked, SUCCESSORS nominated.

<p>Bro. The Hon. <i>James Carmichael</i>, Esq; * Sir <i>Richard Wrottesley</i>, Bart. * <i>Bernhard Joachim Boetseur</i>, <i>Robert Marcellus</i>, <i>George Steidel</i>, <i>Stephen Yonge</i>, <i>Richard Lane</i>, <i>Thomas Taylor</i>, * <i>Charles Wale</i>, * <i>John Jourdan</i>, * <i>Joseph Bréuitt</i>, * <i>George Forbes</i>. *</p>	<p>Bro. <i>Henry Smith</i>, <i>Peter Leigh</i>, <i>Buckle Banfon</i>, Hon. Capt. <i>William Montagu</i>, <i>Richard Savage</i>, Esq; Capt. <i>Edward Eyre</i>, <i>Francis Blake Delaval</i>, Esq; <i>James Shruder</i>, <i>John Price</i>, <i>Mark Adston</i>, <i>Thomas Apreece</i>, Esq; <i>William Bizet</i>.</p>
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N. B. Those signed *, †, ‡, §, ¶, served in the Room of Brother *Fletcher*, deceased, and of Brothers *Bromfield*, *Sledge*, *Walker*, *Newton*, *Suvern*, and *Richardson*, who declined.

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sanguine Wishes were soon outdone by the Industry, Vigilance, and unwearied Labours, of their GRAND MASTER; for his Lordship had no sooner entered upon the Exercise of his *high Office*, than the Influence of his Application to the real Interests of the *Craft* became visible to all, and their publick Fund in a very short Time greatly increased.

The *second Procession* being made, the Lodge was closed in due Form.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, was held on *June 18, 1752*, in ample Form; THOMAS MANNINGHAM, M. D. as *Grand Master*, attended by many *Grand Officers*; the *Stewards Lodge*, and the *Masters and Wardens* of *thirty-two* Lodges.

The usual Forms being gone through, the Brethren contributed handsomely to the general Fund of *Charity*.

Brother *Jesse* was re-chosen *Treasurer*, and gave Bond accordingly.

Ordered *twenty Pounds* to be paid for the Relief of a worthy Brother in Distress.

The *Deputy Grand Master* read a Letter from the GRAND MASTER, who was obliged to be absent on Account of his bad State of Health; in which his Lordship earnestly requested and commanded, that the Laws and Regulations might be punctually and faithfully executed; and recommended to the Officers, without any Exceptions, that good Decorum, peaceable and prudent Behaviour be inculcated by them, and strictly observed in their Lodges, that the *Craft* may not suffer by the Negligence, Imprudence, or Want of Skill, in those who ought continually to watch for its Welfare; and that he was ready, whenever called upon, to go in Person, and see that these his Injunctions were every where executed according to the Letter. All which was received by the Brethren with universal Applause and Approbation.

What added to the Joy on this Occasion, was a Letter from the *Provincial Grand Master* of the Island of MINORCA; which, amongst other Things, informed the Grand Lodge, That the *Craft* flourished

flourished in that Island in full Vigour; That the Brethren there adhered to their Rules, to Decency, to Regularity, so strictly and inviolably, that neither the Envious, Malicious, nor Inquisitive, could find the least Ground to exercise their Talents: And that some excellent Discourses of a worthy Clergyman there preached on their Festivals, and the Decency and Solemnity of their Processions at those Times, had forced Applause even from those, who had made it their Study to traduce the *Craft*.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, was held on Nov. 30, 1752, in due Form. Present, the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Stewards Lodge*, and the Masters and Wardens of *sixty-two* Lodges.

The usual Forms being gone through, and a very large Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*,

It was ordered, That the Lodges,

N^o 89, at the *Angel and Crown*, near *St Agnes-le-Clare* in *Hoxton*,

90, at the *Royal Vineyard*, in *St James's Park*,

106, at *Forrest's Coffee-house*, *Charing-cross*,

be erased out of the Book of Lodges, they not having attended the *Quarterly Communications*, or other Meetings of the Society, or paid any *Charity* for upwards of five Years past.

It was then moved, that, in order to render the *Masons Charity* as extensive as possible, all foreign Brethren, of what Nation or Profession soever they might be, should, after proper Examination, be relieved with a certain Sum immediately; which, after a short Debate, was unanimously approved of.

Several Sums being ordered for the Relief of distressed Brethren, whose Petitions had been referred from the *Committee of Charity*, and all Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, was held on March 6, 1753, in due Form. Present, the twelve *Stewards*; the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Stewards Lodge*, and the Masters and Wardens of *forty-nine* Lodges.

The

The usual Forms being gone through, and a very large Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*,

The GRAND MASTER informed the Brethren, that the Time drew near for them to chuse a *Grand Master* for the ensuing Year; and that he proposed the Third of *April* for that Purpose: But the whole Fraternity, truly sensible of the great Obligations they lay under to his Lordship for their present flourishing Condition, most earnestly besought his Lordship to continue in the Chair for another Year.

To which his Lordship consented in a most obliging Manner, provided it should appear, on the *Feast Day*, to be the unanimous Desire of the whole Body of *Masons*.

The GRAND MASTER having then informed the Brethren, that in Regard the *Stewards* might have Time to make a suitable Provision for such of them as intended to dine with him, he had given Directions, that no Tickets should be delivered after Twelve of the Clock on *Saturday* the 31st Instant; and concluded with strongly recommending the strictest Regard to the Name and Dignity of a FREE and ACCEPTED MASON; and that such a decent and regular Use might be made of their being FREE, as would always intitle THEM to be ACCEPTED.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Leathersellers-Hall* in *Little St Hellen's, Bishopsgate-Street, London*, was kept on *April 3, 1753*.

The GRAND MASTER and his Officers, being assembled in an inner Chamber, ordered the *Stewards* to summon the Masters and Wardens of all the Regular Lodges attending without, to appear before him; and informed them, that they were called in to proceed to the Election of a *Grand Master* for the Year ensuing.

When the Sentiments of them ALL concurring with the Request of the Brethren at the last *Quarterly Communication*, his Lordship was again intreated to continue *Grand Master*, at least for the next Year; and his Lordship, giving his Consent, was unanimously elected.

Dinner being over, the GRAND MASTER made the *Processions* about the Hall; and, being returned to SOLOMON'S *Chair*, appointed

THOMAS MANNINGHAM, M. D. *Deputy Grand Master*.

Who had distinguished his Abilities for that Office, and his Affection and Zeal for *Masonry*, by visiting the Lodges in the remotest Parts of the Town, or wherever his Presence was thought necessary, redressing what was amiss in the Execution of the Laws, and giving them the most prudent Advice for their future Observance and lasting Advantage: The Whole of his Proceedings being conducted with such Candour and Affability, as must endear that diligent and active Officer to all the Brethren. And *James Carmichael*, Esq; late *Junior Grand Warden*, desiring Permission to decline that Office, on Account of his ill State of Health, the Right Worshipful appointed

Sir *Richard Wrottesley*, Bart.

Francis Blake Delaval, Esq;

Brother *John Revis*, Grand Secretary.

Brother *Daniel Carne*, Sword-bearer.

} *Grand Wardens*.

The *Stewards* * were then called, and received the Thanks of the Society for their elegant Entertainment, and soon after named their *Successors* †.

* STEWARDS.

Bro. *Peter Leigh*, Esq;
John Price,
Thomas Aprece, Esq;
Hon. Capt. *William Montagu*,
Francis Blake Delaval, Esq;
Capt. *Edward Eyre*,
James Shrunder,
William Bizet,
Mark Adston,
Henry Smith,
Buckle Banfon,
Richard Savage, Esq;

† SUCCESSORS.

Bro. *Samuel Spencer*,
Samuel Markham,
Robert Tracy, Esq;
Arthur Beardmore,
James Dupree, Esq;
Hon. Capt. *Charles Proby*,
Thomas Douglass,
Godfrey Springall,
John Atkinson,
David Humphrys,
Martin Capron,
James Dickson.

Grand

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, was held on *June 14, 1753*, in ample Form. Present, the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Stewards Lodge*, and the Masters and Wardens of *thirty-nine* Regular Lodges.

The usual Forms being gone through, and a handsome Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*, the *Deputy Grand Master* informed the Lodge of the Death of Brother *John Jesse*, Esq; the late *Treasurer* of this Society; and recommended to their Consideration the Choice of some proper Person for that Office and Place of Trust.

Previous to this Election, it being moved whether it was the Opinion of the *Grand Lodge*, whether the *TREASURER* of this Society be a *GRAND Officer* by vertue of his Office, and as such to be elected from amongst the Brethren who had served the *Stewardship*; it was after a long Debate, carried in the Affirmative almost unanimously; and Brother *GEORGE CLARKE*, a late Steward, proposed and recommended by the *GRAND MASTER*, was unanimously elected; invested with the Staff of Office, and impowered to receive the Cash, &c. then tendered from the Executor of the late deceased *Treasurer*.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, was held on *Nov. 23, 1753*, in due Form. Present, Sir *Robert de Cornwall*, Bart. *Provincial Grand Master*; the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Stewards Lodge*, and the Masters and Wardens of *sixty* Regular Lodges.

The usual Forms being gone through, and a very large Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*,

Several wholesome Laws for the better Regulation of *Masonry* were then proposed by the *Deputy Grand Master*, relating to the *Making of Masons*, &c. which will be inserted in the *Book of Regulations*, under their proper Title.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, was held on *March 8, 1754*, in due Form. Present, the Duke of CHANDOS, late *Grand Master*; Marquis of CARNARVAN, *Grand Master Elect*; Sir RICHARD GLYN, Knt. and Alderman of *London*: The twelve *Stewards*; the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Stewards Lodge*, and the Masters and Wardens of *fifty-five Lodges*; who contributed generously to the general Fund of *Charity*.

The usual Forms being gone through, and the Collection made,

The GRAND MASTER, having signified his great Satisfaction with the Conduct and dutiful Behaviour of the Brethren towards himself, during his *Grand Mastership*, and recommended to them the Continuance thereof to his Successor, was pleased to propose the most noble the Marquis of CARNARVAN for **Grand Master** for the Year ensuing; and signified his Pleasure, that the Day for the *Grand Feast* and Election should be the 25th of *March* Instant, and kept at DRAPERS-HALL.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Drapers-Hall* in *Throckmorton-Street, London*, was kept on the 25th Day of *March, 1754*. Present, Lord CARYSFORT, GRAND MASTER; THOMAS MANNINGHAM, M.D. *Deputy Grand Master*; Sir Richard Wrottesley, Bart. *Senior Grand Warden*; Thomas Apreece, as *Junior Grand Warden*; Duke of CHANDOS and Lord WARD, late *Grand Masters*; Sir Robert Lawley, Bart. and Fotherley Baker, Esq; late *Deputy Grand Masters*; Brother George Clarke, *Grand Treasurer*; Marquis of CARNARVAN, *Grand Master Elect*; the twelve *Stewards*, and near three hundred other Brethren, properly clothed.

The GRAND MASTER and his Officers assembled in an inner Chamber, having summoned the Masters and Wardens of the Regular Lodges attending without, to appear before him in the GRAND LODGE, proposed the most noble the Marquis of CARNARVAN for his Successor, who was unanimously elected.

Dinner

Dinner being over, the GRAND MASTER made the *first Procession* round the Hall, took Leave of the Brethren in a most affable and affectionate Manner; and, being returned to his Chair, commanded the *Grand Secretary* to proclaim

XXVI. The most noble JAMES BRYDGES, Marquis of CARNARVAN, Son and Heir apparent to his Grace HENRY Duke of CHANDOS, late *Grand Master*, ~~Grand Master~~ of *Masons*.

Who, being placed in SOLOMON'S *Chair* with the usual Ceremony, invested with the proper Jewel of that high Office, and recognized with the Homage and Congratulations of all the Brethren, appointed

THOMAS MANNINGHAM, M. D. *Deputy Grand Master*.

The Hon. Capt. Charles Proby, } *Grand Wardens*.
Brother Fleming Pinkstan,

Brother John Revis, *Grand Secretary*.

Brother Daniel Carne, *Sword-bearer*.

The *Stewards* * were called up, and thanked with Ceremony for their elegant Entertainment, and desired to name their *Successors* †.

* STEWARDS.

Bro. Arthur Beardmore,
James Dickson,
Samuel Markham,
Samuel Spencer,
George Diemar, *
David Humphrys,
Martin Capron,
Hon. Capt. Charles Proby,
William Singleton, ^b
John Atkinson,
Godfrey Springal,
Thomas Douglass.

† SUCCESSORS.

Bro. Jacob Valk,
Albert Vandevelde,
Thomas Shepheard,
James Gifford,
Hon. Horatio Townsend, Esq;
Rev. James Desprez,
Benjamin Braitwaite,
Capt. — Shouldham,
Thomas Singleton,
Charles Pearce,
William Townsend,
Lancelot Burton Jackson.

N. B. * and ^b served in the Room of Brothers Tracey and Dupree, who declined.

Grand

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, was held on *June 27, 1754*, in due Form. Present, the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Stewards Lodge*, and the Masters and Wardens of *forty-eight Lodges*.

The usual Forms being gone through, and a very generous Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*; the Grand Lodge proceeded to the Election of a *Grand Treasurer*, and unanimously rechose Brother *George Clarke*, drinking his Health with Ceremony.

Then they took into Consideration the State of the *Country Lodges*; and it was

Resolved, that each Brother should, according to his Opportunity, make the utmost Enquiry touching the Meetings and Conduct of the said Lodges, and give proper Intimations thereof to the next *Quarterly Communication*. And that such of those Lodges, of which no satisfactory Account could be then given, should be erased from the Book of Lodges.

A Memorial presented by Brother *Jonathan Scott* to the last Committee of *Charity*, being referred to this *Quarterly Communication*, shewing the Necessity of a *new Edition* of the Book of CONSTITUTIONS, with necessary *Corrections* and *Additions*; and proposing that the same might be henceforward printed by the *Subscriptions* of such Lodges as it suited, and the *Profits* thereof applied to the Use of the GENERAL CHARITY; and that a Committee might be appointed to *review* the said Book of *Constitutions*, formerly prepared for the Press by the Rev. Brother *Anderson*, and to make the necessary *Alterations* and *Additions*, it was

Resolved, That the said Book of *Constitutions* should be revised, and the necessary *Alterations* and *Additions* made consistent with the Laws and Rules of *Masonry*. And,

That the Right Worshipful GRAND MASTER, the other present Grand Officers; GEORGE PAYNE, Esq; the Earl of LOUDOUN,
Duke

Duke of CHANDOS, Lord WARD, and Lord CARYSFORT, late *Grand Masters*; Sir Robert Lawley, Bart. Edward Hody, M. D. late *Deputy Grand Masters*; Thomas Smith, Esq; late *Junior Grand Warden*; together with the Rev. John Entick, M. A. Arthur Beardmore and Edward Bowman, Gent. be the said *Committee*. And that the *Grand Master* or *Deputy Grand Master*, with any three others of the said *Committee*, have Power to proceed to Business, and to call in to their Assistance any other Brethren, they might from Time to Time think proper.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, was held on Nov. 29, 1754, in due Form. Present, the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Stewards Lodge*, and the Masters and Wardens of *seventy-one Lodges*.

The usual Forms being gone through, and a very large Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*,

The GRAND MASTER having informed the Brethren, That the Hon. Capt. Charles Proby, *Senior Grand Warden*, being ordered on Duty abroad, had resigned his said Office, He did now appoint

Brother Fleming Pinkstan, to be *Senior Grand Warden*.

Brother Arthur Beardmore, to be *Junior Grand Warden*.

Ordered 15 l. 15 s. for the Relief of a worthy distressed Brother.

Several new Regulations concerning the Removal of Lodges, Funeral Processions, and Tylers, which had been recommended by the last *Committee of Charity*, for Laws of the *Grand Lodge*, were taken into Consideration, and unanimously agreed to; and ordered to be added to this new Edition of the Book of *Constitutions*.

The *Committee* appointed by the last *Quarterly Communication*, to revise, and to make the necessary Alterations and Additions
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in the Book of *Constitutions*, reported their Proceedings, and desired further Time to finish their Work, which was ordered accordingly.

Ordered, That the following twenty-one Lodges, having neither contributed to the general Fund of *Charity*, nor otherwise had any Communication with the *Grand Lodge*, nor even met for several Years, according to the best Information that could be obtained, be erased out of the Book of Regular Lodges, viz.

- N^o 32, *Red Lion* at Congleton, in *Cheeshire*.
- 42, *King's-Head* at Salford, near *Manchester*.
- 46, *Woolpack* at *Warwick*.
- 52, *Three Tuns* at *Scarborough*.
- 57, *St Rook's Hill*, near *Chichester*.
- 58, *Red Lion* at *Canterbury*.
- 64, *George* at *Northampton*.
- 71, *Fleece* at *Bury St Edmunds*.
- 77, *Bell and Dove* at *Wolverhampton*.
- 86, *New Inn* at *Exeter*.
- 96, *Seven Stars* at *Bury St Edmunds*.
- 119, *Masons Arms* at *Oswestree*.
- 121, *Lord Weymouth's Arms* at *Warminster*.
- 128, *Fountain* at *Shrewsbury*.
- 130, *Three Crowns* at *Weymouth*.
- 141, *Horn* at *Braintree*.
- 151, *Angel above Hill*, in the *Bailiwick* of *Lincoln*.
- 152, *Swan and Dove* at *Hereford*.
- 163, *Swan* at *Tewksbury*.
- 175, *Black Bull* at *Spalding*.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, was held on *March 20, 1755*, in due Form. Present, the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Stewards Lodge*, the twelve *Stewards*, and the Masters and Wardens of sixty Lodges.

The

The usual Forms being gone through, and a large Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*,

The *Deputy Grand Master*, to the great Satisfaction of the Brethren, informed them of the flourishing Condition of the Foreign Lodges, who hold Communication, from all Parts of the World, with the *Grand Master* of ENGLAND; from whom the Right Worshipful had received several Letters.

The GRAND LODGE then took into Consideration, a Complaint against certain Brethren for Forming and Assembling under the Denomination of a Lodge of *ancient Masons*, who, as such, consider themselves as independent of this Society, and not subject to our Laws, or to the Authority of our GRAND MASTER. When the *Deputy Grand Master* took Notice of the great Necessity there was to discourage all such Meetings, not only as the same were contrary to our Laws, and a great Insult on the GRAND MASTER, and the *whole Body* of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS: But as they likewise tended to introduce into the CRAFT the *Novelties* and *Conceits* of opinionative Persons, and to create a Belief, that there have been other Societies of *Masons* more ancient than that of *this* ancient and honourable Society. And

The Question being put, That the Meeting of any Brethren of this Society, as, or under any Denomination of *Masons*, other than as Brethren of this our ancient and honourable Society of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS, is inconsistent with the Honour and Interest of the CRAFT, and a high Insult on our GRAND MASTER, and the *whole Body* of MASONS: It was carried in the Affirmative; ONE of the Brethren, complained of, only dissenting.

The *Deputy Grand Master*, in his great Clemency, then moved, That the Consideration of the irregular Proceedings of the said Brethren, might be postponed till next *Quarterly Communication*, hoping that a thorough Sense of their Misconduct, and a Deter-

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152, *Swan and Dove* at *Hereford*.

163, *Swan* at *Tewksbury*.

175, *Black Bull* at *Spalding*.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

Grand Lodge, at the *Devil Tavern* aforesaid, was held on *March* 20, 1755, in due Form. Present, the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Stewards Lodge*, the twelve *Stewards*, and the Masters and Wardens of *sixty Lodges*.

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The usual Forms being gone through, and a large Collection made for the general Fund of *Charity*,

The *Deputy Grand Master*, to the great Satisfaction of the Brethren, informed them of the flourishing Condition of the Foreign Lodges, who hold Communication, from all Parts of the World, with the *Grand Master* of ENGLAND; from whom the Right Worshipful had received several Letters.

The GRAND LODGE then took into Consideration, a Complaint against certain Brethren for Forming and Assembling under the Denomination of a Lodge of *ancient Masons*, who, as such, consider themselves as independent of this Society, and not subject to our Laws, or to the Authority of our GRAND MASTER. When the *Deputy Grand Master* took Notice of the great Necessity there was to discourage all such Meetings, not only as the same were contrary to our Laws, and a great Insult on the GRAND MASTER, and the *whole Body* of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS: But as they likewise tended to introduce into the CRAFT the *Novelties* and *Conceits* of opinionative Persons, and to create a Belief, that there have been other Societies of *Masons* more ancient than that of *this* ancient and honourable Society. And

The Question being put, That the Meeting of any Brethren of this Society, as, or under any Denomination of *Masons*, other than as Brethren of this our ancient and honourable Society of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS, is inconsistent with the Honour and Interest of the CRAFT, and a high Insult on our GRAND MASTER, and the *whole Body* of MASONS: It was carried in the Affirmative; ONE of the Brethren, complained of, only dissenting.

The *Deputy Grand Master*, in his great Clemency, then moved, That the Consideration of the irregular Proceedings of the said Brethren, might be postponed till next *Quarterly Communication*, hoping that a thorough Sense of their Misconduct, and a Deter-

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mination not to be guilty of the like for the future would then appear, and reconcile them to the GRAND LODGE; and agreed to.

The GRAND MASTER having informed the Lodge of his Intention to hold the *Grand Feast* on the 10th of *April* next,

The GRAND LODGE unanimously requested and prevailed with his Lordship to continue in the Chair for another Year at least.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

ASSEMBLY and FEAST at *Drapers-Hall*, was kept on the 10th of *April*, 1755.

Present,

The Marquis of CARNARVAN, *Grand Master.*

THOMAS MANNINGHAM, M. D. *Deputy Grand Master.*

Fleming Pinkstan,

Arthur Beardmore,

} *Grand Wardens.*

The Earl of LOUDOUN,

Lord WARD,

Lord CARYSFORT,

} *late Grand Masters.*

William Vaughan, Esq; *late Deputy Grand Master.*

JAMES DAWSON, Esq; *late Provincial Grand Master for EAST-INDIA.*

DAVID JONES GWYNNE, Esq; *Provincial Grand Master for SOUTH-WALES.*

The twelve *Stewards*, and near three hundred more Brethren, properly clothed.

The GRAND MASTER and his Officers, being conducted into an inner Chamber by the *Stewards*, the Musick playing, assembled themselves in due Form, and summoned the Masters and Wardens of the Regular Lodges to attend. When his Lordship, at their repeated Intreaty, was pleased to continue in the Chair for the Year ensuing.

Dinner being over, the *Grand Master* made the *Procession* round the Hall, with Musick playing, and in the midst of the joyful

joyful Acclamations of the Brethren, being returned to SOLOMON'S Chair, appointed

THOMAS MANNINGHAM, M. D. Deputy Grand Master.

The Hon. Horatio Townshend, Esq; } Grand Wardens.
James Dickson, Esq;

Brother John Revis, Grand Secretary.

Brother Daniel Carne, Sword-bearer.

The Stewards * were then called to the Chair, and thanked in Form for their elegant Entertainment, and desired to name their Successors †.

Grand Lodge, at the Devil Tavern aforesaid, was held on July 24, 1755, in ample Form. Present, the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Stewards Lodge, and the Masters and Wardens of fifty-two Regular Lodges.

The usual Forms being gone through, and a very large Collection made for the general Fund of Charity,

Brother George Clarke was re-chosen Grand Treasurer; and thanked with Ceremony for his great Care.

* STEWARDS.

Bro. The Hon. Horatio Townshend, Esq;
Rev. John Entick, *
Rev. Martin Desprez,
James Shepheard,
James Gifford,
Albert Vandenvelde,
Christian Heineken, b
Caspar Schombart, c
Frederic Maurer, d
Thomas Singleton,
William Townshend,
Charles Pearce.

† SUCCESSORS.

Bro. Thomas Haward,
Martin Klincke,
William Andrews,
Charles Hoyle,
Thomas Cobb,
James Pollard,
Henry Gunter,
Henry Hubert,
Mark Goodfellow,
Joseph Axtell,
Gabriel Risoleire,
Charles Massey.

N. B. *, b, c, d, served in the Room of Brothers Valk, Braithwaite, and Shouldham, who declined, and Brother Jackson, deceased.

The GRAND MASTER then delivered to him, a large Silver Jewel gilt, being Cross-Keys in a Knot enamelled with Blue, his Worship's Present to the Society, to be worn by the Grand Treasurer, on all publick Occasions.

Ordered, That every Certificate granted to a Brother of his being a MASON, shall, for the future, be sealed with the Seal of Masonry, and signed by the Grand Secretary, for which five Shillings shall be paid to the Use of the general Fund of Charity.

Ordered, That, the Brethren, complained of at the last Quarterly Communication, persisting in their Disobedience to the Determination of the GRAND LODGE, their Lodge, N^o 94, held at the Ben Johnson's Head in Pelham-Street, Spital-Fields, be erased from the Book of Lodges; and that such of the Brethren thereof, who shall continue those irregular Meetings, be not admitted as Visitors in any Lodge.

All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

Grand Lodge, in due Form, at the Devil Tavern, Temple-Bar, on December 4, 1755. Present, Dr MANNINGHAM, Deputy Grand Master, as GRAND MASTER; John-Harvey Thursby, Esq; Deputy Grand Master; Arthur Beardmore, Senior Grand Warden; James Dickson, Esq; Junior Grand Warden; the Master, Wardens, and nine Assistants of the Stewards Lodge; the Masters and Wardens of seventy-one Lodges. The usual Forms being gone through, and a large Collection for the general Fund of Charity made: All Business being over, the Lodge was closed.

THE OLD CHARGES

OF THE
FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS,

Collected from their old *Records*, at the Command
of the *Grand Master*,

APPROVED.

By the *Grand Lodge*, and ordered to be printed in the first
Edition of the *Book of Constitutions*, on March 25, 1722.

I. Concerning GOD and RELIGION.

A *Mason* is obliged, by his Tenure, to obey the moral Law; and if he rightly understands the Art, he will never be a stupid *Atheist*, nor an irreligious *Libertine*. But though in ancient Times *Masons* were charged in every Country to be of the Religion of that Country or Nation, whatever it was, yet it is now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that Religion in which all Men agree, leaving their particular Opinions to themselves; that is, to be *good Men and true*, or Men of Honour and Honesty, by whatever Denominations or Persuasions they may be distinguished; whereby *Masonry* becomes the *Center of Union*, and the Means of conciliating true Friendship among Persons, that must have remained at a perpetual Distance.

II. Of the CIVIL MAGISTRATE, Supreme and Subordinate.

A *Mason* is a peaceable Subject to the Civil Powers, wherever he resides or works, and is never to be concerned in Plots and Conspiracies against the Peace and Welfare of the Nation, nor to behave himself undutifully to inferior Magistrates; for as Masonry hath been always injured by War, Bloodshed, and Confusion, so ancient Kings and Princes have been much disposed to encourage the Craftsmen, because of their Peaceableness and *Loyalty*, whereby they practically answered the Cavils of their Adversaries, and promoted the Honour of the Fraternity, who ever flourished in Times of Peace. So that if a Brother should be a Rebel against the State, he is not to be countenanced in his Rebellion; however he may be pitied as an unhappy Man; and, if convicted of no other Crime, though the loyal Brotherhood must and ought to disown his Rebellion, and give no Umbrage or Ground of political Jealousy to the Government for the Time being; they cannot expel him from the *Lodge*, and his Relation to it remains indefeasible.

III. Of LODGES.

A *LODGE* is a Place where *Masons* assemble and work: Hence that Assembly, or duly organized Society of *Masons*, is called a *LODGE*; and every Brother ought to belong to one, and to be subject to its *By-Laws* and the GENERAL REGULATIONS. It is either *particular* or *general*, and will be best understood by attending it, and by the Regulations of the *General* or *Grand Lodge* hereunto annexed. In ancient Times, no *Master* or *Fellow* could be absent from it, especially when warned to appear at it, without incurring a severe Censure, until it appeared to the *Master* and *Wardens*, that pure Necessity hindered him.

The Persons admitted Members of a *Lodge*, must be good and true Men, free-born, and of mature and discreet Age, no Bondmen,

Bondmen, no Women, no immoral or scandalous Men, but of good Report.

IV. Of MASTERS, WARDENS, Fellows, and Apprentices.

All Preferment among *Masons* is grounded upon real Worth and personal Merit only; that so the *Lords* may be well served, the Brethren not put to Shame, nor the *Royal Craft* despised: Therefore no *Master* or *Warden* is chosen by Seniority, but for his Merit. It is impossible to describe these Things in Writing; and every Brother must attend in his Place, and learn them in a Way peculiar to this *Fraternity*: Only *Candidates* may know, that no *Master* should take an *Apprentice*, unless he has sufficient Employment for him, and unless he be a perfect Youth, having no Maim or Defect in his Body, that may render him incapable of learning the *Art*, of serving his *Master's* LORD, and of being made a *Brother*, and then a *Fellow-Craft* in due Time, even after he has served such a Term of Years, as the Custom of the Country directs; and that he should be descended of honest Parents; that so, when otherwise qualified, he may arrive to the Honour of being the WARDEN, and then the MASTER of the *Lodge*, the GRAND WARDEN, and at length the GRAND MASTER of all the *Lodges*, according to his Merit.

No Brother can be a WARDEN until he has passed the Part of a *Fellow-Craft*; nor a MASTER until he has acted as a *Warden*, nor GRAND WARDEN until he has been *Master* of a *Lodge*, nor **Grand Master** unless he has been a *Fellow-Craft* before his Election, who is also to be nobly born, or a *Gentleman* of the best Fashion, or some eminent *Scholar*, or some curious *Architect*, or other *Artist*, descended of honest Parents, and who is of singular great Merit in the Opinion of the *Lodges*. And for the better, and easier, and more honourable Discharge of his Office, the *Grand Master* has a Power to chuse his own DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, who must be then, or must have been formerly, the *Master* of a
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particular *Lodge*; and has the Privilege of acting whatever the GRAND MASTER, his *Principal*, should act, unless the said *Principal* be present, or interpose his Authority by a Letter.

These Rulers and Governors, *supreme* and *subordinate*, of the ancient *Lodge*, are to be obeyed in their respective Stations by all the Brethren, according to the *old Charges* and *Regulations*, with all Humility, Reverence, Love, and Alacrity.

V. Of the Management of the CRAFT in working.

All *Masons* shall work honestly on working Days, that they may live creditably on *holy Days*; and the Time appointed by the Law of the Land, or confirmed by Custom, shall be observed.

The most expert of the *Fellow-Craftsmen* shall be chosen or appointed the *Master* or Overseer of the *Lord's Work*; who is to be called MASTER by those that work under him. The *Craftsmen* are to avoid all ill Language, and to call each other by no disoblising Name, but *Brother* or *Fellow*; and to behave themselves courteously within and without the *Lodge*.

The *Master*, knowing himself to be able of Cunning, shall undertake the *Lord's Work* as reasonably as possible, and truly dispend his Goods as if they were his own; nor to give more Wages to any Brother or *Apprentice*, than he really may deserve.

Both the *Master* and the *Masons* receiving their Wages justly, shall be faithful to the *Lord*, and honestly finish their Work, whether *Task* or *Journey*; nor put the Work to *Task* that hath been accustomed to *Journey*.

None shall discover Envy at the Prosperity of a Brother, nor supplant him, or put him out of his Work, if he be capable to finish the same; for no Man can finish another's Work so much to the *Lord's Profit*, unless he be thoroughly acquainted with the Designs and Draughts of him that began it.

When a *Fellow-Craftsmen* is chosen *Warden* of the Work under the *Master*, he shall be true both to *Master* and *Fellows*, shall carefully

fully oversee the Work in the *Master's* Absence, to the *Lord's* Profit; and his Brethren shall obey him.

All *Masons* employed, shall meekly receive their Wages without Murmuring or Mutiny, and not desert the *Master* till the Work is finished.

A *younger* Brother shall be instructed in Working, to prevent spoiling the Materials for Want of Judgment, and for increasing and continuing of *Brotherly Love*.

All the Tools used in Working shall be approved by the Grand Lodge.

No *Labourer* shall be employed in the proper Work of *Masonry*; nor shall *free Masons* work with those that are *not Free*, without an urgent Necessity; nor shall they teach *Labourers* and *unaccepted* *Masons*, as they should teach a *Brother* or *Fellow*.

VI. Of BEHAVIOUR, viz.

1. In the Lodge while constituted.

You are not to hold private Committees, or separate Conversation, without Leave from the *Master*, nor to talk of any Thing impertinent or unseemly, nor interrupt the *Master* or *Wardens*, or any Brother speaking to the *Master*: Nor behave yourself ludicrously or jestingly while the *Lodge* is engaged in what is serious and solemn; nor use any unbecoming Language upon any Pretence whatsoever; but to pay due Reverence to your *Master*, *Wardens*, and *Fellows*, and put them to worship.

If any Complaint be brought, the Brother found guilty shall stand to the Award and Determination of the *Lodge*, who are the proper and competent Judges of all such Controversies, (unless you carry it by *Appeal* to the GRAND LODGE) and to whom they ought to be referred, unless a *Lord's* Work be hindered the mean while, in which Case a particular Reference may be made; but you must

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never go to Law about what concerneth *Masonry*, without an absolute Necessity apparent to the *Lodge*.

2. *Behaviour after the Lodge is over, and the Brethren not gone.*

You may enjoy yourselves with innocent Mirth, treating one another according to Ability; but avoiding all Excess, or forcing any Brother to eat or drink beyond his Inclination, or hindering him from going when his Occasions call him, or doing or saying any thing offensive, or that may forbid an *easy* and *free* Conversation; for that would blast our Harmony, and defeat our laudable Purposes. Therefore no private Piques or Quarrels must be brought within the Door of the *Lodge*, far less any Quarrels about *Religion*, or *Nations*, or *State Policy*, we being only, as *Masons*, of the *Catholick Religion* above-mentioned; we are also of all *Nations*, *Tongues*, *Kindreds*, and *Languages*, and are resolved against all *Politicks*, as what never yet conduced to the Welfare of the *Lodge*, nor ever will. This *Charge* has been always strictly enjoined and observed; but especially ever since the *Reformation* in *BRITAIN*, or the Dissent and Secession of these Nations from the *Communion* of *ROME*.

3. *Behaviour when Brethren meet without Strangers, but not in a Lodge formed.*

You are to salute one another in a courteous manner, as you will be instructed, calling each other *Brother*, freely giving mutual Instruction as shall be thought expedient, without being overseen or overheard, and without encroaching upon each other, or derogating from that Respect which is due to any Brother, were he not a *Mason*: For though all *Masons* are as *Brethren* upon the same *Level*, yet *Masonry* takes no Honour from a Man that he had before; nay, rather it adds to his Honour, especially if he has deserved:

deserved well of the Brotherhood, who must give Honour to whom it is due, and avoid *ill Manners*.

4. Behaviour in Presence of STRANGERS not Masons.

You shall be cautious in your Words and Carriage, that the most penetrating Stranger shall not be able to discover or find out what is not proper to be intimated; and sometimes you shall divert a Discourse, and manage it prudently for the Honour of the *worshipful Fraternity*.

5. Behaviour at HOME, and in your Neighbourhood.

You are to act as becomes a moral and wise Man; particularly, not to let your Family, Friends, and Neighbours know the *Concerns* of the *Lodge*, &c. but wisely to consult your own Honour, and that of the *ancient Brotherhood*, for Reasons not to be mentioned here. You must also consult your Health, by not continuing together too late, or too long from home, after Lodge Hours are past; and by avoiding of Gluttony and Drunkenness, that your Families be not neglected or injured, nor you disabled from working.

6. Behaviour towards a strange Brother.

You are cautiously to examine him, in such a Method as Prudence shall direct you, that you may not be imposed upon by an ignorant false *Pretender*, whom you are to reject with Contempt and Derision, and beware of giving him any Hints of Knowledge.

But if you discover him to be a true and genuine *Brother*, you are to respect him accordingly; and if he is in Want, you must relieve him if you can, or else direct him how he may be relieved: You must employ him some Days, or else recommend him to be employed. But you are not charged to do beyond your Ability,

only to prefer a poor *Brother*, that is a *good Man and true*, before any other poor People in the same Circumstances.

FINALLY, All these **Charges** you are to observe, and also those that shall be communicated to you in *another Way*; cultivating BROTHERLY LOVE, the Foundation and Cape-stone, the Cement and Glory of this ancient *Fraternity*, avoiding all Wrangling and Quarrelling, all Slander and Backbiting, not permitting others to slander any honest Brother; but defending his Character, and doing him all good Offices, as far as is consistent with your *Honour and Safety*, and no farther. And if any of them do you Injury, you must apply to your own or his *Lodge*; and from thence you may appeal to the GRAND LODGE at the *Quarterly Communication*, and from thence to the *annual* GRAND LODGE, as has been the ancient laudable Conduct of our Forefathers in every Nation; never taking a *legal Course*, but when the Case cannot be otherwise decided; and patiently listening to the honest and friendly Advice of *Master and Fellows*, when they would prevent your going to Law with *Strangers*, or would excite you to put a speedy Period to all *Law-Suits*, that so you may mind the *Affair* of MASONRY with the more Alacrity and Success; but with Respect to *Brothers or Fellows* at Law, the *Master* and Brethren should kindly offer their Mediation, which ought to be thankfully submitted to by the contending Brethren; and if that Submission is impracticable, they must however carry on their *Process*, or *Law-Suit*, without Wrath and Rancour (not in the common Way) saying or doing nothing which may hinder *Brotherly Love*, and good Offices to be renewed and continued; that all may see the *benign Influence* of MASONRY, as all true *Masons* have done from the Beginning of the *World*, and will do to the End of *Time*.

Amen, so mote it be.

T H E

THE
General Regulations
OF THE
FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS,
Revised, Approved of, and Ordered to be Published
BY
The GRAND LODGE, *June 27, 1754.*
CARNARVAN, *Grand Master.*

The REGULATIONS of the GRAND LODGE.

ART. I. **T**HE GRAND LODGE consists of, and is formed by, the *Masters* and *Wardens* of all the *particular* Lodges upon Record, with the GRAND MASTER at their Head, the DEPUTY on his left Hand, and the GRAND WARDENS in their proper Places. *Old Reg. Art. 12.*

All who have been or shall be *Grand Masters*, shall be Members of and vote in all *Grand Lodges*. *Nov. 21, 1724. New Reg. Art. 12.*

All who have been or shall be *Deputy Grand Masters*, shall be Members of and vote in all *Grand Lodges*. *Feb. 28, 1725. N.R. 12.*

All who have been or shall be *Grand Wardens*, shall be Members of and vote in all *Grand Lodges*. *May 10, 1727. N.R. Art. 12.*

The *Grand Treasurer*, for the Time being, shall be a Member of the *Grand Lodge*. See *Art. 12.* See also *G. Treasurer, Art. 2.*

In like manner, the *Secretary* shall be a Member of the *Grand Lodge*, by virtue of his Office, and shall vote in every thing, except in chusing *Grand Officers*. *Old Reg. Art. 13.*

ART.

ART. II. A Brother *Master-Mason* should be appointed the *Tyler*, to look after the Door; but he must be no Member of the *Grand Lodge*.

ART. III. No *Brothers* shall be admitted into the *GRAND LODGE* but those that are the known *Members* thereof, viz. The *four present* and all former *GRAND OFFICERS*, the *Treasurer* and *Secretary*, the *Masters* and *Wardens* of all *regular Lodges*, the *Masters* and *Wardens*, and *nine* more of the *Stewards Lodge*; except a Brother, who is a *Petitioner*, or a *Witness* in some *Case*, or one called in by a *Motion*. *N. R. Art. 40.* See *Stewards, Art. 6, 9. and Provincial Grand Master.*

ART. IV. These must have three *Quarterly Communications* before the *Grand Feast*, in some convenient Place, as the *Grand Master* shall appoint; where none are to be present but its own proper *Members*, without *Leave* asked and given: And while such a *Stranger* (though a *Brother*) stays, he is not allowed to vote, nor even to speak to any *Question*, without *Leave* of the *Grand Lodge*; or unless he is desired to give his *Opinion*. *O. R. Art. 12.*

ART. V. If at any *Grand Lodge*, *Stated* or *Occasional*, *Quarterly* or *Annual*, the *Grand Master* and *Deputy* should both be absent; then the present *Master* of a *Lodge*, that has been longest a *Free Mason*, shall take the *Chair*, and preside as *GRAND MASTER pro tempore*, and shall be vested with all his *Honour* and *Power* for the *Time* being; provided there is no Brother present that has been *Grand Master* or *Deputy* formerly: For the last former *Grand Master* or *Deputy* in *Company* takes *Place*, of *Right*, in the *Absence* of the present *Grand Master* or *Deputy*. *O. R. Art. 14.*

In the *first Edition*, the *Right* of the *Grand Wardens* was omitted in this *Regulation*; and it has been since found, that the *Old Lodges* never put into the *Chair* the *Master* of a *particular Lodge*; but when there was no *Grand Warden* in *Company*, *present*, nor *former*, and that in such a *Case* a *Grand Officer* always took *Place* of any *Master* of a *Lodge*, that has not been a *Grand Officer*.

There-

Therefore, in Case of the Absence of all *Grand Masters* and *Deputies*, the present *Senior Grand Warden* fills the Chair, and in his Absence the present *Junior Grand Warden*, and in his Absence the *oldest* former *Grand Warden* in Company; and if no former *Grand Officer* be found, then the *oldest Free Mason*, who is now the *Master* of a *Lodge*. See *Grand Wardens*, *Art. 1.*

But to avoid Disputes, the *Grand Master* usually gives a particular Commission under his Hand and Seal of Office, countersigned by the *Secretary*, to the *Senior Grand Warden*, or, in his Absence, to the *Junior*, to act as *Deputy Grand Master*, when the *Deputy* is not in Town. *N. R. Art. 14.*

Old Grand Officers are now, some of them, *Officers* of particular *Lodges*; but are not thereby deprived of their Privilege in the *Grand Lodge*, to sit and vote there as *old Grand Officers*: Only he deposes one of his particular *Lodge* to act, *pro tempore*, as the *Officer* of that *Lodge*, at the *Quarterly Communication*. See *Art. 1.* See also *Grand Master*, *Art. 6.* and *Deputy Grand Master*, *Art. 2.*

ART. VI. On March 17, 1730-1, the *Grand Lodge*, to cure some Irregularities, ordered, That none but the *Grand Master*, his *Deputy* and *Wardens*, (who are the only *Grand Officers*) shall wear their *Jewels* in Gold pendant to *blue Ribbons* about their Necks, and *white Leather Aprons* with *blue Silk*; which Sort of *Aprons* may be also worn by former *Grand Officers*. See *Stewards*, *Art. 3, 7, 8, 9.*

ART. VII. On Feb. 24, 1734-5, upon a Motion made by the former *Grand Officers*, it was resolved, That the *Grand Officers*, present and former, each of them who shall attend the *Grand Lodge* in *Communication* (except on the *Feast Day*) shall pay *Half a Crown* towards the Charge of such *Communication* when he attends.

ART. VIII. On June 25, 1728, *Masters* and *Wardens* of *Lodges* shall never attend the *Grand Lodge* without their *Jewels* and *Cloathing*.

On Nov. 26, 1728, one of the three *Officers* of a *Lodge* was admitted into the *Grand Lodge* without his *Jewel*, because the *Jewels* were in the Custody of the *Officer* absent.

IF

If any Officer cannot attend, he may send a *Brother* of that *Lodge* (but not a mere *Enter'd Prentice*) with his *Jewel*, to supply his Room and support the Honour of his *Lodge*. *N. R. Art. 12.*

ART. IX. At the *Grand Lodge* in *Quarterly Communication*, all Matters that concern the *Fraternity* in general or particular *Lodges*, or single *Brothers*, are sedately and maturely to be discoursed of. *O. R. Art. 13.*

On Dec. 13, 1733. What Business cannot be transacted at one *Lodge*, may be referred to the *Committee of Charity*, and by them reported to the next *Grand Lodge*. *N. R. Art. 13.*

ART. X. *Apprentices* must be admitted *Fellow-Crafts* and *Masters* only here, unless by a *Dispensation* from the *Grand Master*. *O. R. Art. 13.*

This being attended with many Inconveniences, it was ordained,

On Nov. 22, 1725. The *Master* of a *Lodge*, with his *Wardens* and a competent Number of the *Lodge* assembled in due Form, can make *Masters* and *Fellows* at Discretion. *N. R. Art. 13.*

ART. XI. All Differences that cannot be made up or accommodated privately, nor by a particular *Lodge*, are to be seriously considered and decided in the *GRAND LODGE*: And if any *Brother* thinks himself aggrieved by the *Decision*, he may appeal to the *Annual Grand Lodge* next ensuing, and leave his Appeal in Writing with the *Grand Master*, the *Deputy*, or *Grand Wardens*. See *Grand Feast, Art. 5.*

Hither also all the Officers of particular *Lodges* shall bring a *List* of such Members as have been made, or even admitted by them, since the last *Grand Lodge*. *O. R. Art. 13.*

ART. XII. They shall also appoint a *TREASURER*, a *Brother* of good worldly Substance, who shall be a Member of the *Grand Lodge* by virtue of his Office, and shall be always present, and have a Power to move to the *Grand Lodge* any thing that concerns his Office. *N. R. Art. 13.*

ART. XIII. The *GRAND MASTER*, or *DEPUTY*, have Authority always to command the *Treasurer* and *Secretary* to attend him, with

with their *Clerks* and *Books*, in order to see how Matters go on; and to know what is expedient to be done upon any Emergency. O. R. Art. 13. See *Grand Treasurer, Art. 3.*

ART. XIV. Every *Annual Grand Lodge* has an inherent Power and Authority to make *new Regulations*, or to alter *these* for the real Benefit of this ancient *Fraternity*; provided always that the *old Land-Marks* be carefully preserved, and that such *new Regulations* and Alterations be proposed and agreed to, at the third *Quarterly Communication* preceding the *Annual Grand Feast*; and that they be offered to the Perusal of all the Brethren before Dinner, in Writing, even of the youngest *Enter'd Prentice*; the Approbation and Consent of the Majority of all the Brethren present, being absolutely necessary to make the same binding and obligatory; which must therefore after Dinner, and after the *New Grand Master* is installed, be solemnly desired: As it was desired and obtained for the *old Regulations*, when proposed by the GRAND LODGE to about 150 Brethren at *Stationers-Hall*, on St John the Baptist's Day, 1721. O. R. Art. 39.

On June 24, 1723, at the *Feast*, the GRAND LODGE before Dinner made this RESOLUTION, That it is not in the Power of any Man, or Body of Men, to make any Alteration or Innovation in the Body of *Masonry*, without the Consent first obtained of the GRAND LODGE. And on Nov. 25, 1723, the GRAND LODGE, in ample Form, resolved, That any Grand Lodge, duly met, has a Power to amend or explain any of the printed Regulations in the Book of *Constitutions*, while they break not in upon the ancient Rules of the *Fraternity*.

But that no Alterations shall be made in this printed Book of *Constitutions*, without Leave of the Grand Lodge. N. R. Art. 39.

Accordingly,

All the *Alterations* or NEW REGULATIONS, in this Edition, are only for amending or explaining the OLD REGULATIONS for the Good of *Masonry*, without breaking in upon the ancient Rules of the *Fraternity*, still preserving the *old Land-Marks*; and were

made at several Times, as Occasion offered, by the GRAND LODGE ; who have an inherent Power of amending what may be thought inconvenient, and ample Authority of making NEW REGULATIONS for the Good of *Masonry*, without the Consent of all the Brethren at the *Grand Annual Feast* ; which has not been disputed since the said 24th of *June*, 1721. For the Members of the *Grand Lodge* are truly the Representatives of all the *Fraternity*, according to *Old Regulation X*.

No Motion for a *new Regulation*, or for the Alteration of an *old one*, shall be made till it is first handed up in Writing to the *Chair* : And after it has been perused by the GRAND MASTER, at least about ten Minutes, the Thing may be moved publicly ; and then it shall be audibly read by the *Secretary* : And if he be seconded and thirded, it must be immediately committed to the Consideration of the whole Assembly, that their Sense may be fully heard about it ; after which the GRAND MASTER shall put the Question *pro* and *con*. *New Reg. Art. 39*.

ART. XV. All Matters in the *Grand Lodge* are to be determined by a Majority of Votes ; each Member having *one Vote*, and the GRAND MASTER *two Votes* ; unless the *Lodge* leave any particular Thing to the Determination of the GRAND MASTER for the Sake of Expedition. *Old Reg. Art. 12*.

The Opinions or *Votes* of the Members are always to be signified by each holding up *one of his Hands* : Which uplifted *Hands* the *Grand Wardens* are to count ; unless the Numbers of *Hands* be so unequal as to render the Counting useless. Nor should any other Kind of Division be ever admitted among MASONS. *New Reg. Art. 39*.

ART. XVI. At the *third Stroke* of the GRAND MASTER's Hammer (always to be repeated by the *Senior Grand Warden*) there shall be a general Silence ; and he who breaks Silence without Leave from the Chair, shall be publicly reprimanded.

Under the same Penalty, every Brother shall take his Seat and keep strict Silence, whenever the GRAND MASTER or *Deputy* shall think fit to rise from the Chair, and call to Order.

In

In the *Grand Lodge*, every Member shall keep in his Seat, and not move about from Place to Place, during the *Communication*; except the *Grand Wardens*, as having more immediately the Care of the *Lodge*.

According to the Order of the *Grand Lodge*, on *April 21, 1730*, (as in the *Lodge-Book*) no Brother is to speak but *once* to the same Affair, unless to explain himself, or when called by the *Chair* to speak.

Every one that speaks shall rise and keep standing, addressing himself to the *Chair*: Nor shall any presume to interrupt him, under the foresaid Penalty; unless the *GRAND MASTER*, finding him wandering from the Point in Hand, shall think fit to reduce him to Order; for then the said *Speaker* shall sit down: But after he has been set right, he may again proceed, if he pleases.

If, in the *Grand Lodge*, any Member is twice called to Order, at one Assembly, for transgressing these Rules, and is guilty of a third Offence of the same Nature, the *Chair* shall peremptorily command him to quit the *Lodge-Room* for that Night.

Whoever shall be so rude as to *hiss at a Brother*, or at what another says, or has said, he shall be forthwith solemnly excluded the *Communication*, and declared incapable of ever being a Member of any *Grand Lodge* for the future, till another Time he publicly owns his Fault, and his Grace be granted. *New Reg. Art. 40.*

ART. XVII. There shall be a Book kept by the *GRAND MASTER* or *Deputy*, or rather by some Brother appointed *Secretary* of the *Grand Lodge*; wherein shall be recorded all the *Lodges*, with the usual Times and Places of their *Forming*, and the *Names* of all the Members of each *Lodge*; also all the Affairs of the *Grand Lodge*, that are proper to be written. *Old Reg. Art. 13.*

ART. XVIII. CARNARVAN, *Grand Master*, Dec. 4, 1755. It was unanimously agreed, That no Brother, for the future, shall smoke Tobacco in the *Grand Lodge*, at the *Quarterly Communication*, or *Committee of Charity*, till the *Lodge* shall be closed.

Of the GRAND MASTER.

ART. I. The *present* GRAND MASTER shall nominate his Successor for the Year ensuing; who, if unanimously approved by the *Grand Lodge*, and there present, shall be proclaimed, saluted, and congratulated the *New* GRAND MASTER, and immediately installed by the last *Grand Master*, according to Usage *. O.R. Art. 33. See *Grand Feast*, Art. 7, 10.

But if that Nomination is not unanimously approved, the *New* GRAND MASTER shall be chosen immediately by *Ballot* †; every *Master* and *Warden* writing his Man's Name, and the last *Grand Master* writing his Man's Name too; and the Man, whose Name the last *Grand Master* shall first take out casually or by Chance, shall be

GRAND MASTER of MASONS

for the Year ensuing; and, if present, he shall be proclaimed, saluted, and congratulated, as above hinted, and forthwith installed by the last *Grand Master*, according to Usage. O.R. Art. 34.

ART. II. The *last* GRAND MASTER thus continued, or the *New* GRAND MASTER thus installed, shall next nominate and appoint his *Deputy* GRAND MASTER, either the *Last* or a *New* one, who shall be also proclaimed, saluted, and congratulated in due Form. See *Grand Feast*, Art. 10.

The *New* GRAND MASTER shall also nominate his *New Grand Wardens*; and if unanimously approved by the *Grand Lodge*, they shall be forthwith proclaimed, saluted, and congratulated in due Form.

But if not, they shall be chosen by *Ballot*, in the same Way as the *Grand Master* was chosen, and as *Wardens* of *private* Lodges

* See the Manner of *Instalment* at RICHMOND, Page 198.

† There has been no Occasion in our Time for this *old Regulation*, nor can be now; for that there must be no *Balloting*, nor any *Controversy* on the *Feast-Day*, according to Agreement.

are chosen when the Members do not approve of their *Master's* Nomination. O. R. Art. 35.

By the 36th *New Regulation*, a DEPUTY is said to have been always needful when the GRAND MASTER was *nobly born*: And that in our Time, the GRAND MASTER *Elect* has not publickly signified beforehand the Names of his intended *Deputy* and *Wardens*, nor till he is first installed in SOLOMON's Chair.

For then *first* he calls them forth by Name, and appoints them to officiate instantly, as soon as they are installed. See *Deputy Grand Master*, Art. 1. and *Grand Wardens*, Art. 1.

But if the Brother whom the *present* GRAND MASTER shall nominate for his Successor, or whom the *Grand Lodge* shall chuse by *Ballot*, as above, is by Sickness, or other necessary Occasion, absent, he cannot be proclaimed GRAND MASTER, unless the *old Grand Master*, or some of the *Masters* and *Wardens* of *Lodges*, can vouch upon the *Honour* of a *Brother*, that the said Person, so nominated or chosen, will readily accept of the *Office*. In which Case, the *old Grand Master* shall act as *Proxy*, and in his Name shall nominate the *Deputy* and *Wardens*; and in his Name shall receive the usual Honours, Homage, and Congratulations. O. R. Art. 36.

The *Proxy* must be either the *last* or a *former* GRAND MASTER; as the Duke of *Richmond* was for Lord *Paisley*, Page 200; or else a very reputable Brother; as Lord *Southwell* was for the Earl of *Strathmore*, Page 215.

But the *New Deputy* and *Grand Wardens* are not allowed *Proxies* when appointed. *New Reg.* Art. 36.

ART. III. Then the GRAND MASTER shall allow any Brother, a *Fellow-Craft* or *Enter'd Prentice*, to speak, directing his Discourse to his *Worship* in the Chair; or to make any Motion * for the Good of the *Fraternity*, which shall be either immediately considered, or

* This is not allowed till the *New GRAND MASTER* has made the *second Procession* round the *Tables*, as at *RICHMOND*, Page 199.

else referred to the Consideration of the *Grand Lodge* at their next *Communication*, stated or occasional.

ART. IV. If the GRAND MASTER die during his *Mastership*, or by Sicknefs, or by being beyond Sea, or any other Way, should be rendered incapable of discharging his Office, the *Deputy*, or in his Absence the *Senior Grand Warden*, or in his Absence the *Junior Grand Warden*, or in his Absence any three *present Masters* of *Lodges*, shall assemble the *Grand Lodge* immediately, in order to advise together upon that Emergency, and to send two of their Number to invite the *last* GRAND MASTER to resume his Office, which now of Course reverts to him: And if he refuse to act, then the *next Last*, and so backward. But if no *former* GRAND MASTER be found, the *present* DEPUTY shall act as Principal till a *New* GRAND MASTER is chosen; or if there be no *Deputy*, then the *oldest Mason*, the *present Master* of a *Lodge*. O. R. Art. 21.

Upon such a Vacancy, if no *former* GRAND MASTER, nor *former* DEPUTY be found, the *present Senior Grand Warden* fills the Chair, or in his Absence the *Junior*, till a *New* GRAND MASTER is chosen: And if no *present* nor *former Grand Wardens* be found, then the *oldest Free Mason*, who is now *Master* of a *Lodge*. N. R. Art. 21. See *Grand Lodge*, Art. 5.

ART. V. No *Grand Master*, *Deputy Grand Master*, *Grand Warden*, *Treasurer*, *Secretary*, or whoever acts for them or in their Stead *pro tempore*, can, at the same Time, act as the *Master* or *Warden* of a *particular* Lodge; but as soon as any of them has discharged his publick Office, he returns to that Post or Station in his *particular* Lodge, from which he was called to officiate. O. R. Art. 17. See *Grand Lodge*, Art. 5. See also below Art. 7.

ART. VI. The GRAND MASTER, with his *Deputy*, *Grand Wardens* and *Secretary*, shall, at least *once*, go round and visit *all the Lodges* about Town, during his *Mastership*. O. R. Art. 20.

Or else he shall send his *Grand Officers* to visit the *Lodges*. This old and laudable Practice often renders a *Deputy* necessary: And when he visits them, the *Senior Grand Warden* acts as *Deputy*, the
Junior

Junior as the *Senior*, as above: Or if both or any of them be absent, the *DEPUTY*, or *he* that *presides* for him, may appoint whom he pleases in their Stead *pro tempore*.

For, when both the *Grand Masters* are absent, the *Senior* or the *Junior Grand Warden* may preside as *Deputy* in visiting the *Lodges*, or in the *Constitution* of a new *Lodge*; neither of which can be done without, at least, *one* of the *present Grand Officers*. *N.R. Art. 20.*

The *GRAND MASTER* or *Deputy* has full Authority and Right, not only to be present, but also to preside in every *Lodge*, with the *Master* of the *Lodge* on his left Hand; and to order his *Grand Wardens* to attend him, who are not to act as *Wardens* of *particular Lodges*, but in his Presence, and at his Command: For the *Grand Master*, while in a *particular Lodge*, may command the *Wardens* of *that Lodge*, or any other *Master Masons*, to act there as his *Wardens pro tempore*. *O. R. Art. 1.*

That is, only when the *Grand Wardens* are absent: For the *GRAND MASTER* cannot deprive them of their Office, without shewing Cause, fairly appearing to the *Grand Lodge*. So that if they are present in a *particular Lodge* with the *Grand Master*, they must act as *Wardens* there. *N. R. Art. 1. See Deputy Grand Master, Art. 2.*

ART. VII. The *GRAND MASTER* should not receive any private Intimations of Business concerning *Masons* and *Masonry*, but from his *Deputy* first; except in such Cases as his Worship can easily judge of: And if the Application to the *Grand Master* be *irregular*, his Worship can order the *Grand Wardens*, or any other so applying, to wait upon the *Deputy*, who is immediately to prepare the Business, and to lay it orderly before his Worship. *Old Reg. Art. 16.*

See *Grand Lodge, Art. 1, 4, 5, 6, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17.*
Deputy Grand Master, Art. 1, 2. Grand Wardens, Art. 1, 2, 3.
Provincial Grand Master, Art. 2. Committee of Charity, Art. 31,
32. Removals, Art. 3.

Of

Of the DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

ART. I. He that is chosen DEPUTY at the *Annual Feast*, and also the *Grand Wardens*, cannot be discharged, unless the Cause fairly appear to the *Grand Lodge*: For the GRAND MASTER, if he is uneasy, may call a *Grand Lodge* on Purpose, to lay the Cause before them, for their Advice and Concurrence.

And if the Members of the *Grand Lodge* cannot reconcile the *Grand Master* with his *Deputy* or *Wardens*, they are to allow the *Grand Master* to discharge his *Deputy* or *Wardens*, and to chuse another *Deputy* immediately; and the same *Grand Lodge*, in that Case, shall forthwith chuse other *Grand Wardens*, that so Harmony and Peace may be preserved. O. R. Art. 18.

Should this Case ever happen, the GRAND MASTER appoints his *Grand Officers*, as at first. N. R. Art. 18. See *Grand Master*, Art. 2.

ART. II. If the DEPUTY be sick, or necessarily absent, the *Grand Master* can chuse any Brother he pleases, to act as his *Deputy* pro tempore. Old Reg. Art. 18.

The *Senior Grand Warden* now ever supplies the DEPUTY's Place; the *Junior* acts as the *Senior*, the *oldest* former *Grand Warden* as the *Junior*, also the *oldest Mason* as above. N. R. Art. 18.

See *Grand Lodge*, Art. 1, 5, 6, 11, 13, 16, 17. *Grand Master*, Art. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7. See also *Grand Feast*, Art. 3, 7. *Committee of Charity*, Art. 31. *Removals*, Art. 3.

Of the GRAND WARDENS.

ART. I. In the *Grand Lodge*, none can act as *Wardens*, but the *present* GRAND WARDENS, if in Company; and, if absent, the GRAND MASTER shall order private *Wardens* to act as *Grand Wardens*

Wardens pro tempore; whose Places are to be supplied by two *Fellow-Crafts*, or *Master Masons* of the same *Lodge*, called forth to act, or sent thither by the *Master* thereof; or, if by him omitted, the GRAND MASTER, or *He* that presides, shall call them forth to act; that so the *Grand Lodge* may be always compleat. *Old Reg. Art. 15.*

Soon after the *first* Edition of the *Book of Constitutions*, the *Grand Lodge* finding it was always the ancient Usage, that the oldest former GRAND WARDENS supplied the Places of those of the Year, when absent; the GRAND MASTER ever since has ordered them to take Place immediately, and act as *Grand Wardens pro tempore*; which they have always done in the Absence of the *Grand Wardens* for the Year; except when they have waved their Privilege for that Time, to honour some Brother, whom they thought more fit for the present Service.

But if no former *Grand Wardens* are in Company, the GRAND MASTER, or *He* that presides, calls forth whom he pleases to act as *Grand Wardens pro tempore*. *N. R. Art. 15.* See *Grand Lodge, Art. 5. Grand Master, Art. 2.*

ART. II. The *Grand Wardens*, or any others, are first to advise with the *Deputy* about the Affairs of the *Lodges*, or of private single Brothers; and are not to apply to the *Grand Master* without the Knowledge of the *Deputy*, unless he refuse his Concurrence. *Old Reg. Art. 16.*

This was intended for the Ease of the GRAND MASTER, and for the Honour of the DEPUTY.

In which Case, or in Case of any Difference of Sentiment between the *Deputy* and *Grand Wardens*, or other Brothers, both Parties are to go to the *Grand Master* by Consent; who, by virtue of his great Authority and Power, can easily decide the Controversy, and make up the Difference. *New Reg. Art. 16.*

ART. III. The GRAND WARDENS shall have the Care of preparing *Tickets* sealed with the *Grand Master's Seal of Office*, of

disposing the *Tickets*, of buying the Materials of the *Feast*, of finding out a proper and convenient Place to feast in, and of every other Thing that concerns the Entertainment. *O. R. Art. 23.*

Affisted by a certain Number of *Stewards* at every *Feast*, or by some general Undertaker of the Whole. *New Reg. Art. 23.*

The GRAND WARDENS and STEWARD shall in due Time wait upon the *Grand Master* or *Deputy*, for Directions and Orders about the Premises: But if both their Worships are sick, or necessarily absent, they may call together the *Masters* and *Wardens* of *Lodges*, on Purpose for their Advice and Orders: Or else they may take the whole Affair upon themselves, and do the best they can. *Old Reg. Art. 24.*

This having been found too fatiguing and expensive to the *Grand Officers*, the *Grand Lodge* has left the Care and Conduct of the *Grand Feast* to the *Stewards*, who now, by the Request of the *Grand Lodge*, take the whole Affair upon themselves, and do the best they can.

Nor are their Accounts now audited by the *Grand Lodge*, because they are generally out of Pocket. *New Reg. Art. 24.*

Whatever might be the Case when it was ordained, That the GRAND WARDENS and STEWARDS are to account for all the Money they receive or expend, after Dinner, to the *Grand Lodge*, or when the *Lodge* shall think fit to audite their Accounts. *Old Reg. Art. 24.*

The GRAND WARDENS or the STEWARDS shall, beforehand, appoint such a Number of Brethren to serve at Table as they think fit; and they may advise with the *Officers* of *Lodges* about the most proper Persons, if they please, or may retain such by their Recommendation: For none are to serve that Day but *Free and Accepted Masons*, that the Communication may be free and harmonious. *Old Reg. Art. 27.*

Now only the *Stewards* appoint the *Attenders* at Table, who are the more necessary, if the *Cooks* and *Butlers* are not *Brothers*. *New Reg. Art. 27. See Stewards, Art. 1.*

Of

Of the GRAND TREASURER.

ART. I. The *Grand Treasurer* is chosen by the *Grand Lodge*. See *Grand Lodge, Art. 12.* and *Committee of Charity, Art. 4.*

ART. II. To him shall be committed all Money raised for the general *Charity*, or for any other Use of the *Grand Lodge*; which he shall write down in a *Book*, with the respective Ends and Uses for which the several Sums are intended; and shall expend or disburse the same by such a certain Order signed, as the *Grand Lodge* shall hereafter agree to in a *new Regulation*.

ART. III. But by virtue of his Office as *Treasurer*, without any other Qualification, he shall not vote in chusing a *new Grand Master* and *Wardens*, though in every other Transaction. *N.R.*

ART. IV. The *Treasurer* and *Secretary* may have each a *Clerk* or Assistant, if they think fit, who must be a Brother and a *Master Mason*; but must never be a *Member* of the *Grand Lodge*, not speak without being allowed or commanded. *N.R.* See *Grand Lodge, Art. 12.* *Committee of Charity, Art. 2, 4, 34, 35.*

Of the GRAND SECRETARY.

The *Grand Secretary* is nominated Yearly by the *Grand Master*, and is a *Member* of the *GRAND LODGE* by his Office. See *Grand Lodge, Art. 1, 3, 13, 17.* *Committee of Charity, Art. 30, 33.* *Removals, Art. 1, 2.* *Grand Feast, Art. 8.*

Of PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTERS.

ART. I. The Office of *PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER* was found particularly necessary in the Year 1726; when the extraordinary Increase of the *Craftsmen*, and their travelling into distant Parts, and convening themselves in *LODGES*, required an immediate

HEAD, to whom they might apply in all Cases, where it was not possible to wait the Decision or Opinion of the GRAND LODGE.

ART. II. The Appointment of *this Grand Officer* is a Prerogative of the GRAND MASTER; who grants his Deputation to such Brother of Eminence and Ability in the *Craft*, as he shall think proper; not for Life, but during his good Pleasure.

ART. III. The PROVINCIAL thus deputed, is invested with the Power and Honour of a *Deputy Grand Master*; and, during the Continuance of his *Provincialship*, is intitled to wear the *Cloathing*, to take Rank as the GRAND OFFICERS, in all publick Assemblies, immediately after the past *Deputy Grand Masters*; and to constitute Lodges within his own Province.

ART. IV. He is enjoined to correspond with the *Grand Lodge*, and to transmit a circumstantial Account of his Proceedings, at least once in every Year. At which Times, the *Provincial* is required to send a List of those Lodges he has constituted, their Contributions for the general Fund of *Charity*; and the usual Demand, as specified in his Deputation, for every Lodge he has constituted by the *Grand Master's* Authority.

See the List of PROVINCIALS, after the List of *Grand Masters*.

Of the COMMITTEE of CHARITY.

By the original Order and Constitution of Nature, Men are so made and framed, that they of Necessity want one another's Assistance for their mutual Support and Preservation in the World: Being fitted by an implanted Disposition to live in Societies, and establish themselves into distinct Bodies, for the more effectual Promulging and Propagating a Communication of *Arts, Labour and Industry*, of which, CHARITY and mutual FRIENDSHIP is the common Bond. It is in this Respect only, that all the human Race stand upon a *Level*, having all the same Wants and Desires, and are all in the same Need of each other's Assistance; as by this common Cement, every one is bound to look upon himself as a
Member

Member of this universal Community, and especially the Rich and Great; for the truly noble Disposition never shines so bright, as when engaged in the noble Purposes of social *Love, Charity, and Benevolence*. Influenced by these great and good Principles,

ART. I. The *Grand Lodge* came to a Resolution to consider of the most prudent and effectual Method of collecting and disposing of what Money should be lodged with them in *Charity*, towards the RELIEF only of a *true Brother*, fallen into Poverty and Decay; but of none else.

When it was resolved, That each *particular Lodge* might dispose of their *own Charity* for poor Brothers, according to their own *By-Laws*; until it should be agreed by *all the Lodges* (in a *new Regulation*) to carry in the *Charity*, collected by them, to the *Grand Lodge*, at the *Quarterly or Annual Communication*; in order to make a *common Stock* for the more handsome Relief of poor Brethren. *Old Reg. Art. 13.*

ART. II. In Consequence of which *Regulation*, at the *Grand Lodge*, on Nov. 21, 1724. CHARLES LENNOS, Duke of *Richmond, Lennox, and Aubigny*, being *Grand Master*;

Brother FRANCIS SCOTT, Earl of *Dalkeith* (afterwards Duke of *Buckleugh*) the last *Grand Master*, proposed, *That in order to promote the charitable Disposition of FREE MASONS, and to render it more extensively beneficial to the Society, each Lodge may make a certain Collection, according to Ability, to be put into a JOINT-STOCK, lodged in the Hands of a TREASURER, at every Quarterly Communication, for the Relief of distressed Brethren that shall be recommended by the Contributing LODGES to the Grand Officers, from Time to Time.*

The Motion being readily agreed to,

RICHMOND, *Grand Master*, desired all present to come prepared to give their Opinion of it, at next *Grand Lodge*; which was held in ample Form, on *March 17, 1724-5*. When

ART. III. At the *Lodge's Desire*, *Grand Master RICHMOND* named a *Committee* for considering of the best Methods to regulate the

the said *Masons* general *Charity*: They met, and chose for Chairman, WILLIAM COWPER, Esq; Clerk of the Parliament, who drew up the *Report*.

But the Affair requiring great Deliberation, the *Report* was not made till the *Grand Lodge* met in ample Form, on Nov. 27, 1725, when RICHMOND, *Grand Master*, ordered the *Report* to be read. It was well approved, and recorded in the Book of the *Grand Lodge*; for which that *Committee* received publick Thanks; and Copies of it were ordered to be sent to the particular *Lodges*, in this Form:

The *Committee*, to whom it was referred to consider of proper Methods to regulate the general *Charity*, after several Meetings for that Purpose, came to the following Resolutions, which they submit to the Judgment of the *Grand Lodge*, as conducive to the End proposed by the Reference.

1. That it is the Opinion of the *Committee*, that the Contributions from the several *Lodges* be paid quarterly and voluntarily.
2. That no Brother be recommended by any *Lodge*, as an Object of this *Charity*, but who was a Member of some Regular *Lodge*, which shall contribute to the same *Charity*, on or before the 21st Day of *November*, 1724, when the general *Charity* was first proposed in the *Grand Lodge*.
3. That no Brother, who has been admitted a Member of any such *Lodge* since that Time, or shall hereafter be so admitted, be recommended till three Years after such Admission: And as to the Methods or Rules to be observed by the *Grand Lodge*, in relieving such Brethren, who shall be qualified as aforesaid, whom they shall think fit, upon Application to themselves, to relieve, viz. Those concerning the Circumstances of the Persons to be relieved, the Sums to be paid, the Times or Terms of Payment, the Continuance, suspending or taking off such Allowance, with the Reasons thereof, whether arising from the Circumstances of the assisted Brother being bettered, or from his Behaviour, in any Respect,

Respect, rendering him unfit to have it continued; and, in general, all other Circumstances attending the regular and ordinary Distribution of the *Charity*, where the *Grand Lodge* think fit to put any one upon it, the *Committee* are of Opinion, they are most decently and securely left to the Wisdom, Care, and Discretion of the *Grand Lodge*, to do therein, from Time to Time, as Cases shall happen, in a Manner most agreeable to the Exigencies of them; which, as the *Committee* cannot foresee with any Certainty, so they are unable to lay down any fixed Proposals concerning them; but as it may fall out that a Brother, who is in all Respects qualified for Relief, and in Need of it, may by the Pressure of his Circumstances be forced to apply, perhaps, a good while before a *Quarterly Communication* may be had, or the *Grand Lodge* assembled, for a present Relief or Subsistence, till he can make his Case known to the *Grand Lodge*, for their further Favour. The *Committee* took that Case into their particular Consideration; and as to that, are humbly of Opinion,

4. That *three Pounds*, and no more, may be given to any particular distressed Brother, who shall be recommended by any Lodge as an Object of this *Charity*, without the Consent of the *Grand Lodge*.

5. That the abovesaid casual *Charity*, of *three Pounds* or under, be disposed of as there shall be Occasion, by a standing *Committee* of Five, to consist of the *Grand Master*, *Deputy*, and *Senior Grand Warden* for the Time being, and two other Members of the *Grand Lodge*, to be named by the *Grand Master*, of which *Committee* three always to be a *Quorum*. And it being absolutely necessary that, for collecting and disbursing the Sums which shall be given for so charitable a Purpose, there should be a Receiver or Treasurer publicly entrusted and known, the *Committee* were further of Opinion,

6. That there be a *Treasurer*, to be nominated by the *Grand Master*, and approved by the *Grand Lodge*: And,

7. That

7. That, after the first Nomination, all future *Treasurers* be nominated upon every Election of a *Grand Master*, by the new elected *Grand Master*, and approved as before.

8. That all Recommendations of any Brother, as an Object of the casual Charity of *three Pounds* or under, be made to the said *Treasurer*, who is to give Notice of the Application forthwith to the *Committee* of Five, for their Directions in the Matter.

The *Committee* then proceeded to consider of a Proposal made to them, *viz.* That the *Treasurer* should, from Time to Time, give some collateral Security for the due Performance of his Trust, which they found or judged to be a Matter of some Nicety in many Respects, as well in Regard that it is probable none will ever be named to that Employment of Trouble and no Profit, but some Brother of Distinction and Sufficiency, and who therefore rather does than receives a Favour in it; as that for the same Reason such Brother would not care to ask any others, especially not of the *Craft*, to be collateral Security for him; nor would any other, in all Likelihood, in a voluntary Undertaking of this Nature, which induced the *Committee* to think, that the requiring any such Kind of Security would render it at least very difficult, if not impracticable, to get any *Treasurer* at all, more especially such a one in Respect of Rank and Estimation, as the *Committee* believes every Brother would be glad always to see in that Trust; and whose acting in it would really prove highly for the Credit and Service of the Design itself: For which, and many other Reasons of the same Tendency, the *Committee* concluded against requiring of the *Treasurer* any such collateral Security, or that he should find any other Persons to be bound with, or for him; yet however unnecessary they think it may, and hope it always will be, to require even any Security whatsoever from one, whose Rank, Fortune, Probity, and Honour, might be alone sufficient in the Case, and acting especially in a Matter of publick Charity to *Masons*, himself a *Mason*, and under the high and solemn Tie and Obligation of that great Character: The *Committee* notwithstanding conceived, that no Brother, who

who may be nominated for that Purpose, would probably decline giving the *Grand Lodge* the Satisfaction, if they require it, of his own single personal Security; and therefore submit it as their humble Opinion,

9. That the *Treasurer* do give his personal Security, by his own Bond, to the *Grand Master*, *Deputy Grand Master*, and *Senior Grand Warden*, and the two Brethren of the aforesaid Committee of Five, not *Officers*, in the Penalty and with Condition to be approved by the *Grand Lodge* hereafter, if they think fit to require it.

And as concerning the *Treasurer's* Accounts, the *Committee* were further of Opinion,

10. That the *Treasurer* do produce his Accounts of his Receipts and Disbursements (either by Order of the *Grand Lodge*, or Committee of Five) fair, and lay them before the *Grand Lodge*, at every *Quarterly Communication*, with the Vouchers for the Disbursements; the *Items* of the Accounts to be then publicly read over; and if any Dispute or Difficulty shall arise upon any of them, the Matter to be referred to such five Brethren present, as the Person then presiding shall nominate, and the *Grand Lodge* approve, to examine into the Grounds of the same against the next *Quarterly Communication*, when they are to report their Proceedings in the Case, with the State of it, for the final Judgment and Direction of the *Grand Lodge*: And,

11. That the *Treasurer's* Accounts be allowed, from Time to Time, by the *Grand Master's* signing them, as allowed in the *Grand Lodge*, and any seven *Masters* of Lodges present attesting such Signing in their Presence, and two Copies of such Accounts, signed by the *Treasurer*, to be forthwith delivered by him to the two Brethren of the Committee of Five, not *Officers*, each one to be kept by them respectively; and the *Secretary* to enter the Account so signed and allowed in the *Grand Master's* Book. And,

The *Committee* foreseeing, that such a Person, as it may be thought proper to nominate, from Time to Time, to the Office of *Treasurer* upon this Occasion, might, from many Causes, not al-

ways be able to attend the personal Discharge of it: And judging it reasonable, that if he requires or wants the Assistance of another, such Assistant should have a suitable Reward, which, as the *Treasurer* himself makes no Profit, cannot be expected he should be at the Charge of: Therefore they do further submit it as their Opinion,

12. That if the *Treasurer*, when appointed, shall find it necessary to employ under him an Assistant or Clerk, he may be at Liberty so to do; such Clerk or Assistant to be a Brother, and to have such Allowance from Time to Time, by Way of Poundage, as the aforesaid Committee of Five shall think fit, out of the Monies passing through the *Treasurer's* Hands, not exceeding twelve Pence in the Pound, without the particular Allowance and Direction of the *Grand Lodge*; and this to be charged and allowed in the *Treasurer's* Accounts.

13. The *Committee* think it necessary, that every *Treasurer*, upon his Appointment, be desired to give the earliest general Notice he can, where he may be applied to, from Time to Time, for the Purposes of this *Charity*, as Need shall require. All which they submit to your Judgment and Direction.

ALEXANDER HARDINE.

DALKEITH.

PAISLEY.

THO. EDWARDS.

WM. PETTY.

DAN. HOUGHTON.

G. TAYLOR.

W. RICHARDSON.

J. T. DESAGULIERS.

ART. IV. Yet no *TREASURER* was found, till at the *Grand Lodge*, in ample Form, on June 24, 1727, *INCHQUIN Grand Master*, requested Brother *Nathaniel Blakerby*, Esq; to accept of that Office, which he very kindly undertook.

Then also it was resolved, that the four *Grand Officers*, for the Time being, together with Brother *Martin Folkes*, *Francis Sorell*, and *George Payne*, Esqrs; as a Committee of Seven, should, upon due Recommendations, dispose of the intended *Charity*; and fresh Copies of the *Report* were sent to the *Lodges*.

ART.

ART. V. At last this good Work of CHARITY was begun at the *Grand Lodge*, on Nov. 25, 1729, KINGSTON being *Grand Master*, and, in his Absence, *Deputy Grand Master* BLAKERBY, the *Treasurer*, in the Chair; who, after a warm Exhortation, ordered the *Lodges* to be called over a second Time, when some *Officers* gave in the Benevolence of their respective *Lodges*, for which they were thanked; and their *Charity* being forthwith recorded, was put into the Hands of the *Treasurer*, as an hopeful Beginning: And other *Lodges* following the good Example,

ART. VI. At the *Grand Lodge*, in due Form, on Dec. 27, 1729, *Deputy Grand Master* BLAKERBY, the *Treasurer*, in the Chair, had the Honour to thank many *Officers* of *Lodges*, for bringing their liberal *Charity*: When by a Motion of Brother Thomas Batson, Counsellor at Law, the *Grand Lodge* ordained, *That every new Lodge, for their Constitution, shall pay two Guineas towards this general Charity of Masons.*

And ever since, the *Lodges*, according to their Ability, have, by their *Officers*, sent their Benevolence to every *Grand Lodge*, except on the *Grand Feast Day*: And several distressed Brothers have been handsomely relieved.

ART. VII. But the Committee of Seven being thought too few for this good Work, the *Grand Lodge*, in due Form, on Aug. 28, 1730, NORFOLK being *Grand Master*, and, in his Absence, *Deputy Grand Master* BLAKERBY, the *Treasurer*, in the Chair, resolved, *That the Committee of Charity shall have added to them twelve Masters of contributing Lodges; that the first Twelve, in the printed List, shall be succeeded by the next Twelve, and so on: And that for Dispatch, any Five of them shall be a Quorum, provided one of the Five is a present Grand Officer.* Accordingly,

The Committee of Charity met the *Treasurer* BLAKERBY the first Time, in the *Mastership* of NORFOLK.

On November 13, 1730. When

They considered the Petitions of some poor Brethren, whom they relieved, not exceeding three Pounds to each Petitioner: And

Q q 2

adjourned,

adjourned, from Time to Time, for supplying the Distressed according to their Powers; or else recommended them to the greater Favour of the *Grand Lodge*.

ART. VIII. This *Committee* had not all their Powers at once: For, at the *Grand Lodge* on Dec. 15, 1730, NORFOLK being *Grand Master*, and, in his Absence, the *Deputy* BLAKERBY in the Chair, it was ordained, *That for Dispatch, all Complaints and Informations about Charity, shall be referred, for the future, to the Committee of Charity; and that they shall appoint a Day for bearing the same, shall enter their Proceedings in their own Book, and shall report their Opinion to the Grand Lodge.*

From this Time, the *Minutes* of the *Committee of Charity* have been read and considered at every *Grand Lodge*, except on the *Grand Feast Day*.

ART. IX. At the *Committee of Charity*, March 16, 1730-1, it was agreed, *That no Petition shall be read, if the Petitioner don't attend the Committee in Person; except in the Cases of Sickness, Lameness, or Imprisonment.*

ART. X. At the *Grand Lodge* on May 14, 1731, upon the Motion of LOVELL, *Grand Master*, it was resolved, *That all former Grand Masters and Deputies shall be Members of the Committee of Charity.*

That the Committee shall have a Power to give five Pounds, as casual Charity, to a poor Brother, but no more, till the Grand Lodge assemble.

ART. XI. At the *Committee of Charity*, on June 18, 1731, it was agreed, *That no poor Brother that has been once assisted, shall, a second Time, present a Petition, without some new Allegation well attested.*

ART. XII. At the *Grand Lodge* on June 8, 1732, Viscount MONTAGU being *Grand Master*, and, in his Absence, *Deputy Grand Master* BATSON in the Chair, having signified, *That notwithstanding the general Charity, some poor Brothers had molested Noblemen and*

and others (being *Masons*) with private Applications for Charity, to the Scandal of the Craft; it was resolved, *That any Brother who makes such private Applications for the future, shall be for ever debarred from any Relief from the Committee of Charity, the Grand Lodge, or any Assemblies of MASONS.*

ART. XIV. At the Committee of Charity, on July 5, 1732, it was agreed, *That no Brother shall be relieved, unless his Petition be attested by three Brothers of the Lodge to which he does, or did once, belong.*

ART. XV. At the Grand Lodge, on Nov. 21, 1732, Viscount MONTAGU being Grand Master, and, in his Absence, Deputy BATSON in the Chair, it was resolved, *That all former and present Grand Officers, viz. Grand Masters, Deputies and Wardens, with twenty Masters of contributing Lodges in a Rotation, according to the printed List, shall be Members of the Committee of Charity. And,*

ART. XVI. At the Grand Lodge, on Dec. 13, 1733, upon the Motion of STRATHMORE, Grand Master, in the Chair, it was resolved, *That ALL Masters of regular Lodges, that have contributed to the Charity, within twelve Months past, shall be Members of the Committee, together with all former and present Grand Officers.*

ART. XVII. *That considering the usual Business of a Quarterly Communication was too much for one Time; whatever Business cannot be dispatched here, shall be referred to the Committee of Charity, and their Opinion reported to the next GRAND LODGE.*

ART. XVIII. *That all Questions, debated at the said Committee, shall be decided by a Majority of those present.*

ART. XIX. *That all Petitions for Charity, presented to the Grand Lodge, shall be referred to the said Committee, who are to report their Opinion to the next Grand Lodge, viz. Whether or not the Case of any distressed Brother deserves more Relief than is in the Power of the Committee to give?*

ART. XX. *That the said Committee shall twice give publick Notice, in some publick News-Paper, of the Time and Place of their Meetings.*

ART.

ART. XXI. At the **Grand Lodge**, on Feb. 24, 1734-5, CRAUFURD, *Grand Master*, in the Chair, it was recommended by the Committee, and now resolved here, *That no Master of a Lodge shall be a Member of the said Committee, whose Lodge has not contributed to the general Charity, during twelve Months past.*

ART. XXII. *That one of the Brethren, signing and certifying a poor Brother's Petition, shall attend the Committee to attest it.*

ART. XXIII. At the **Grand Lodge**, on March 31, 1735. Upon the Motion of CRAUFURD, *Grand Master*, in the Chair, it was resolved, *That no extraneous Brothers, that is, not regularly made, but clandestinely, or only with a View to partake of the Charity; nor any assisting at such irregular Makings, shall be ever qualified to partake of the Masons general Charity.*

ART. XXIV. *That the Brothers, attesting a Petition for Charity, shall be able to certify, that the Petitioner has been formerly in reputable, at least, in tolerable Circumstances.*

ART. XXV. *That every Petition received, shall be signed or certified by the Majority of the Lodge, to which the Petitioner does, or did belong.*

ART. XXVI. *That the Name and Calling of the Petitioner be expressly mentioned.*

ART. XXVII. At the **Grand Lodge**, on April 6, 1736, WEYMOUTH being *Grand Master*, and, in his Absence, *Deputy Grand Master* WARD in the Chair; upon the Motion of the Committee of Charity, it was resolved, *That no Petition for Charity shall be received, which has not been offered first to the Secretary, and laid in his Hands ten Days at least, before the Meeting of the Committee of Charity, that he may have Time to be informed of its Allegations, if they are dubious.*

ART. XXVIII. At the **Grand Lodge**, on March 20, 1739, RAYMOND, *Grand Master*, it was resolved, *That a Brother's being intitled to, and receiving Relief out of, the Charity of a particular Lodge, in Pursuance of the Laws thereof, shall be no Objection to his being relieved out of the general Charity, in case such Lodge shall contribute*

contribute to the said general Charity, according to the Laws of the Society.

ART. XXIX. At the *Grand Lodge*, on *December 3, 1741*, *MORTON, Grand Master*, it was resolved, That before the Brethren proceed to Business in any *Committee of Charity*, all the Laws relating to the Disposal of the *general Charity* of this Society be first read; and that, for the future, no Petition shall be received, unless every Brother shall, at the Time of his signing the same, be a Member of some *regular Lodge*, and the Name of such his *Lodge* be always specified.

ART. XXX. At the *Grand Lodge*, on *June 18, 1752*, *CARYSFORT Grand Master*, it was ordered, That the Sum of three Guineas be paid to the *Grand Secretary*, at every *Communication* and *Annual Assembly*, for his own incidental Charges, and that of an Assistant Secretary, out of the publick Fund.

Ordered, That any foreign Brother, after due Examination, shall be relieved by this *Committee*, with any Sum not exceeding five Pounds, any Law to the contrary notwithstanding.

ART. XXXI. At the *Grand Lodge* held on *Nov. 29, 1754*, *CARNARVAN, Grand Master*, it was resolved, and ordered to be entered as a standing *Regulation* of this Society, That if any *Mason* shall, without the special Licence of the *GRAND MASTER*, or his *Deputy* for the Time being, attend, as a *MASON*, cloathed in any of the Jewels or Cloathing of the *Craft*, at any Funeral or Funeral Procession, he shall not only be for ever incapable of being an Officer of a Lodge, but even of Tyling, or attending on a Lodge, or partaking of the *general Charity*, if he shall come to want it.

ART. XXXII. It was then also ordained, That if any *Mason* shall attend, tyle, or assist as *Tyler*, at any Meetings or pretended *Lodges* of Persons calling themselves *Masons*, not being a *regular constituted Lodge*, acknowledging the Authority of our Right Worshipful *GRAND MASTER*, and conforming to the Laws of the *Grand Lodge*, he shall be for ever incapable of being a *Tyler*, or Attendant on a Lodge, or partaking of the *general Charity*.

ART.

ART. XXXIII. At the *Grand Lodge*, on *July 24, 1755*, *CARNARVAN, Grand Master*, it was ordered, That, for the future, every Certificate granted to a Brother of his being a *Mason*, shall be sealed with the *Seal of Masonry*, and signed by the *Grand Secretary*; for which five Shillings shall be paid to the Use of the general Fund of *Charity*. See *Makings, Art. 9*.

Thus the COMMITTEE of CHARITY has been established among the FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS of ENGLAND, who have very generously contributed to their *general Fund*, and do still persevere in the good Work.

ART. XXXIV. The *Committee* regularly meets, according to the Summons of the GRAND MASTER, or his *Deputy*, and has relieved many distressed Brothers with small Sums, not exceeding 5 *l.* to each: But the *Grand Lodge* has ordered the *Treasurer* to pay to some Petitioners, ten, or fifteen, or twenty Pounds, as they thought the Case required. So that the Distressed have found far greater Relief from this *general Charity*, than can be expected from particular *Lodges*; and the Contributions, being paid by the Lodges in *Parcels*, at various Times, have not been burdensome.

ART. XXXV. The TREASURER's Accounts have been audited and ballanced at every *Grand Lodge*; whereby all know the Stock in Hand, and how every Parcel of the *Charity* has been disposed of; every Thing being duly recorded in the *Grand Lodge-Book*, and in that of the *Committee*, of which every *Master* of a contributing *Lodge* is a Member.

Of the STEWARDS.

The first Mention made of *Stewards*, is in the *Old Regulation 23*, concerning the *Annual Feast*; where it is ordained, That in order to relieve the two *Grand Wardens* in the extraordinary Trouble of that *General Assembly*, and that all Matters might be expeditiously and safely managed, the GRAND MASTER, or his *Deputy*, shall have Power to nominate and appoint a certain Number of STEWARDS,

STEWARDS, as his Worship shall think fit, to act in Concert with the two *Grand Wardens*: And that all Things, relating to the *Feast*, should be decided among them by a Majority of Votes; except the GRAND MASTER, or his *Deputy*, interpose by a particular Direction and Appointment. See *Grand Wardens*.

ART. I. On *April 28, 1724*, the *Grand Lodge* ordained, that at the *Feast*, the *Stewards* shall open no Wine till Dinner be laid on the Tables; that the Members of each Lodge shall sit together, as much as possible; that after Eight of the Clock at Night, the *Stewards* shall not be obliged to furnish any Wine or other Liquors; and that either the *Money* or *Tickets* shall be returned to the *Stewards*.

ART. II. On *November 26, 1728*, the Office of *Stewards*, that had been disused at three preceeding Feasts, was revived by the *Grand Lodge*, and their Number to be always Twelve; who, together with the *Grand Wardens*, shall prepare the *Feast*.

ART. III. On *March 17, 1730-1*, the *Stewards* for the Year were allowed to have *Jewels* of Silver (though not gilded) pendant to red Ribbons, about their Necks, to bear white Rods, and to line their white Leather *Aprons* with red Silk.

Former *Stewards* were also allowed to wear the same Sort of *Aprons*, white and red.

ART. IV. On *March 2, 1731-2*, the *Grand Lodge* allowed each of the acting *Stewards* for the future, at the *Feast*, the Privilege of naming his Successor in that Office, for the Year ensuing.

ART. V. On *June 24, 1735*, upon an Address from those that have been *Stewards*, the *Grand Lodge*, in Consideration of their past Service and future Usefulness, ordained,

That they should be constituted a *Lodge of Masters*, to be called the STEWARDS LODGE; to be register'd as such in the *Grand Lodge Book* and *printed Lists*, with the Times and Place of their Meetings.

ART. VI. That the *Stewards Lodge* shall have the Privilege of sending a Deputation of Twelve to every *Grand Lodge*, viz. the

Master, two Wardens, and nine more; and each of the Twelve shall vote there; and each of them that attends shall pay Half a Crown, towards the Expence of the Grand Lodge.

ART. VII. That no Brother, who has not been a *Steward*, shall wear the same Sort of *Aprons* and *Ribbons*.

ART. VIII. That each of the *twelve Deputies* from the *Stewards Lodge* shall, in the *Grand Lodge*, wear a peculiar *Jewel* suspended in the red Ribbon; the Pattern of which was then approved.

ART. IX. That the *twelve Stewards* of the current Year shall always attend the *Grand Lodge* in their proper *Cloathing* and *Jewels*, paying at the Rate of four *Lodges* towards the Expence of the *Communication*: But they are not to vote, nor even to speak, except when desired, or else of what relates to the ensuing *Feast* only.

Of CONSTITUTIONS.

The Ancient Manner of CONSTITUTING a Lodge.

A new *Lodge*, for avoiding many Irregularities, should be solemnly constituted by the GRAND MASTER, with his *Deputy* and *Wardens*; or, in the *Grand Master's* Absence, the DEPUTY acts for his Worship, the *Senior Grand Warden* as *Deputy*, the *Junior Grand Warden* as the *Senior*, and a present *Master* of a *Lodge* as the *Junior*.

Or if the *Deputy* is also absent, the GRAND MASTER may depute either of his *Grand Wardens*, who can appoint others to be *Grand Officers* pro tempore.

The *Lodge* being opened, and the *Candidates*, or the new *Master* and *Wardens* being yet among the *Fellow-Crafts*, the GRAND MASTER shall ask his *Deputy*, if he has examined them, and finds the *Candidate Master* well skilled in the *Noble Science* and the *Royal Art*, and duly instructed in our *Mysteries*, &c.

The DEPUTY, answering in the Affirmative, shall, by the *Grand Master's* Order, take the *Candidate* from among his *Fellows*,
and

and present him to the *Grand Master*, saying, *Right Worshipful GRAND MASTER, the Brethren here desire to be formed into a Lodge; and I present my worthy Brother A. B. to be their Master, whom I know to be of good Morals and great Skill, true and trusty, and a Lover of the whole Fraternity wheresoever dispersed over the Face of the Earth.*

Then the *GRAND MASTER*, placing the Candidate on his left Hand, having asked and obtained the unanimous Consent of the Brethren, shall say, *I constitute and form these good Brethren into a New Lodge, and appoint you, Brother A. B. the Master of it, not doubting of your Capacity and Care to preserve the Cement of the Lodge, &c.* with some other Expressions that are proper and usual on that Occasion, but not proper to be written.

Upon this, the *Deputy* shall rehearse the *Charges* of a *Master*; and the *GRAND MASTER* shall ask the *Candidate*, saying, *Do you submit to these Charges, as Masters have done in all Ages?* And the *New Master* signifying his cordial Submission thereunto,

The *GRAND MASTER* shall, by certain significant Ceremonies and ancient Usages, instal him, and present him with the *Book of Constitutions*, the *Lodge-Book*, and the *Instruments* of his Office; not altogether, but one after another; and after each of them, the *Grand Master* or his *Deputy* shall rehearse the short and pithy Charge that is suitable to the Thing presented.

Next, the Members of this *New Lodge*, bowing all together to the *Grand Master*, shall return his Worship their Thanks; and shall immediately do Homage to their *New Master*, and signify their Promise of Subjection and Obedience to him by the usual Congratulation.

The *Deputy* and *Grand Wardens*, and any other Brethren present, that are not Members of this *New Lodge*, shall next congratulate the *NEW MASTER*; and he shall return his becoming Acknowledgments to the *GRAND MASTER* first, and to the rest in their Order.

Then the GRAND MASTER orders the *New Master* to enter immediately upon the Exercise of his Office, viz. in chusing his *Wardens*: And, calling forth two *Fellow-Crafts* (*Master Masons*) presents them to the *Grand Master* for his Approbation, and to the *New Lodge* for their Consent. Upon which

The *Senior* or *Junior Grand Warden*, or some Brother for him, shall rehearse the Charges of each *Warden* of a private Lodge: And they signifying their cordial Submission thereunto,

The NEW MASTER shall present them singly, with the several Instruments of their Office, and in due Form instal them in their proper Places: And the Brethren of this *New Lodge* shall signify their Obedience to those NEW WARDENS by the usual Congratulation.

Then the *Grand Master* gives all the Brethren Joy of their *New Master* and *Wardens*, and recommends Harmony; hoping their only Contention will be a laudable Emulation in cultivating the Royal Art and the Social Virtues.

Upon which, all the *New Lodge* bow together in returning Thanks for the Honour of this CONSTITUTION.

The GRAND MASTER also orders the *Secretary* to register this *New Lodge* in the *Grand Lodge Book*, and to notify the same to the other particular *Lodges*; and after the *Master's Song*, he orders the *Grand Warden* to close the *Lodge*.

This is the Sum, but not the whole *Ceremonial* by far; which the *Grand Officers* can extend or abridge at Pleasure; explaining Things that are not fit to be written: Though none but those, that have acted as *Grand Officers*, can accurately go through all the several Parts and Usages of a *new Constitution*, in the just Solemnity.

ART. I. On Dec. 27, 1729, ordered, That every *New Lodge*, for the future, shall pay two Guineas for their *Constitution*, to the general Fund of Charity.

ART. II. Dec. 27, 1727, the Precedency of Lodges is grounded on the Seniority of their *Constitution*. New Reg. Art. 3.

ART.

ART. III. Nov. 25, 1723, no *New Lodge* is owned, nor their Officers admitted into the *Grand Lodge*, unless it be regularly *constituted* and register'd. *New Reg. Art. 12.*

ART. IV. If any Set or Number of *Masons* shall take upon themselves to form a *Lodge*, without the GRAND MASTER's Warrant, the *regular* Lodges are not to countenance them, nor own them as *fair Brethren*, duly formed, nor approve of their Acts and Deeds; but must treat them as *Rebels*, until they humble themselves, as the *Grand Master* shall in his Prudence direct, and until he approve of them by his Warrant signified to the other *Lodges*; as the Custom is, when a *New Lodge* is to be register'd in the *Grand Lodge Book*. *Old Reg. Art. 8.* See Pages 265, 266. See *Makings, Art. 3.* *Duty of Members, Art. 5, 6.*

Of MAKINGS.

ART. I. No *Lodge* shall make more than *five new* Brothers at one and the same Time, without an urgent Necessity; nor any Man under the Age of twenty-five Years (who must be also his own Master) unless by a Dispensation from the GRAND MASTER. *Old Reg. Art. 4.*

At a *Quarterly Communication*, Nov. 23, 1753, CARYSFORT, *Grand Master*, it was unanimously ordered,

ART. II. That no *Lodge* shall ever make a *Mason* without due Enquiry into his Character; neither shall any *Lodge* be permitted to make and raise the same Brother, at one and the same Meeting, without a Dispensation from the *Grand Master*, which, on very particular Occasions only, may be requested.

ART. III. That no *Lodge* shall ever make a *Mason* for a less Sum than *One Guinea*; and that *Guinea* to be applied either to the private Fund of the *Lodge*, or to the *publick Charity*, without deducting, from such Deposit, any Money towards the defraying the Expence of the T—r, &c. under the Forfeiture of their
Con-

Constitution. But this not to extend to the *Making* of Waiters, Servitors, or menial Servants, who may be instituted by the Lodge they are to serve; provided such *Making* or Institution be done *without* Fee or Reward. See *Art. 8.* below.

ART. IV. Every *new* Brother, at his *Entry*, is decently to *cloath* the Lodge, that is, all the Brethren present; and to deposit something for the Relief of indigent and decayed Brethren, as the *Candidate* shall think fit to bestow, over and above the small Allowance that may be stated in the *By-Laws* of that *particular* Lodge: Which *Charity* shall be kept by the Cashier*.

Also the *Candidate* shall solemnly promise to submit to the *Constitutions*, and other good Usages, that shall be intimated to him in Time and Place convenient.

ART. V. On *April 25, 1723*, Every Brother concerned in making *Masons* clandestinely, shall not be allowed to visit any Lodge till he has made due Submission, even though the Brothers so made may be allowed.

ART. VI. On *Feb. 19, 1724*, None, who form a *Stated Lodge* without the *Grand Master's* Leave, shall be admitted into *regular* Lodges, till they make Submission and obtain Grace.

ART. VII. On *Nov. 21, 1724*, If any Brethren *form* a Lodge without Leave, and shall irregularly make *new* Brothers, they shall not be admitted into any *regular Lodge*, no not as *Visitors*, till they render a good Reason, or make due Submission.

ART. VIII. On *March 31, 1735*, Seeing that some *extraneous* Brothers have been made lately in a clandestine Manner, that is, in no *regular* Lodge, nor by any Authority or Dispensation from the *Grand Master*, and upon small and unworthy Considerations, to the Dishonour of the *Craft*;

The *Grand Lodge* decreed, that no Person so made, nor any concerned in making him, shall be a *Grand Officer*, nor an

* Only *particular* Lodges are not limited, but may take their own Method for *Charity*. *New Reg. Art. 7.*

Officer of a particular Lodge; nor shall any such partake of the general Charity, if they should come to want it. *New Reg. Art. 8.*

*Of the MASTERS and WARDENS of particular
LODGES.*

ART. I. On Nov. 25, 1723, It was agreed, that if a *Master* of a particular *Lodge* is deposed or demits, the *Senior Warden* shall forthwith fill the *Master's Chair*, till the next Time of chusing; and ever since, in the *Master's Absence*, he fills the *Chair*, even though a former *Master* be present. *Old Reg. Art. 2. See Grand Lodge, Art. 5, 6.*

The *MASTER* of a particular *Lodge* has the Right and Authority of congregating the Members of his *Lodge* into a *Chapter*, upon any Emergency or Occurrence; as well as to appoint the Time and Place of their usual *Forming*: And in Case of Death or Sickness, or necessary Absence of the *MASTER*, the *Senior Warden* shall act as *Master pro tempore*, if no Brother is present, who has been *Master* of that *Lodge* before: For the *absent Master's* Authority reverts to the last *Master* present, though he cannot act till the *Senior Warden* has congregated the *Lodge*. *Old Reg. Art. 2.*

ART. II. On March 17, 1730-1, *Masters* and *Wardens* of particular *Lodges* may line their white Leather *Aprons* with white Silk, and may hang their *Jewels* at white Ribbons about their Necks. *New Reg. Art. 2.*

ART. III. The *MASTER* of each particular *Lodge*, or one of the *Wardens*, or some other Brother, by Appointment of the *Master*, shall keep a Book, containing their *By-Laws*, the *Names* of their Members, and a List of all the *Lodges* in Town, with the usual Times and Places of their *Forming*; and also all the Transactions of their own *Lodge*, that are proper to be written. *Old Reg. Art. 3. See Grand Lodge, Art. 2, 8, 11, 17. and Grand Feast, Art. 2. Duty of Members, Art. 3. Removals, Art. 2.*

Of

Of the DUTY of MEMBERS.

ART. I. No Man can be accepted a Member of a *particular* Lodge, without previous Notice, *one Month* before, given to the *Lodge*; in order to make due Enquiry into the Reputation and Capacity of the *Candidate*, unless by a Dispensation. *Old Reg. Art. 5.*

ART. II. But no Man can be entered a Brother in any *particular* Lodge, or admitted a Member thereof, without the unanimous Consent of *all* the Members of that *Lodge* then present, when the *Candidate* is proposed, and when their Consent is formally asked by the *Master*. They are to give their Consent in their own prudent Way, either virtually or in Form, but with *Unanimity*. Nor is this inherent Privilege subject to a Dispensation; because the Members of a *particular* Lodge are the best Judges of it; and because if a *turbulent* Member should be imposed on them, it might spoil their Harmony, or hinder the Freedom of their *Communication*, or even break and disperse the *Lodge*, which ought to be avoided by *all True and Faithful*.

But it was found inconvenient to insist upon *Unanimity* in several Cases: And therefore the GRAND MASTERS have allowed the *Lodges* to admit a Member, if not above three *Ballots* are against him; though some *Lodges* desire no such *Allowance*. *New Reg. Art. 6.*

ART. III. The Majority of every particular *Lodge*, when congregated, not else, shall have the Privilege of giving Instructions to their *Master* and *Wardens*, before the Meeting of the *Grand Chapter* or *Quarterly Communication*; because the said *Officers* are their Representatives, and are supposed to speak the Sentiments of their Brethren at the said *Grand Lodge*. *Old Reg. Art. 10.*

Upon a sudden Emergency, the *Grand Lodge* has allowed a private Brother to be present, and with Leave asked and given, to signify

signify his Mind, if it was about what concerned *Masonry*. *New Reg. Art. 10.*

ART. IV. All particular *Lodges* are to observe the same *Usages* as much as possible; in order to which, and also for cultivating a good Understanding among *Free Masons*, some Members of every *Lodge* shall be deputed to visit the other *Lodges*, as often as shall be thought convenient. *Old Reg. Art. 11.*

The same *Usages*, for Substance, are actually observed in every *Lodge*; which is much owing to *visiting* Brothers, who compare the *Usages*. *New Reg. Art. 11.*

ART. V. On *Feb. 24, 1734-5*, If any *Lodge*, within the Bills of Mortality, shall cease to meet regularly, during twelve Months successive, its *Name* and *Place* shall be erased or blotted out of the *Grand Lodge Book* and engraved *List*: And if they petition to be again inserted and owned as a *regular* *Lodge*, it must lose its former *Place* and Rank of *Precedency*, and submit to a *new* Constitution. *New Reg. Art. 8.*

ART. VI. No Set or Number of Brethren shall withdraw or separate themselves from the *Lodge*, in which they were made, or were afterwards admitted Members, unless the *Lodge* become too numerous; nor even then, without a Dispensation from the GRAND MASTER or *Deputy*: And when thus separated, they must either immediately join themselves to such other *Lodges* that they shall like best, or else obtain the GRAND MASTER's *Warrant* to join in forming a *new* *Lodge*, to be regularly constituted in good Time.

ART. VII. But if any *Brother* so far misbehave himself as to render his *Lodge* uneasy, he shall be thrice duly admonished by the *Master* and *Wardens* in a *Lodge* formed: And if he will not refrain his Imprudence, nor obediently submit to the Advice of his *Brethren*, he shall be dealt with according to the *By-Laws* of that particular *Lodge*, or else in such a Manner as the *Quarterly Communication* shall in their great Prudence think fit. *Old Reg. Art. 9.*

On *Feb. 19, 1723-4*, No Brother shall belong to more than one *Lodge* within the Bills of Mortality, though he may visit them all; except the Members of a *foreign* *Lodge*. *New Reg. Art. 4.*

This *Regulation* is neglected for several Reasons, and now, says Dr *Anderson*, is become obsolete. See *Grand Lodge, Art. 11. Grand Feast, Art. 5.*

Of VISITORS.

On Feb. 19, 1723-4, No *Visitor*, however skilled in *Masonry*, shall be admitted into a *Lodge*, unless he is personally known to, or well vouched and recommended by one of that *Lodge* present. *New Reg. Art. 6.* See *Makings, Art. 5, 6, 7. Duty of Members, Art. 47.* See also *Grand Master, Art. 6.*

Of REMOVALS.

ART. I. On Nov. 21, 1724, If a *particular Lodge* remove to a *New Place* for their stated Meeting, the *Officers* shall immediately signify the same to the *Secretary.* *New Reg. Art. 4.* See *Duty of Members, Art. 6.*

On Jan. 25, 1737-8, The *Grand Lodge* made the following REGULATION.

ART. II. Whereas Disputes have arisen about the *Removal* of *Lodges* from One House to Another, and it has been questioned in whom that Power is vested; it is hereby declared,

That no *Lodge* shall be removed without the *Master's* Knowledge; that no Motion be made for removing in the *Master's* Absence; and that if the Motion be *seconded* or *thirdded*, the *Master* shall order Summons to every individual Member, specifying the Business, and appointing a Day for Hearing and Determining the Affair, at least Ten Days before: And that the Determination shall be made by the *Majority*, provided the *Master* be one of *that* Majority: But if he be of the *Minority* against Removing, the *Lodge* shall not be removed unless the *Majority* consists of full *Two Thirds* of the Members present.

But if the *Master* shall refuse to direct such Summons, either of the *Wardens* may do it: And if the *Master* neglects to attend
on

on the Day fixed, the *Warden* may preside in determining the Affair in the Manner prescribed ; but they shall not in the *Master's* Absence, enter upon any other Cause but what is particularly mentioned in the *Summons* : And if the *Lodge* is thus regularly ordered to be removed, the *Master* or *Warden* shall send Notice thereof to the *Secretary* of the *Grand Lodge* for publishing the same at the next *Quarterly Communication*. *New Reg. Art. 9.*

ART. III. CARNARVAN *Grand Master*, Nov. 29, 1754, It was ordained, That no *Lodge* shall for the future be deemed regularly removed until the Removal thereof shall be approved and allowed by the *GRAND MASTER*, or his *Deputy* for the Time being.

Of the GRAND FEAST.

ART. I. The *Brethren* of all the *Lodges* in and about *London* and *Westminster*, shall meet annually in some convenient Place or public Hall. *Old Reg. Art. 22.*

Or, any *Brethren* round the *Globe*, who are *True* and *Faithful*, at the Place appointed, till they have built a Place of their own.

They shall assemble either on *St JOHN Evangelist's Day* or *St JOHN Baptist's Day*, as the *Grand Lodge* shall think fit by a *New Regulation* ; having of late Years met on *St JOHN Baptist's Day* :

Provided the *Majority* of the *Grand Lodge*, about *Three Months* before, shall agree that there shall be a *Feast* and a general *Communication* of all the *Brethren* : For if they are against it, others must forbear it at that Time. See *Grand Wardens, Art. 3.*

But whether there shall be a *Feast* or not for all the *Brethren*, yet the *Grand Lodge* must meet in some convenient Place on *St JOHN's Day* ; or if it be a *Sunday*, then on the next Day, in order to chuse or recognize every Year a *New GRAND MASTER*, *Deputy* and *Wardens*. See *Grand Master, Art. 1.*

The *annual Feast* has been held on both the *St JOHN's Days*, as the *Grand Master* thought fit. And,

On Nov. 25, 1723, it was ordained, That one of the *Quarterly Communications* shall be held on St JOHN *Evangelist's* Day, and another on St JOHN *Baptist's* Day every Year, whether there be a *Feast* or not, unless the *Grand Master* find it inconvenient for the Good of the *Craft*, which is more to be regarded than Days.

But of late Years, most of the *eminent* Brethren being out of Town on both the St JOHN's Days, the *Grand Master* has appointed the *Feast* on such a Day, as appeared most convenient to the *Fraternity*.

On January 29, 1730-1, It was ordained, That no *particular Lodge* shall have a *separate Feast* on the Day of the *General Feast*. *New Reg. Art. 21.*

ART. II. The MASTERS of *Lodges* shall each appoint one experienced and discreet Brother of his *Lodge*, to compose a Committee consisting of *One* from *every Lodge*, who shall meet in a convenient Apartment to receive every Person that brings a *Ticket*; and shall have Power to discourse him, if they think fit, in order to admit or debar him, as they shall see Cause. Provided,

They send no Man away before they have acquainted all the Brethren *within Doors* with the Reasons thereof; that so no *true* Brother may be debarred, nor a *false* Brother or a mere *Pretender* admitted. This *Committee* must meet very early on St JOHN's Day at the Place, before any Persons come with *Tickets*. *Old Reg. Art. 25.*

ART. III. On Jan. 25, 1723, The *Grand Lodge* ordered, That the *Committee of Enquiry* and the *Stewards*, with Others, shall be early at the Place of the *Feast* for those Purposes mentioned in this *Old Regulation*, and the *Order* was confirmed by the GRAND LODGE, viz. on Nov. 17, 1725. *New Reg. Art. 25.* See *Grand Wardens, Art. 3.* and *Stewards, Art. 1, 2, 3.*

ART. IV. The GRAND MASTER shall appoint *Two* or more true and trusty Brothers to be *Porters* and *Door-Keepers*, who are also to be early at the Place for some good Reasons; and who are

to

to be at the Command of the said *Committee*. *Old Reg. Art. 26.*
See *Grand Lodge, Art. 2.*

The *Tylers* and other Servants, within or without Doors, are now appointed only by the *Stewards*. *New Reg. Art. 26.*

ART. V. All the Members of the GRAND LODGE must be at the *Place* of the *Feast* long before Dinner, with the GRAND MASTER or his *Deputy* at their Head; who shall retire and form themselves. And this in order,

To receive any *Appeals* duly lodged as above regulated; (See *Grand Lodge, Art. 11.*) that the *Appellant* and *Respondent* may both be heard, and the Affair may be amicably decided before Dinner, if possible.

But if it cannot, it must be delayed till after the *new Grand Master* takes the Chair.

And if it cannot be decided after Dinner, the *Grand Master* must refer it to a special *Committee*, that shall quickly adjust it and make Report to the next *Grand Lodge*; that so brotherly Love may be preserved.

To prevent any Difference or Disgust which may be feared to arise that Day; that so no Interruption may be given to the Harmony and Pleasure of the *General Assembly* and *Grand Feast*.

To consult about whatever concerns the Decency and Decorum of the *Grand Assembly*, and to prevent ill Manners; the Assembly being promiscuous, that is, of all Sorts of *Free Masons*. *Old Reg. Art. 28.*

This however was found so inconvenient, and disconsonant with the Intention of a Day of Mirth, that it was soon after, on Nov. 25, 1723, ordained, That there should be no *Petitions* or *Appeals* on the Day of the *General Assembly* and *Feast*. *New Reg. Art. 13.*

ART. VI. The GRAND LODGE must be formed before Dinner. See *Grand Master, Art. 1, 2, 3.*

ART. VII. It was formerly the Custom, after the *Grand Master* was proposed, for the GRAND MASTER, the *Deputy*, the *Grand Wardens*, the *Stewards*, the *Treasurer*, the *Secretary*, the *Clerks* and

and every other Person, to withdraw and leave the *Masters* and *Wardens* of particular *Lodges* alone; in order to their amicable consulting about the Election of a *new Grand Master*, or the continuing of the *Present* another Year; if the said *Masters* and *Wardens* had not met and done it the Day before.

And if they agreed by a *Majority* to continue the *present* GRAND MASTER, his *Worship* was called in; and, after Thanks, was humbly desired to do the *Fraternity* the *Honour* of ruling them another Year. And after Dinner, and not before, it was made known whether he accepted of it or not. *Old Reg. Art. 29.*

But this being found inconvenient, a new Regulation was made at the *Assembly*, on Dec. 27, 1720, and thereby agreed, That the *new Grand Master* should by the *Present* be proposed to the *Grand Lodge* at their *Communication*, some time before the Day of the *Annual Feast*; and that if he was approved then, or no Objection made, he was to be forthwith saluted GRAND MASTER *Elect*, if there; or if absent, his Health was to be toasted as such; and that as such he was to march to the *Feast* on the *present* GRAND MASTER's Left Hand.

Thus on *Lady-day*, 1721, PAYNE *Grand Master*, proposed the Duke of MONTAGU: And *all* have since been so proposed. Therefore,

Now, before Dinner, there is no *Election*, but only a *Recognizing* of the former Approbation of the *new* GRAND MASTER, which is soon done.

ART. VIII. Then the *Masters* and *Wardens*, and all the Brethren may converse promiscuously, or as they please to sort together, until the *Dinner* is coming in, when every Brother takes his Seat at Table. *Old Reg. Art. 30.*

The GRAND MASTER may say Grace himself, or employ some Brother who is a *Clergyman*, or else the *Secretary*, to say Grace, both before and after Dinner. *New Reg. Art. 30.*

ART. IX. Some Time after *Dinner* the GRAND LODGE is formed, not in Retirement, but in Presence of all the Brethren, who

who yet are not Members of it ; and none of those that are not, must speak, until they are desired and allowed. *Old Reg. Art. 31.*

This *old* Method was found inconvenient : Therefore as the whole *Assembly* sit together at Dinner in the Form of a *Grand Lodge*, there is no Alteration, but the *Members* of the *Grand Lodge* continue promiscuous in their Seats. *New Reg. Art. 31.*

ART. X. If the GRAND MASTER of last Year has consented with the *Masters* and *Wardens* in private before Dinner to continue for the Year ensuing, then *One* of the GRAND LODGE, deputed for that Purpose, shall represent to all the Brethren *his Worship's* good Government, &c. and turning to him, shall in the Name of the *Grand Lodge*, humbly request him to do the *Fraternity* the great Honour (if nobly born, if not) the great Kindness of continuing to be their *Grand Master* for the Year ensuing : And his *Worship* declaring his Consent by a Bow or a Speech, as he pleases, the said deputed Member of the *Grand Lodge* shall proclaim him aloud

GRAND MASTER of MASONS !

All the Members of the *Grand Lodge* shall salute him in due Form ; and all the Brethren shall, for a few Minutes have leave to declare their Satisfaction, Pleasure and Congratulation. *Old Reg. Art. 32.* See *Grand Master, Art. 1, 2.*

ART. XI. But if either the *Masters* and *Wardens* have not in private this Day before Dinner, nor the Day before, desired the *last* GRAND MASTER to continue in his Mastership another Year ; or if He, when desired, has not consented, Then the Present *Grand Master* shall nominate his Successor. *Old Reg. Art. 33.* See *Grand Master, Art. 1.*

ART. XII. The GRAND MASTER, or *Deputy*, or some other appointed by him, shall harangue all the Brethren and give them good Advice. And lastly,

After some other *Transactions* that cannot be written in any Language, the Brethren may stay longer or go away, as they please, when the *Lodge* is closed in good Time. *Old Reg. Art. 38.*

After

After the *Oration*, the Five publick *Healts* may be toasted ; and before or after each, a MASON'S SONG with the best Instruments of Musick.

Other Things relating to the *Charges*, &c. of the GRAND MASTER, are best known to the *Fraternity*. *New Reg. Art. 38.*

T Y L E R S.

By whom appointed. See *Grand Lodge, Art. 2. Grand Wardens, Art. 3.*

Their Punishment for attending on *irregular* Lodges. See *Committee of Charity, Art. 32.*

Who rendered incapable of being a *Tyler*. See *Committee of Charity, Art. 31.*

F U N E R A L S.

No Funeral Procession of *Masons* properly clothed, without Licence from the *Grand Master*, or his *Deputy*. See the Penalty under *Committee of Charity, Art. 31.*



Some



Some of the usual FREE MASONS SONGS.

An O D E on M A S O N R Y.

The Words by Brother JACKSON, and set to Musick by Brother GILDING.

I.

WAKE the Lute and quiv'ring Strings,
 Mystic Truths *Urania* brings;
 Friendly Visitant, to Thee
 We owe the Depths of M A S O N R Y :
 Fairest of the Virgin Choir,
 Warbling to the golden Lyre,
 Welcome, here thy A R T prevail :
 Hail ! divine *Urania*, hail !

II.

Here in Friendship's sacred Bower,
 The downy wing'd, and smiling Hour,
 Mirth invites, and social Song,
 Nameless Mysteries among ;
 Crown the Bowl and fill the Glass,
 To every Virtue, every Grace,
 To the BROTHERHOOD resound,
 Health, and let it Thrice go round.

III.

We restore the Times of Old,
 The blooming glorious Age of Gold ;
 As the new Creation free,
 Blest with gay *Euphrosine* ;
 We with Godlike Science talk,
 And with fair *Astrea* walk ;
 Innocence adorns the Day,
 Brighter than the Smiles of *May*.

T t

Pour

IV.

Pour the rosy Wine again,
 Wake a louder, louder Strain ;
 Rapid *Zephyrs*, as ye fly,
 Waft our Voices to the Sky ;
 While we celebrate the *NINE*,
 And the Wonders of the Trine ;
 While the *ANGELS* sing above,
 As we below, of *PEACE* and *LOVE*.

The MASTER'S SONG.

I.

WE sing of *MASONS* antient Fame !
 Lo, *Eighty Thousand Craftsmen* rise
 Under the *MASTERS* of great Name,
 More than *Three Thousand* Just and Wise.
 Employ'd by *SOLOMON* the *SIRE*,
 And Gen'ral *MASTER Mason* too,
 As *HIRAM* was in stately *Tyre*,
 Like *Salem* built by *Masons* true.

II.

The *Royal Art* was then *Divine*,
 The *Craftsmen* counsell'd from above,
 The *Temple* was the *GRAND DESIGN*,
 The wond'ring World did All approve.
Ingenious Men from every Place
 Came to survey the glorious *Pile* ;
 And when return'd, began to trace
 And imitate its *lofty Stile*.

III.

At length the *Greeks* came to know
Geometry, and learn'd the *Art*
PYTHAGORAS was rais'd to show,
 And glorious *EUCLID* to impart :
 Great *ARCHIMEDES* too appear'd,
 And *Carthaginian* Masters bright ;
 Till *Roman* Citizens uprear'd
 The *Art* with *Wisdom* and *Delight*.

But

IV.

But when proud *Asia* they had quell'd,
And *Greece* and *Egypt* overcome,
In Architecture they excell'd,
And brought the Learning all to *Rome* :
Where wise *VITRUVIUS*, *Warden* prime
Of Architects, the *Art* improv'd
In great *AUGUSTUS*' peaceful Time,
When *Arts* and *Artists* were belov'd.

V.

They brought the Knowledge from the *East*,
And as they made the Nations yield,
They spread it thro' the *North* and *West*,
And taught the World the Art to build.
Witness their *Citadels* and *Tow'rs*,
To fortify their Legions fine,
Their *Temples*, *Palaces* and *Bow'rs*,
That spoke the *Masons* GRAND DESIGN.

VI.

Thus mighty *Eastern* Kings, and some
Of *ABRAM*'s Race, and Monarchs good
Of *Egypt*, *Syria*, *Greece* and *Rome*,
True ARCHITECTURE understood.
No wonder then if *Masons* join
To celebrate those MASON-KINGS,
With solemn Note and flowing Wine,
Whilst every Brother jointly sings.

Chorus.

Who can unfold the *Royal Art*,
Or shew its *Secrets* in a Song?
They're safely kept in *Mason's* Heart,
And to the antient *Lodge* belong !

To the KING and the CRAFT.



The WARDEN'S SONG.

FROM henceforth ever sing
 The *Craftsman* and the *King*,
 With Poetry and Musick sweet
 Resound their Harmony compleat,
 And with *Geometry* in skilful Hand
 Due Homage pay,
 Without Delay,
 To great CARNARVAN now our MASTER GRAND.
 He rules the Freeborn *Sons of Art*
 By Love and Friendship, Hand and Heart.

Chorus of the Warden's SONG.

Who can rehearse the Praise
 In soft Poetick Lays,
 Or solid Prose, of *Masons* true,
 Whose Art transcends the common View?
 Their *Secrets* ne'er to Strangers yet expos'd,
 Preserv'd shall be
 By *Masons Free*,
 And only to the *antient Lodge* disclos'd;
 Because they're kept in *Mason's Heart*
 By Brethren of the *Royal Art*.

To the GRAND MASTER.

The FELLOW CRAFT'S SONG.

I.

HAIL MASONRY! Thou *Craft* divine!
 Glory of Earth! from Heaven reveal'd!
 Which doth with *Jewels* precious shine,
 From all but *Masons* Eyes conceal'd.

Chorus.

Thy Praises due who can rehearse,
 In nervous Prose or flowing Verse?

II.

As Men from Brutes distinguish'd are,
A *Mason* other Men excels ;
For what's in Knowledge choice and rare,
But in his Breast securely dwells ?

Chorus.

*His silent Breast and faithful Heart
Preserve the Secrets of the Art.*

III.

From scorching Heat and piercing Cold,
From Beasts whose Roar the Forest rends,
From the Assaults of Warriors bold,
The *Masons* ART Mankind defends.

Chorus.

*Be to this Art due Honour paid,
From which Mankind receives such Aid.*

IV.

Ensigns of State that feed our Pride,
Distinctions troublesome and vain,
By *Masons* true are laid aside,
Art's Freeborn Sons such Toys disdain.

Chorus.

*Ennobled by the Name they bear,
Distinguish'd by the Badge they wear.*

V.

Sweet Fellowship from Envy free,
Friendly Converse of Brotherhood,
The Lodge's lasting CEMENT be,
Which has for Ages firmly stood.

Chorus.

*A LODGE thus built for Ages past
Has lasted, and shall ever last.*

VI.

Then in our Songs be Justice done
To those who have enrich'd the *Art*,
From ADAM to CARNARVAN down,
And let each Brother bear a Part.

Chorus.

*Let noble *Masons* Healths go round,
Their Praise in Lofty Lodge resound.*

To the Deputy GRAND MASTER and GRAND WARDENS.

The ENTER'D PRENTICE'S SONG.

To be sung after grave Business is over.

I.

COME let us prepare,
We Brothers that are
Assembled on merry Occasion;
Let's drink, laugh and sing,
Our Wine has a Spring,
Here's a Health to an *Accepted Mason*.

All Charged.

II.

The World is in Pain
Our Secrets to gain,
And still let them wonder and gaze on;
Till they're shown the Light,
They'll ne'er know the right
Word or Sign of an *Accepted Mason*.

III.

'Tis *This* and 'tis *That*,
They cannot tell *what*;
Why so many great Men of the Nation,
Should Aprons put on,
To make themselves one
With a *Free* and an *Accepted Mason*.

IV.

Great Kings, Dukes and Lords,
Have laid by their Swords,
Our Myst'ry to put a good Grace on,
And ne'er been asham'd
To hear themselves nam'd
With a *Free* and an *Accepted Mason*.

V.

Antiquity's Pride
We have on our Side,
And it maketh Men just in their Station;
There's nought but what's good
To be understood
By a *Free* and an *Accepted Mason*.

VI.

We're true and sincere,
And just to the *Fair* ;
They'll trust us on any Occasion :
No Mortal can more
The Ladies adore,
Than a *Free* and an *Accepted Mason*..

VII.

Then join Hand in Hand,
By each Brother firm stand,
Let's be merry and put a bright Face on :
What Mortal can boast
So noble a Toast
As a *Free* and an *Accepted Mason* ?

Chorus.

*No Mortal, can boast
So noble a Toast
As a FREE and an ACCEPTED MASON.*

Thrice repeated in due Form.

To all the *Fraternity* round the *Globe*.

The Deputy GRAND MASTERS' SONG.

N. B. *Every two last Lines of each Verse is the Chorus.*

I.

ON, on, my dear *Brethren*, pursue your great *Lecture*,
And refine on the Rules of old *Architecture* :
High Honour to *Masons* the *Craft* daily brings,
To those Brothers of *Princes* and Fellows of *Kings*.

II.

We drove the rude *Andals* and *Goths* off the Stage,
Reviving the *Art* of *AUGUSTUS*' fam'd Age :
And *Vespasian* destroy'd the *vast* *TEMPLE* in vain,
Since so many now rise in *CARNARVAN*'s mild Reign.

III.

The noble *five Orders* compos'd with such Art,
Will amaze the fixt Eye, and engage the whole Heart :
Proportion's sweet Harmony gracing the Whole,
Gives our *Work*, like the glorious *Creation*, a Soul.

IV.

Then *Master* and *Brethren*, preserve your great Name,
This *LODGE* so majestick will purchase you Fame;
Rever'd it shall stand till *all Nature* expire,
And its Glories ne'er fade till the *World* is on fire.

V.

See, see, behold here, what rewards all our Toil,
Inspires our Genius, and bids Labour smile:
To our noble *GRAND MASTER* let a Bumper be crown'd,
To *all Masons* a Bumper, so let it go round.

VI.

Again, my lov'd *Brethren*, again let it pass;
Our antient firm *Union* cements with the Glasse;
And all the Contention 'mongst *Masons* shall be,
Who better can work, or who better agree.

The GRAND WARDEN'S SONG. By Brother Oates.

I.

LET *Masonry* be now my Theme,
Throughout the Globe to spread its Fame,
And eternize each worthy Brother's Name:
Your Praise shall to the Skies resound,
In lasting Happiness abound,
And with sweet *Union* All your noble Deeds be crown'd.
And with sweet *Union*, &c.

Chorus. *Sing then, my Muse, to Mason's Glory,*
Your Names are so rever'd in Story,
That all th' admiring World do now adore ye!

II.

Let Harmony divine inspire
Your Souls with Love and gen'rous Fire,
To copy well wise *SOLOMON* your *SIRE*:
Knowledge sublime shall fill each Heart,
The Rules of *G'ometry* to impart,
While *Wisdom*, *Strength* and *Beauty* crown the glorious *Art*.
While *Wisdom*, &c.

Chorus. *Sing then my Muse, &c.*

All

All Charged.

Let Great CARNARVAN's Health go round,
In swelling Cups all Cares be drown'd,
And Hearts united 'mongst the *Craft* be found.
May everlasting Scenes of Joy
His peaceful Hours of Bliss employ,
Which Time's all-conquering Hand shall ne'er, shall ne'er destroy.
Which Time's all-conquering Hand, &c.
Chorus. *Sing then my Muse, &c.*

IV.

My Brethren, thus all Cares resign;
Your Hearts let glow with Thoughts divine,
And Veneration show to SOLOMON's *Shrine*.
Our annual Tribute thus we'll pay,
That late Posterity shall say,
We've crown'd with Joy this glorious, *happy, happy Day*. } All Sing.
Chorus. *Sing then, my Muse, to Masons Glory,*
Your Names are so rever'd in Story,
That all th' admiring World do now adore ye! }
To all the noble LORDS that have been GRAND MASTERS.

The TREASURER'S SONG.

N. B. The two *last Lines* of each Verse is the **Chorus**.

I.

GRANT me, kind Heaven, what I request;
In *Masonry* let me be blest;
Direct me to that happy Place
Where *Friendship* smiles in every Face;
Where *Freedom* and sweet *Innocence*
Enlarge the Mind and cheer the Sense.

II.

Where scepter'd *Reason* from her Throne
Surveys the LODGE and makes us one;
And *Harmony's* delightful Sway
For ever sheds Ambrosial Day;
Where we blest *Eden's* Pleasure taste,
Whilst balmy Joys are our Repast.

U u

Our

III.

Our *LoDGE* the social *Virtues* grace,
And *Wisdom's* Rules we fondly trace ;
Whole *Nature*, open to our View,
Points out the Paths we should pursue.
Let us subsist in lasting Peace,
And may our Happiness increase.

IV.

No *prying Eye* can view us here ;
No *Fool* or *Knave* disturb our Cheer ;
Our well-form'd *Laws* set Mankind free,
And give Relief to *Misery* :
The *Poor* oppress'd with Woe and Grief,
Gain from our bounteous Hands *Relief*.

To all *Charitable* *MASONS*.

An ODE to the FREE MASONS.

N.B. The two last Lines of each Verse is the *Chorus*.

I.

BY MASONS *Art*, th' aspiring *Domes*,
In stately *Columns* shall arise ;
All *Climates* are their Native Homes,
Their learned *Actions* reach the Skies.
Heroes and *Kings* revere their Name,
While *Poets* sing their lasting Fame.

II.

Great, *Noble*, *Gen'rous*, *Good* and *Brave*,
Are Titles they most justly claim :
Their *Deeds* shall live beyond the Grave,
Which those unborn shall loud proclaim.
Time shall their glorious *Acts* enrol,
While Love and Friendship charm the Soul.

To the lasting *Honour* of the FREE MASONS.



A List

A LIST of the GRAND MASTERS or PATRONS of
the *free Masons* in *England*, mentioned in this Book, from the
Coming in of the *Anglo-Saxons* to the Year of our LORD, 1756.

AUSTIN the Monk, the first Arch- bishop of <i>Canterbury</i> , appeared at the Head of the <i>Craft</i> in founding the old Cathedral, under <i>Ethelbert</i> King of <i>Kent</i> Page. 81	PETER de <i>Rupibus</i> , and GEOFFREY FITZ PETER, under } 91 King <i>Henry III.</i>
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ST SWITHIN under the <i>Saxon</i> King <i>Ethelwolp</i> <i>ibid.</i>	GILBERT DE CLARE Earl of } 91 <i>Gloucester</i>
KING ALFRED the Great <i>ibid.</i>	RALPH Lord of <i>Mount-Hermer</i> , all under King <i>Edward I.</i> }
ETHRED the Deputy King of <i>Mercia</i> , } 84	WALTER STAPLETON Bishop of <i>Exeter</i> under King <i>Edward II.</i> 91
Prince ETHELWARD the Learned, both under King <i>Edward</i> , senior }	King <i>Edward III.</i> and under him
Prince EDWIN under his Brother King <i>Athelstan</i> 84	JOHN de SPOULEE Master of the <i>Opiblin</i> , }
St DUNSTAN Archbishop of <i>Canterbury</i> under King <i>Edgar</i> 87	WILLIAM of WICKHAM Bishop of <i>Winchester</i> , }
KING EDWARD the Confessor, and LEOFRICK Earl of <i>Coventry</i> } 88	ROBERT of BARNHAM, } 92
ROGER de <i>Montgomery</i> Earl of <i>Arundel</i> , and }	HENRY YEVELE the King's Free- <i>Mason</i> , }
GUNDULPH Bishop of <i>Rocheſter</i> , both under King <i>William I.</i> the } 89	SIMON LANGHAM Abbot of <i>West-</i> <i>minster</i> , also under K. <i>Richard II.</i> } 94
Conqueror, and also under King <i>William II. Rufus</i> }	THOMAS FITZ-ALLAN Earl of <i>Surrey</i> under King <i>Henry IV.</i> 95
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A LIST of **PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTERS** deputed by,
and under the Protection of the **Grand Master of England.**

DEPUTATIONS for *Provincial Grand Masters* were granted,

In 1726, by Lord PAISLEY *Grand Master*,

To Sir EDWARD MANSELL, Bart. for *South Wales*,
HUGH WARBURTON, Esq; for *North Wales*.

In 1728, by Lord KINGSTON *Grand Master*,

To GEORGE POMFRET, Esq; for *Bengal in the East Indies*.

In 1729, by the Duke of NORFOLK *Grand Master*,

To Captain RALPH FARWINTER for the *East Indies*,
Monsieur THUANUS for the Circle of *Lower Saxony*,
Mr DANIEL COX for *New Jersey in America*.

In 1731, by Lord LOVELL, now Earl of LEICESTER, *Grand Master*,

To Captain JOHN PHILLIPS for all the *Russias*,
Captain JAMES COMMERFORD for the Province of *Andalusia in Spain*,
Sir EDWARD MATTHEWS for *Shropshire*.

In 1734, by the Earl of CRAUFURD *Grand Master*,

To EDWARD ENTWIZLE, Esq; for *Lancashire*,
JOSEPH LAYCOCK, Esq; for *Durham*,
MATTHEW RIDLEY, Esq; for *Northumberland*.

In 1736, by the Earl of LOUDOUN *Grand Master*,

To ROBERT TOMLINSON, Esq; for *New England*,
JOHN HAMMERTON, Esq; for *South Carolina*,
DAVID CREIGHTON, Doctor of Physic, for *Cape Coast in Africa*.

In 1737, by the Earl of DARNLEY *Grand Master*,

To JAMES WATSON, Esq; for the Island of *Montserrat*,
GEORGE HAMILTON, Esq; for the State of *Geneva*,
HENRY WILLIAM MARSHALCH, Esq; Hereditary Mareschal of
Thuringia, for *Upper Saxony*,
WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Esq; for the Coasts of *Africa* and Islands
of *America*, where no particular Deputation had been granted,
RICHARD RIGGS, Esq; for *New York*.

In 1738, by the Marquis of CARNARVAN, now Duke of CHANDOS, *Grand Master*,

To WILLIAM HORTON, Esq; for the *West-Riding* of the County of *York*,
His Excellency Governor MATTHEW for the *Leeward Islands*.

In 1739, by Lord RAYMOND *Grand Master*,

To the Marquis DES MARCHES for *Savoy and Piedmont*.

In 1740, by the Earl of KINTORE *Grand Master*,

To His Excellency JAMES KEITH for all the *Russias*,
MATTHIAS ALBERT LUTTMAN, Esq; for *Hamburg* and the Circle of
Lower Saxony,
EDWARD ROOKE, Esq; for the *West-Riding* of the County of *York*, in the
room of *Horton*, deceased,
THOMAS BAXTER, Esq; His Majesty's Attorney-General, for the Island of
Barbadoes, and of all the Islands to the Windward of *Guardaloup*.

In 1742, by Lord WARD *Grand Master*,

To Mr WILLIAM RATCHDALE, for the County of *Lancaster*,
BALLARD BECKFORD, GEORGE HYNDE and ALEXANDER
CRAWFORD, Esqrs. for the Island of *Jamaica*,
THOMAS OXNARD, Esq; for *North America*.

In 1744, by the Earl of STRATHMORE *Grand Master*,

To ALURED POPPLE, Esq; for *Bermudas*.

In 1746, by Lord CRANSTOUN *Grand Master*,

To Captain ROBERT COMMINS for *Cape-Breton* and *Louisburgh*.

In 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, by Lord BYRON *Grand Master*,

To WM ALLEN, Esq; Recorder of *Philadelphia*, for *Pennsylvania* in *America*,
Count DENNESKIOLD LAURWIG for *Denmark* and *Norway*,
Lieut. Colonel JAMES ADOLPHUS OUGHTON for the Island of *Minorca*,
FRANCIS GOELET, Esq; for the Province of *New York*.

In 1752, 1753, by Lord CARYSFORT *Grand Master*,

To WILLIAM PYE, Esq; for the County of *Cornwall*,
JAMES MONTRISOR, Esq; for *Gibraltar*,
His Excellency Governor TINKER for the *Bahama* Islands,
Sir ROBERT de CORNWALL, Bart. for the Counties of *Worcester*, *Gloucester*,
Salop, *Monmouth* and *Hereford*,
GEORGE HARRISON, Esq; for the Province of *New York*,
THOMAS DOBREE, Esq; for *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sark* and *Arme*,
in the *British* Channel.

In 1754, 1755, by the Marquis of CARNARVAN *Grand Master*,

To PETER LEIGH, Esq; Chief Justice of *South Carolina*, for *South Carolina*,
DAVID JONES GWYNNE of *Talliazzies*, Esq; for *South Wales*, in the room
of Sir *Edward Mansell*,
The Reverend and Honourable FRANCIS BYAM, D. D. for *Antigua*,
The Honourable ROGER DRAKE, Esq; at *Bengal*, for *East India*,
JEREMIAH GRIDLEY, Esq; for all *North America*, where no Provincial
is appointed,
WILLIAM MAYNARD, Esq; for *Barbadoes*, and all other his Majesty's
Islands to the Windward of *Guardaloup*,
EDWARD GALLIARD, Esq; for *St Eustatius*, *Saba* and *St Martin*, Dutch
Carribbee Islands in *America*,
JOHN HEAD, Gent. Collector of the Customs at *Scilly*, for *Scilly* and the
adjacent Islands,
JOBST ANTHONY HINUBER, for all his Majesty's Dominions in
Germany, with a Power to choose their Successors,
JOHN PAGE of *Hawthorn*, Esq; for the County Palatine of *Chester*, and
the City and County of *Chester*.

A LIST of Regular L O D G E S, according to their Seniority
and Constitution, by O R D E R of the Grand Master.

Queens Arms,	St Paul's Church-yard,	2d Tuesday,	Constitution immemorial.
Horn,	Westminster,	2d Thursday,	Constitution immemorial.
George,	Grafton-street St Ann's,	2d and 4th Tuesday,	Jan. 17, 1721
Braund's Head,	New Bond-street,	2d and 4th Tuesday,	Jan. 19, 1721
Tower,	Tower-street Seven Dials,	1st and 3d Wednesday,	Jan. 28, 1721
Crown,	Leadenhall-street,	1st and 3d Wednesday,	May, 1722
Kings Arms,	New Bond-street,	2d and last Thursday,	Nov. 25, 1722
Fish and Bell,	Charles-street Soho-square,	1st and 3d Wednesday,	Feb. 27, 1722
Dundee Arms,	Wapping New Stairs,	2d and 4th Thursday,	1722
Grapes,	Chatham,	1st and 3d Monday,	Mar. 28, 1723
Turks Head,	Wandsworth,	1st and 3d Tuesday,	Mar. 30, 1723
Anchor,	Rosemary-lane,	2d and 4th Friday,	April 1, 1723
Mourning Bush,	Aldersgate,	2d and 4th Friday,	1723
Anchor and Baptists Head,	Chancery-lane,	2d and last Thursday,	Aug. 4, 1723
Royal Magazine	At Greenwich,	2d and 4th Tuesday,	Sept. 11, 1723
Bell,	Noble-street,	1st Thursday,	Sept. 18, 1723
Greyhound,	Garlick-hill,	2d and last Wednesday,	1723
Blue Lion and Ball,	{ Gray's-Inn Passage Red-lion-square,	3d Monday,	Dec. 24, 1723
Angel,	Norwich,	1st Thursday,	1724
Dolphin,	Chichester,	3d Wednesday,	July 17, 1724
Three Tuns,	Portsmouth in Hampshire,	1 & 3d Frid. 4 o'Clock,	1724
Castle,	Lombard-street,	2d and 4th Monday,	Jan. 22, 1724
Pope's Head,	Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill,	1st and 3d Thursday,	Feb. 1724
Sun,	Ludgate-street,	4th Monday,	April, 1725
Kings Arms Lodge at the Bear and Rummer,	Gerrard-street, Soho.	1st and 3d Tuesday,	May 25, 1725
The St Alban,	St Alban's street,	3d Monday,	Jan. 31, 1727
French Arms,	St Bernard street, Madrid,	1st Sunday,	1727
Baptists Head,	Old Bailey,	1st and 3d Wednesday,	1728
Horseshoe,	{ Cannon-street, in the Mint, Southwark,	1st and 3d Wednesday,	1728
Gibraltar,	At Gibraltar,	1st Tuesday,	Novem. 1728
Lyon,	Lynn-Regis, Norfolk,	1st Friday,	Octob. 1, 1729
George,	St Mary Axe,	2d and 4th Monday,	Jan. 22, 1729
Horn,	Fleet-street,	1st and 3d Thursday,	Jan. 24, 1729
Peacock,	King's-street, St James's squ.	2d and 4th Tuesday,	Mar. 25, 1730
Red Cross,	Barbican,	{ 1st Thursd. the 3d a Master's Lodge,	May 22, 1730
Bowling Green,	At Putney,	1st and 3d Saturday,	July 17, 1730
Saracen's Head,	Lincoln,	1st Tuesday,	Sept. 7, 1730
Pewter Platter,	{ White-lion-yard, Norton Folgate,	1st Friday,	Jan. 26, 1730
East India Arms,	Bengall, East Indies,		1730
Fox,	Castle-street, Southwark,	2d Monday,	1730
Windmill,	Rosemary-lane,	1st Monday,	1730
Angel,	Macclesfield, Cheshire,		1731
Three Tuns,	Smithfield,	2d & 4th Wednesday,	Dec. 17, 1731

Half

Half Moon,	Cheapside,	2d Wednesday,	Dec. 23, 1731
Salutation and Cat,	Newgate-street,	1st and 3d Monday,	Jan. 11, 1731
Kings Arms,	St Margaret's-hill, Southwark,	3d Monday,	Feb. 2, 1731
Kings Arms,	Leigh, in Lancashire,		Feb. 22, 1731
A la Ville de Tonerre	Rue des Boucheries a Paris,	1st Monday,	April 3, 1732
Turks Head,	Greek-street, Soho,	1st and 3d Wednesday,	May 25, 1732
Dog Tavern,	St James's Market,	1 and 3d Monday,	June 21, 1732
Carlisle Cathedral,	Shoreditch,	2d Thursday,	July 12, 1732
London-bridge,	Punch-house, London-bridge,	1st Tuesday,	Sept. 8, 1732
Virgins Inn,	Derby,		Sept. 14, 1732
A private Room,	Bolton Lee Moor, Lancashire,	{ next Wednesd. to }	Nov. 9, 1732
Three Swans,	Winchester-street, Salisbury,	{ every Full Moon, }	Dec. 27, 1732
City of Norwich,	{ Winford-street, near Brick lane, Spittlefields, }	1st and 3d Thursday,	Feb. 17, 1732
Queen's Head,	Chelsea,	2d and 4th Thursday,	March 3, 1732
Bear,	Bath,	1st and 3d Friday,	May 18, 1733
Crofs Keys,	Henrietta-street Covent-garden	1st Tuesday,	May 23, 1733
Red Lion,	Bury, Lancashire,	{ next Thursday to }	July 26, 1733
Talbot,	Stourbridge, Worcestershire,	{ every Full Moon, }	Aug. 1, 1733
Sun,	St Paul's Church yard,	every Wednesday,	Dec. 27, 1733
Swan,	Birmingham,	2d and 4th Wednesday,	1733
Royal Exchange,	Boston in New England,	last Monday,	1733
Valenciennes,	French Flanders,	2d and 4th Saturday,	1733
Mafons Arms,	Plymouth,	1st and 3d Friday,	1734
Sampson and Lion,	{ East Smithfield, late the }	1st and 3d Thursday,	Feb. 17, 1734
Kings Head,	{ Ship at the Hermitage, }		
	{ Near the Watch-house }	2d and 4th Wednesday,	June 11, 1735
	{ High Holborn, }		
Steward's Lodge,	{ Southampton-street, Covent-garden, }	{ public Nights, 3d }	
		{ Wednesday in }	
		{ March & Dec. }	
Hague,	In Holland,		1735
Fencers,	Near Newcastle upon-Tyne,	1st Monday,	June 24, 1735
The Castle,	At Aubigny in France,	1st Monday,	Aug. 12, 1735
Fountain,	High-street, Bristol,	1st and 3d Tuesday,	Nov. 12, 1735
Savannah,	In the Province of Georgia,		1735
Angel,	Colchester,	2d and 4th Monday,	1735
Fountain,	Gateshead, Bishopric Durham,	2d and 4th Wednesday,	March 8, 1735
Rising Sun,	Fashion-street, Spittlefields,	1st and 3d Tuesday,	June 11, 1736
Kings Head,	Norwich,	every other Thursday,	1736
George,	Tythe-barn-street, Liverpool,	1st Wednesday,	June 25, 1736
Cock and Lion,	St Michael's alley, Cornhill,	1st and 3d Monday,	Aug. 16, 1736
Rose,	Edgebaston-street, Birmingham	2d and last Tuesday,	Sept. 20, 1736
Bell,	Friday-street,	1st and 3d Tuesday,	Dec. 2, 1736
George,	Ironmonger-lane,	2d and 4th Tuesday,	Dec. 21, 1736
Fountain,	{ Bartholomew lane, late }	2d and 4th Friday,	Dec. 31, 1736
	{ the Buffaloes Head, }		
Blue Posts,	{ Southampton Buildings, }	3d Tuesday,	Jan. 24, 1736
	{ Holborn, }		
Crown,	West Smithfield,	4th Tuesday,	Feb. 14, 1736
Three Tuns,	Spittlefields,	2d and 4th Friday,	April 18, 1737
Chapman's Coffee }	Sackville-street,	1st and 3d Tuesday,	Aug. 24, 1737
House,			
Sugar Loaf,	Fleet-street,	1st and 3d Monday,	Sept. 21, 1737
Sun,	Milk-street, Honey-lane-market	1st and 3d Tuesday,	Dec. 8, 1737
			Angel,

Angel,	Shipton-Mallet, Somersetshire,	1st and 3d Monday,	Dec. 12, 1737
Parham Lodge,	Parham, Antigua,		Jan. 31, 1737
Swan,	Gloucester,	1st and 3d Friday,	Mar. 28, 1738
Black Dog,	Shoreditch,	2d and 4th Tuesday,	May 3, 1738
Black Bull,	Halifax, Yorkshire,	last Monday,	July 12, 1738
The Great Lodge,	At St John's, Antigua,	2d & 4th Wednesday,	Nov. 22, 1738
Fox,	Near the Square, Manchester,	1st and 3d Monday,	1738
Black Lion,	Nottingham-court Seven Dials,	2d and 4th Monday,	Jan. 27, 1738
Coach and Horses,	Northgate-street, Chester,	2d Monday,	Feb. 1, 1738
Red Lion,	Hornchurch in Essex,	1st Friday,	Mar. 13, 1738
Bakers Lodge,	{ St Mary's-street St John's,		Mar. 14, 1738
Kingston,	Antigua,		
	In Jamaica,	1st and 3d Saturday,	April 14, 1739
K. William's Head,	{ Portsmouth Common,		April 24, 1739
	Southampton,	1st Tuesday,	
Scotch Arms and	{ The Mother Lodge at		
Bunch of Grapes,	St Christopher's, held	1st Thursday,	June 21, 1739
	at Basseterre,		
Crown and Ball,	Playhouse-yard, Black Fryers,	1st Tuesday,	Aug. 29, 1739
Kings Arms,	Wellclose-square,	2d and 4th Monday,	Oct. 8, 1739
Kings Arms and	{ Hyde-park Corner,	2d and 4th Wednesday,	Oct. 25, 1739
One Tun,			
White Bear,	Aldersgate-street,	2d and 4th Monday,	Dec. 7, 1739
Kings Head,	In the Poultry,	3d Wednesday,	Jan. 10, 1739
Private Room,	{ Lausanne, in the Canton of		Feb. 2, 1739
	Bern, Switzerland,		
Three Lions,	Banbury, Oxfordshire,	{ every Full Moon,	Mar. 31, 1740
		if on a Thursday,	
		or the Thursday	
		before,	
Ship,	James-street, Covent-garden,	2d Tuesday,	June 26, 1740
Buff Tavern,	Corn-street, Bristol,	2d and 4th Wednesday,	July 10, 1740
The Third Lodge,	Calcutta, in East India,		1740
St Michael's Lodge,	In Barbadoes,		1740
Abfalon,	At Hamburg,	every other Wednesday,	Oct. 23, 1740
The George,	Whitehaven, Cumberland,	1st Monday,	Mar. 19, 1740
Ship and Castle,	{ High-street, Haverford-		April 14, 1741
	west, South Wales,		
Kings Arms,	Wellclose-square,	2d and 4th Wednesday,	April 13, 1742
Old Road,	St Christophers,		June 17, 1742
Union,	Francfort in Germany,	2d and 4th Tuesday,	June 17, 1742
Three Horseshoes,	{ Leominster, in the County		Oct. 11, 1742
	of Hereford,		
Port-Royal Lodge,	Jamaica,		1742
Angel,	{ Dolgelly, in Merioneth-	1st Tuesday,	Sept. 17, 1743
	shire, North Wales,		
St George,	Emperor's Court, Hamburg,	every other Wednesday,	Sept. 24, 1743
Bull,	High-street, Bristol,	1st and 3d Tuesday,	Mar. 20, 1743
New Lodge,	Copenhagen, Denmark,		Oct. 25, 1745
St Jago De la Vega,	In Jamaica,		April 29, 1746
Bear,	Norwich,	2d and 4th Tuesday,	May 9, 1747
A new Lodge,	{ At St Eustatius, Dutch		June 6, 1747
	Island, West Indies,		
	X x		Mitre,

Mitre,	Plymouth,	1st and 3d Monday,	June 15, 1748
Bishop's Head,	Plymouth,		May 1, 1748
Maid's Head,	Norwich,		Jan. 5, 1748
Bear,	Cambridge,	2d Monday,	Mar. 31, 1749
Lodge of Orange,	At Rotterdam,		May 5, 1749
St Martin's Lodge,	At Copenhagen in Denmark,		Oct. 9, 1749
Three Tuns,	St Peter's Mancroft, Norwich,	2d and 4th Monday,	Jan. 9, 1749
Number I.	At Minorca,	1st Thursday,	Feb. 9, 1750
Number II.	At Minorca,	2d Tuesday,	May 23, 1750
Number III.	At Minorca,	1st Wednesday,	June 24, 1750
St Christophers,	At Sandy-point,		July 20, 1750
Unicorn,	Norwich,	2d and 4th Monday,	Feb. 12, 1751
Kings Arms,	Falmouth,	2d and last Thursday,	May 20, 1751
Angel,	Great Yarmouth in Norfolk,		June 6, 1751
Kings Head,	West-street, Gravesend,	1st and 3d Thursday,	June 8, 1751
St Andrew's Cross,	{ The Sea Captains Lodge } near the Hermitage,	2d and 4th Friday,	Aug. 29, 1751
Number IV.	At Minorca,	1st Monday,	Nov. 26, 1751
Kings Arms,	At Helston in Cornwall,	1st and 3d Tuesday,	April 14, 1752
St John's Lodge,	{ At Bridge-Town in the } Island of Barbadoes,	4th Monday,	April 23, 1752
Ship,	{ Leadenhall-street, late the } Bell at Aldgate,	2d and 4th Monday,	July 13, 1752
Rainbow,	Coffee-house in Cornhill,	1st and 3d Tuesday,	Aug. 21, 1752
Masons Arms,	At Truro in Cornwall,	1st and 3d Wednesday,	Sept. 22, 1752
At Chardenagore,	{ The Chief French Settle- } ment in Bengal, East } India,		
Madras,	In East India,		
At the Hague,	In Holland,	1st and 3d Saturday,	Dec. 16, 1752
St Peter's Lodge,	In the Island of Barbadoes,		Jan. 7, 1753
Blackamoors Head,	Nottingham,		Feb. 24, 1753
Lion and Goat,	Grosvenor-street,	2d and 4th Monday,	
Burton's Coffee- } House,	Crane-court, Peter's-hill,	{ last Wednesday,	March 5, 1753
Angel,	near Doctors Commons,		
Lilly Tavern,	Piccadilly,	2d and 4th Monday,	May 10, 1753
Exchange Tavern,	In Guernsey,		Aug. 22, 1753
Queens Head,	Bristol,	2d and 4th Tuesday,	Oct. 23, 1753
Three Crowns,	{ Great Queen-street, Lin- } coln's-Inn Fields,	3d Tuesday,	Oct. 24, 1753
Kings Head,	Carmarthen, South Wales,	1st and 3d Monday,	Nov. 5, 1753
Castle and Lion,	{ Balfover-street, Cavendish- } square,	2d and 4th Wednesday,	Nov. 10, 1753
Evangelists Lodge,	White-lion-lane, Norwich,	3d Wednesday,	Nov. 10, 1753
	At Antigua,		Nov. 30, 1753
	At Amsterdam,		
Rose and Crown,	At Prescot in Lancashire,	{ Wednes. next be- } fore Full Moon,	Dec. 20, 1753
Royal Exchange,	Borough of Norfolk, Virginia,	1st Thursday,	Dec. 22, 1753
St Paul's Lodge,	{ At Speight's - Town, in } Barbadoes,	1st and 3d Tuesday,	Jan. 31, 1754
Kings Arms,	{ Mansel-street, Goodman's- } fields,	2d and 4th Wednesday,	Feb. 9, 1754
Redruth,	In Cornwall,	1st and 3d Thursday,	Feb. 14, 1754
			Bear

Bear,	{ Lemon-street, Good-	1st and 3d Wednesday,	Feb. 18, 1754
Mitre,	man's-fields,	2d Tuesday,	March 2, 1754
Chequers,	Union-street, Westminster,		March 4, 1754
Swan,	{ Ramsgate, in the Isle of	2d and 4th Monday,	March 8, 1754
Parrot,	Thanet,		
Robin Hood,	Cow-lane, in Leeds,	1st Wednesday,	Mar. 28, 1754
Crown,	Butcher row, near St Clements	1st Thursday,	Mar. 29, 1754
Star,	Without Cripplegate,	2d and 4th Monday,	April 5, 1754
Swan,	Alderfgate-street,	2d Monday,	April 13, 1754
Lord Craven's Arms,	At Westminster Bridge,	1st and 3d Wednesday,	May 13, 1754
Pelican,	Near Carnaby-market,	2d and 4th Wednesday,	June 24, 1754
Red House,	Leicester,	1st and 3d Tuesday,	Aug. 21, 1754
Bear,	{ Cardiff, Glamorganshire,	2d Monday,	Aug. 1754
Number II.	South Wales,		
Queens Head,	Cow-Bridge, Glamorganshire,	last Monday,	Sept. 1754
Chequers,	{ At St Eustatius, Dutch		
Crown,	Island, West Indies,		1754
Coffee House,	Lowestoff in Suffolk,	2d Monday,	Oct. 29, 1754
Number VIII.	Charing-crofs,	2d Tuesday,	Nov. 2, 1754
Noah's Ark,	{ Corner of Great St An-	1st and 3d Wednesday,	Dec. 14, 1754
Jack of Newbury,	drew's-street, Seven Dials,		
White Hart,	St Ann's-square, Manchester,	1st and 3d Wednesday,	Feb. 4, 1755
Ship and Castle,	{ The King's own Regi-	1st and 3d Tuesday,	Feb. 15, 1755
Admiral Vernon's	ment of Foot,		
Head,	Moore-street,	1st and 3d Thursday,	March 2, 1755
Saint Augustine's	Chiswell-street,	1st and 3d Friday,	April 5, 1755
Parish,	St James's-street,	2d and 4th Thursday,	May 5, 1755
The Lodge of	Penzance, in Cornwall,	1st and 3d Wednesday,	June 14, 1755
Charity,	{ North Audley-street, Gros-	1st and 3d Tuesday,	June 17, 1755
Raven,	vernor-square,		
Lion,	City of Norwich,		June 17, 1755
Swan Tavern,	{ At Amsterdam,		June 24, 1755
The Flower in			
Hand,	Cow-lane, Chester,	2d Tuesday,	June 24, 1755
Sunderland, near	Beccles, in Suffolk,		July 14, 1755
the Sea,	In York-Town, Virginia,	1st and 3d Wednesday,	Aug. 1, 1755
The Grand Lodge	{ Parish of St Mary, Norwich,		Sept. 16, 1755
Frederick,			
Feathers,	County of Durham,	1st Friday,	Octob. 7, 1755
White Hart and	{ At Hanover,		Nov. 25, 1755
Princess of Wales's			
Arms,	Bridges-street, Chester,		Dec. 2, 1755
A Lodge in	{ Upper end of Cranborne-		
The Sun and 13	alley, Leicester-fields,		Jan. 20, 1756
Cantons,	{ Captain Bell's Troop, in		
	the Right Hon. Lord		
	Ancram's Regiment of		
	Dragoons,		Feb. 7, 1756
	{ In Great Poultney - street,	2d and 4th Thursday,	Feb. 26, 1756
	Golden-square,		

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